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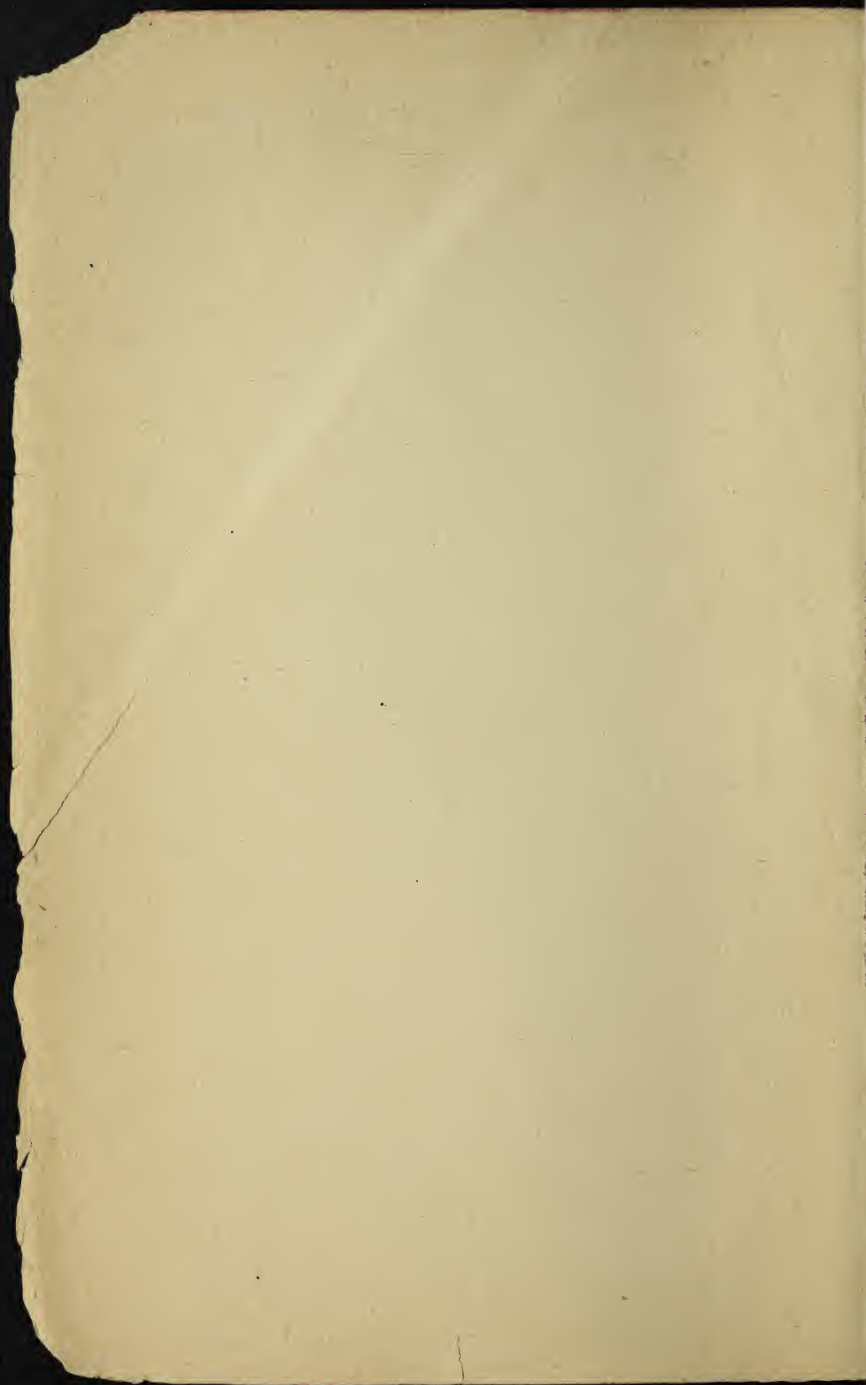
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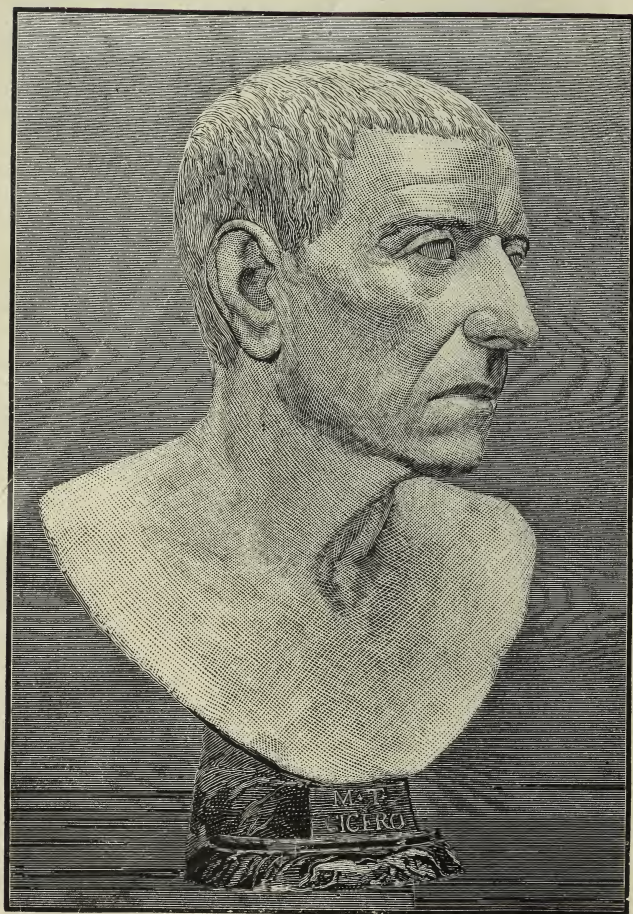
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CICERO.

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ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN SERIES

SELECT

ORATIONS OF CICERO

*CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, COVERING
THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF HIS
PUBLIC LIFE*

EDITED BY

J. H. AND W. F. ALLEN AND J. B. GREENOUGH

*REVISED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION, WITH A
SPECIAL VOCABULARY PREPARED BY
PROFESSOR GREENOUGH*

BOSTON, U.S.A.:
GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

1890.

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5 (B. C. 43). Protest against treating with Antony: he should be declared a public enemy; 6. Appeal to the people: the embassy to Antony would be in vain; 7. Protest against those who clamored for peace: Antony must not be suffered to escape; 8. The war against Antony is *justum bellum*: his partisans should be required to submit before the 1st of March; 9. Eulogy of Sulpicius, who had died while on the mission to Antony; 10. Thanks to Pansa, and praise of M. Brutus; 11. That Asia should be assigned to Cassius, to conduct the war against Trebonius; 12. Declining to serve, with P. Servilius, on an embassy to Antony; 13. There can be no peace with Antony: praise of Sex. Pompey; 14. Thanksgiving proposed, and honors to the dead, after the defeat of Antony at Bononia.

The titles of Cicero's other writings are as follows:—

De INVENTIONE RHETORICA, 2 Books.

De ORATORE, 3 Books.

De CLARIS ORATORIBUS (*Brutus*).

ORATOR.

TOPICA.

De PARTITIONE ORATORIA.

De OPTIMO GENERE ORATORUM.

[RHETORICORUM (*Ad Herennium, Incerti Auctoris*), 4 Books.]

ACADEMICARUM QUÆSTIONUM, 2 Books.

De FINIBUS BONORUM ET MALORUM, 5 Books.

TUSCULANARUM QUÆSTIONUM, 5 Books.

De NATURA DEORUM, 3 Books.

De DIVINATIONE, 2 Books.

De FATO.

De RE PUBLICA.

De LEGIBUS, 3 Books.

De OFFICIIS, 3 Books.

De SENECTUTE (*Cato Major*).

De AMICITIA (*Lælius*).

PARADOXA.

TIMEUS, sive De UNIVERSITATE (Translation from Plato).

PHÆNOMENA (Translation from Aratus, in verse).

EPISTOLÆ ad FAMILIARES (*Ad Diversos*), 16 Books.

„ ad ATTICUM, 16 Books.

„ ad QUINTUM FRATREM, 3 Books.

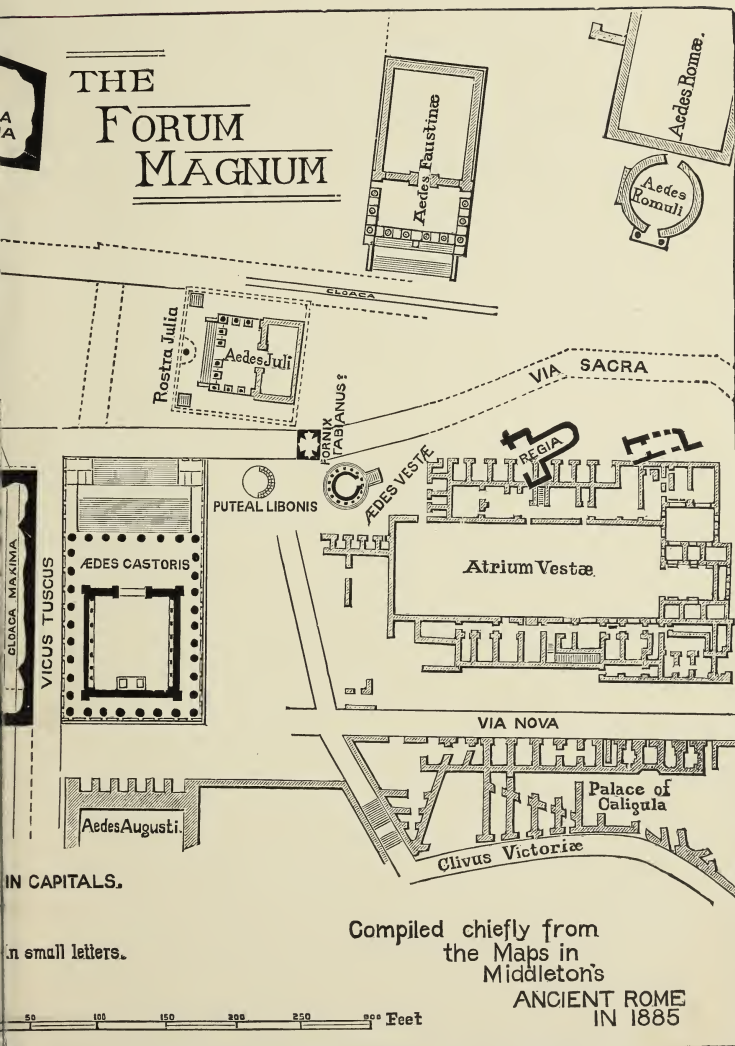
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS.

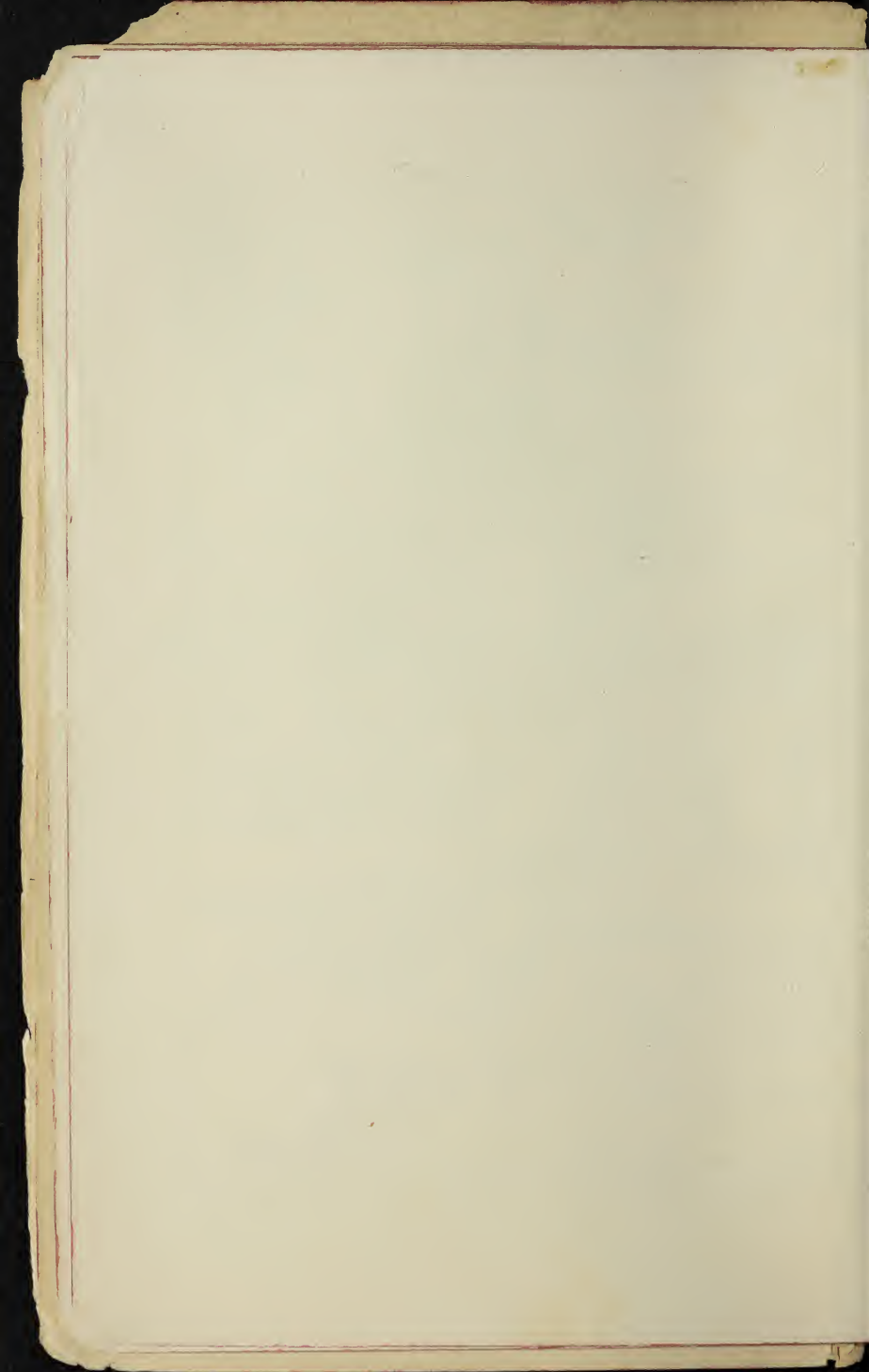
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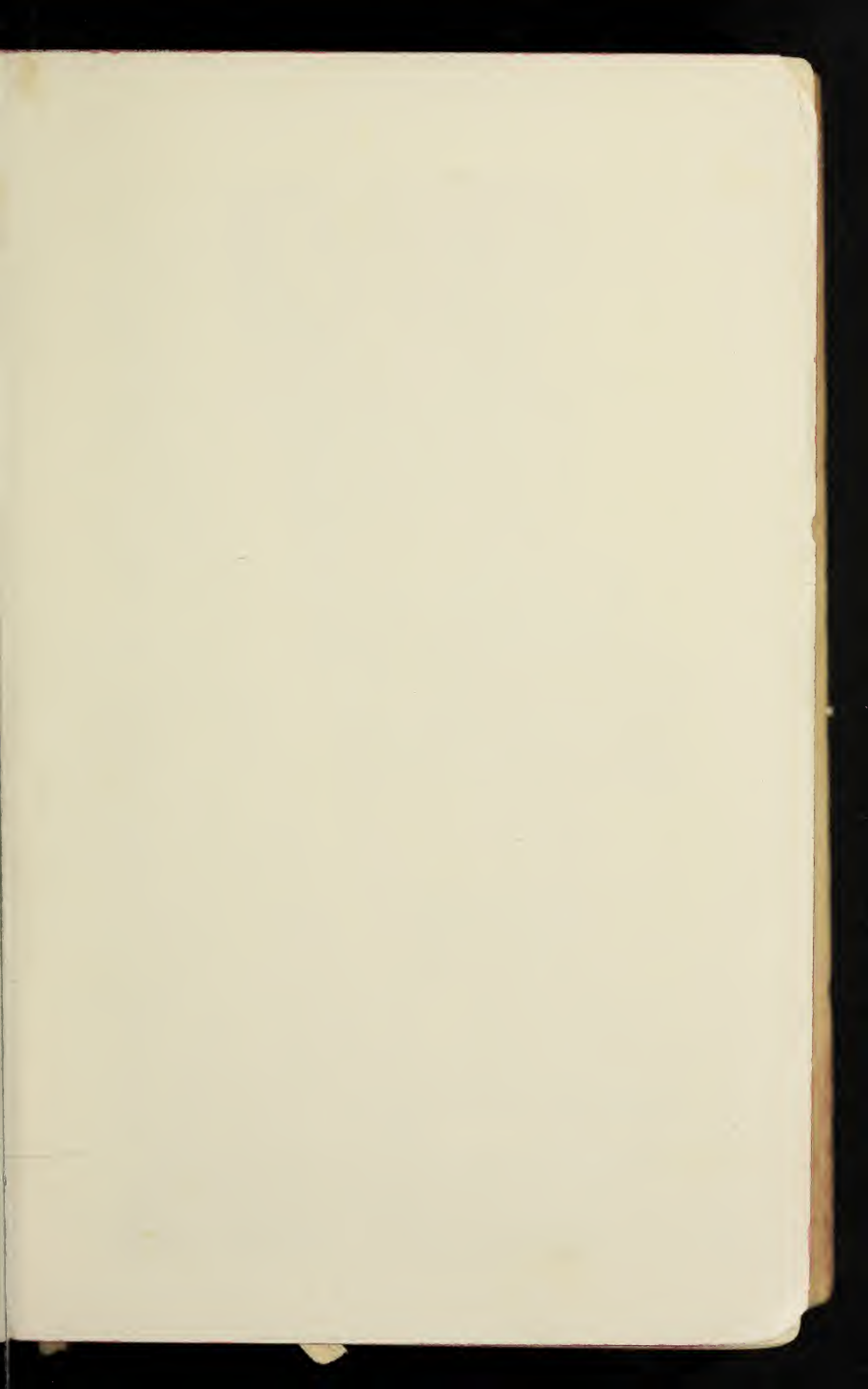
106. Birth of Cicero.
101. Marius defeats the Cimbri and Teutones.
90. Social or Marsic War. (Cicero serves the following year.)
88. Flight of Marius. Sulla in the East.
87. Marius at Rome. Massacre of Antonius and others.
82. Sulla Dictator: Proscriptions: Aristocratic Constitution.
80. Courts restored. *Defence of Roscius.*
78. Cicero in Athens and Asia. Civil war of Lepidus and Catulus.
76. Sertorian war. (Sertorius killed in 72.)
75. Cicero Quæstor in Sicily.
73. War of Spartacus. Lucullus in the East.
70. Cicero conducts *Impeachment of Verres*. Judicia restored to the Equites: power of Tribunes re-established.
66. Cicero Prætor: Oration for the *Manilian Law*; for *Cluentius*.
64. Birth of young Cicero: marriage of Tullia.
63. Cicero Consul: *Conspiracy of Catiline*.
62. Return of Pompey from the East. *Defence of Archias*.
61. Trial of Clodius: Cicero's strife with him in the Senate.
60. Coalition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.
59. Consulship of Cæsar: Clodius made Tribune.
58. Clodian Laws: exile of Cicero: Cæsar in Gaul.
57. Cicero recalled from exile: five years' control of the Corn Markets decreed to Pompey.
56. *Defence of Sestius*. Second marriage of Tullia: contest with Clodius, respecting Cicero's estate.
55. Crassus in the East: Cæsar's command renewed.
54. Death of Julia: Q. Cicero with Cæsar in Gaul.
53. Destruction of Crassus and his army: Cicero made Augur.
52. Clodius killed: *Defence of Milo*: Pompey marries Cornelia.
51. Cicero Proconsul in Cilicia, with an army of 14,600.
50. Cicero returns to Italy. Thanks for his conduct in command.
49. Cæsar forbidden to retain his army: crosses the Rubicon; acquires Spain. Pompey crosses into Greece.
48. Battle of Pharsalus: death of Pompey. Cæsar in Africa: Cicero returns to Italy.
47. Cæsar Dictator: war in Africa: Cicero in Rome.
46. Cato dies at Utica: Cæsar's triumph and reforms: war in Spain: Cicero divorced from Terentia. *Defence of Marcellus and Ligarius*.
45. Cæsar returns from Spain: Death of Tullia: Cæsar is Cicero's guest at Puteoli. *Tusculan Questions, etc.*
44. Assassination of Cæsar. Octavius in Italy: Threats of Antony: *The Philippic Orations*, 1-4.
43. *Philippics* 5-14: Triumvirate of Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus: Proscription: Cicero murdered, Dec. 7.

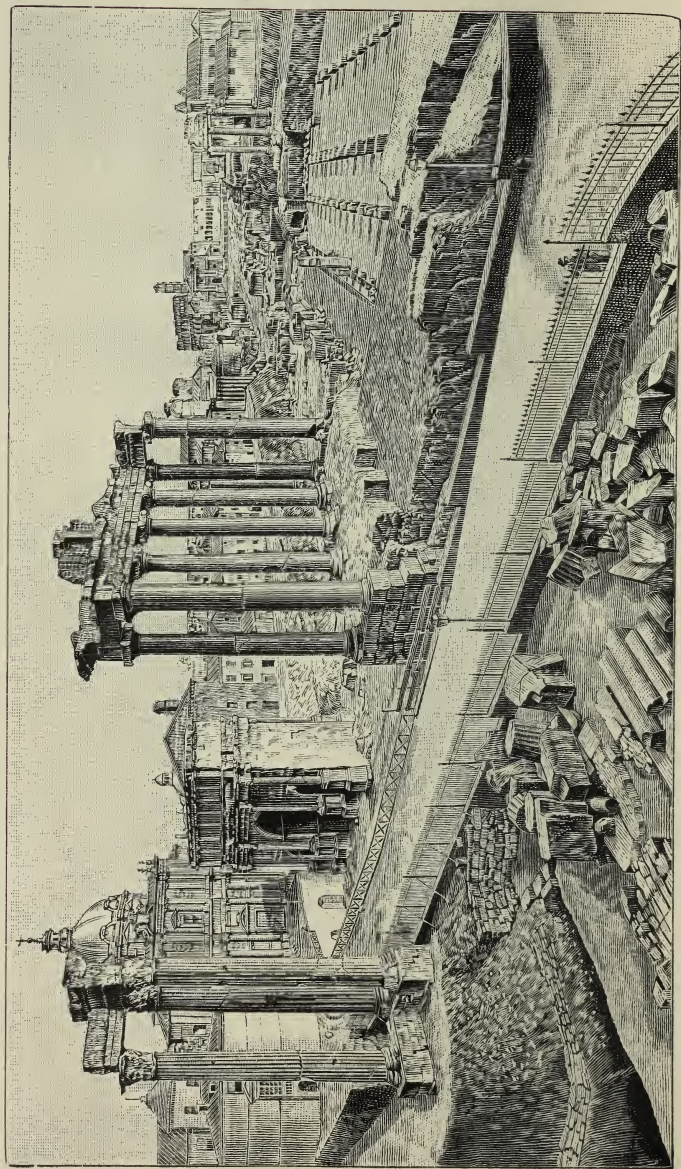


THE FORUM MAGNUM









THE ROMAN FORUM IN 1835.

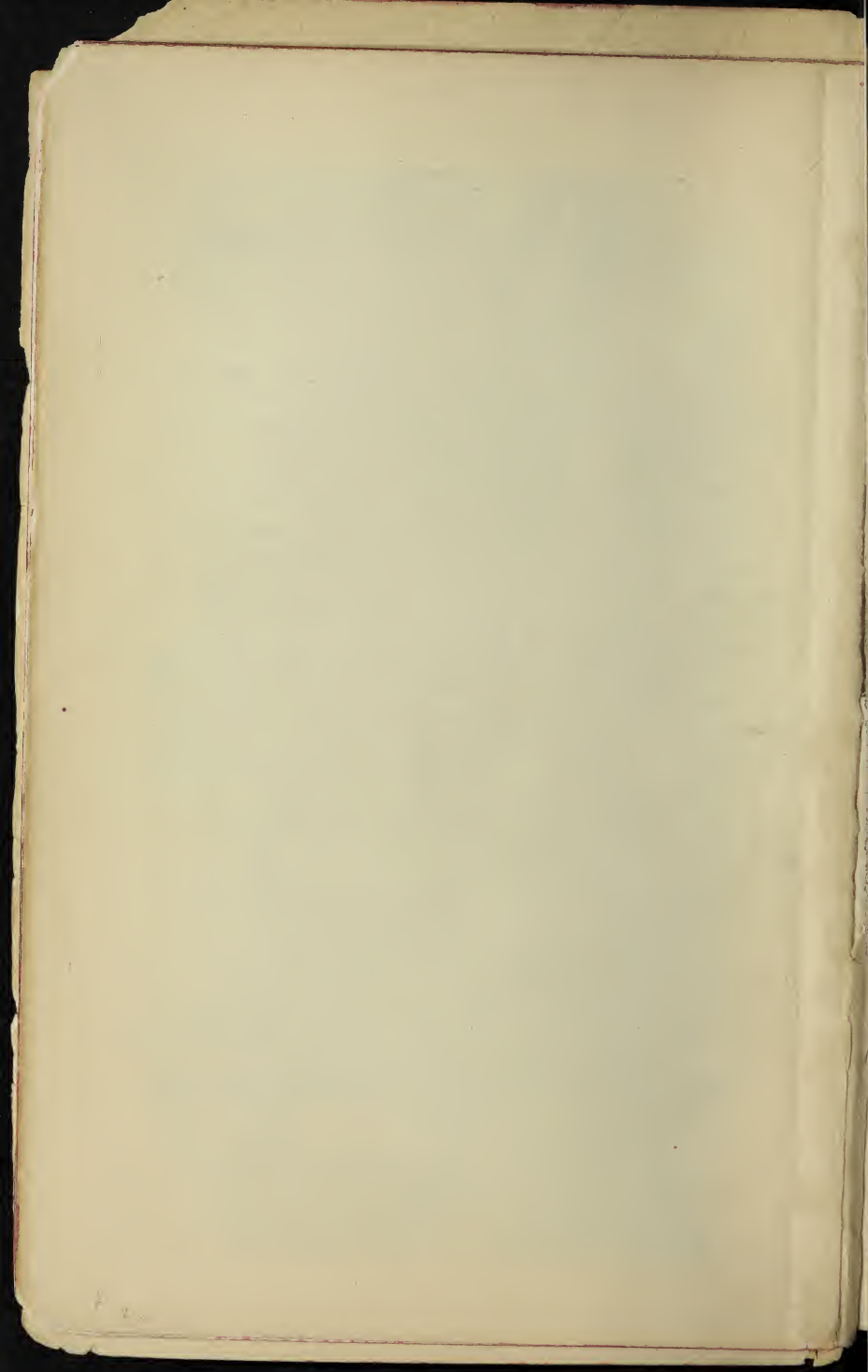
From Allen & Greenough's *New Cicero*

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW OF THE ROMAN
FORUM, 1885.

IN this view of the Roman Forum, the ruin with eight Ionic columns in the very middle is the Temple of Saturn, built in the time of the Empire, but on the site of the earlier Temple of Saturn, which served during the Republic as the *Aerarium*, or Treasury. The three Corinthian columns at its left belong to the Temple of Vespasian, also a structure of the Empire. Between these two temples is seen the Arch of Septimius Severus, probably occupying part of the space of the earlier *Senaculum*, or gathering-place of the senators. The *Curia*, or Senate-house, probably occupied the position of the church of San Adriano, the bare gable-front with two cupolas over it, just to the right of the arch.

At the extreme right, about half-way down the picture, is a ruin of three columns, identified with the Temple of Castor, which marks one end of the Forum, the Temple of Saturn being at the other end. On this side of the Temple of Castor are the foundations of the Basilica Julia. The Sacred Way ran along the front of this basilica and the Temple of Castor, separating them from the Forum, which is the space stretching from these two buildings to the row of modern buildings to the right of the church of San Adriano. In the distance, just at the left of the Temple of Castor, is the Arch of Titus; left of this, against the sky, the great ruins of the Colosseum, about a third of a mile distant from the Forum.

The height of land upon which stand the Arch of Titus and the group of buildings with a tower at its left (the church of Santa Francesca Romana), is the Velia. It was here that Valerius Publicola built his house, *alto atque munito loco* (Livy, ii. 7). The Velia is a tongue of land connecting Mt. Palatine with the Esquiline, and separating the valleys of the Forum and the Colosseum.



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PREFACE.

THIS selection is especially intended to exhibit Cicero's public career as completely as the limits of a text-book would permit. Its motive is, therefore, chiefly historical and political, what is merely of grammatical or antiquarian interest being kept subordinate. On the other hand, considerable attention has been paid to the logical and rhetorical qualities of these celebrated discourses, which have long held the second if not the first place in all literature as illustrations of the art of oratory. As matter of biographical interest, and especially for the side-light they throw on Roman manners, we should have been glad to include the *Cluentius* and the *Murena*; but for our purpose we have omitted, we think, little that was to be desired. And, for this purpose, we consider the chronological order of the orations, as here kept, to be of the utmost importance, — essential, indeed, to the training of a correct historical judgment either of the events or of the man.

The orations for Roscius and Sestius are considerably abridged on account of their length and some special difficulties. They are inserted for their exceptional value in reference to the orator's career, and they are especially recommended to students for that reason. The *Sestius* has been chosen in preference to the *Post Reditum* or the *Pro Domo Sua*, partly on the ground of its unquestioned genuineness, but chiefly on account of its

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greater weight and importance as a political study, while it exhibits the same remarkable phase of passion, animosity, and injured pride, marking the same transition from Cicero's earlier to his later career. The hot and unscrupulous, though vacillating, partisanship of the later period, in sharp contrast to the general amenity and complacency of the earlier, is hardly to be understood or pardoned without the view thus given of the deep mortification and resentment he felt at his own political overthrow from the plots of Clodius and the coldness or desertion of his former political allies.

Such portions of the orations here given as are not needed in the regular school course — especially the celebrated passages from the Verrine Orations — are recommended as exercises in *reading at sight*. As the student of Cicero ought to be considerably advanced in his ability to read, the editors venture further to urge upon teachers that their pupils should be encouraged to read the text *in the order of the words as they are written in Latin*, with attention to the emphasis as indicated by that order; and, as far as possible, to take in the sense immediately from the Latin without translating. It is obvious that translation is impossible without a previous understanding of the sense; and yet most learners endeavor to translate without any such understanding. There is no question that this *preposterous* course is chargeable with much of the mechanical condition of early classical study, and with much of the prejudice against classical study in general. Unless one really learns to read a foreign language, — that is, to follow easily its flow of thought in the order of words prescribed by the genius of that language, — it is certainly true that he can

get all there is to be got much better out of a translation, as the champions of illiteracy have lately begun to maintain.

The Notes in this edition have been wholly recast, and many of them rewritten, especially those on the political constitution and antiquities of Rome, which have been corrected from the latest authorities. In their present form they give, it is hoped, a fairly complete, as well as accurate, view of the political condition of the later Republic, together with its constitutional theory and practice.

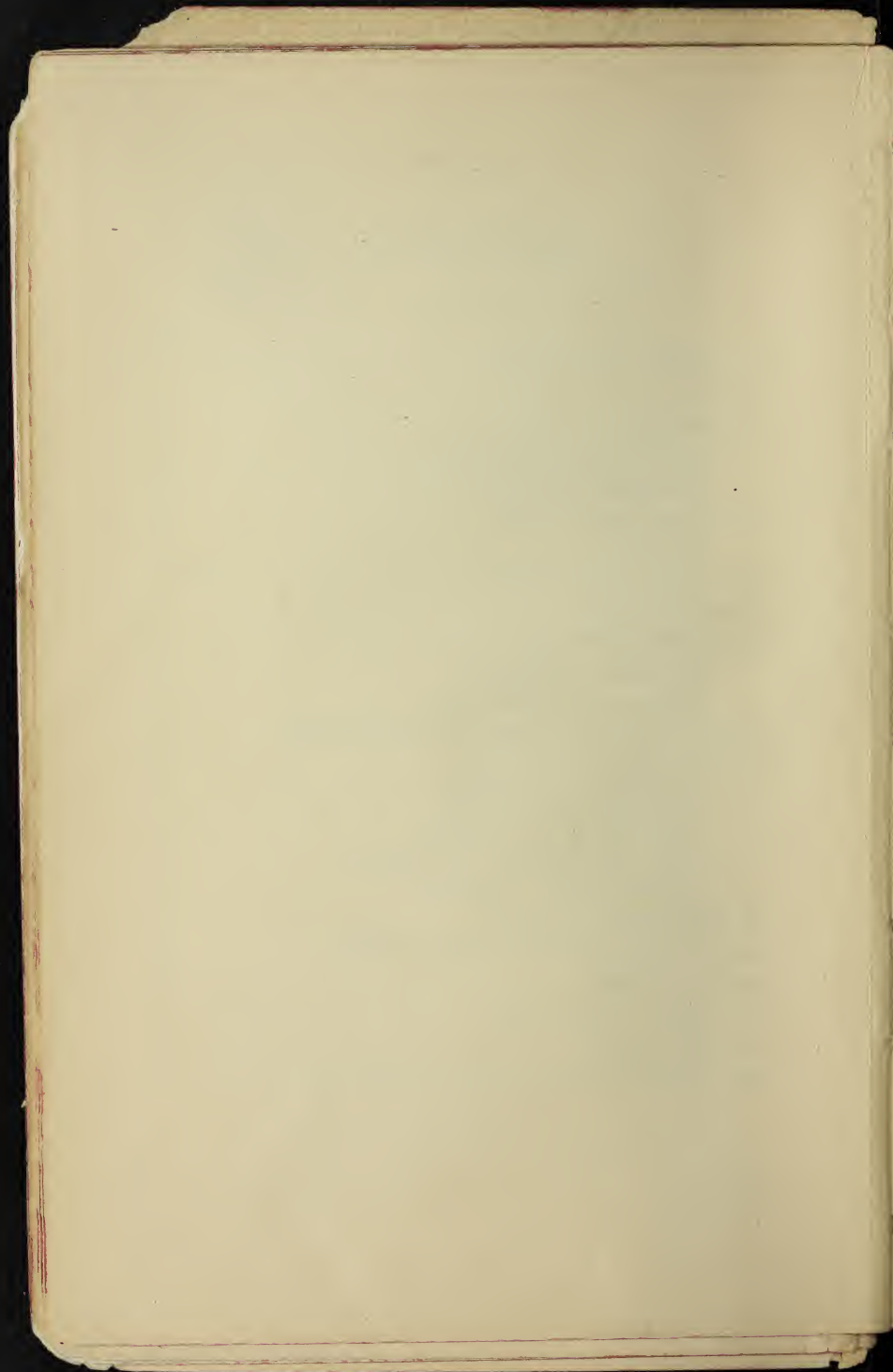
The text of BAITER and KAYSER has been strictly followed, as a new *textus receptus*, even where the editors would personally prefer a different reading. They have, however, rejected the doubled *i* in the genitive of the second declension, which must have been unknown to Cicero.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May, 1886.

THE
HISTORICAL
RECORD

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FRONTISPIECE, <i>Bust of Cicero</i>	ii
PREFACE	v
LIFE OF CICERO	xi
<i>List of Orations and Writings</i>	xiv
<i>Chronological Table of Events</i>	xviii
THE ROMAN FORUM IN 1885	xx
<i>Description</i>	xxi
PLAN OF THE ROMAN FORUM	xxiv, xxv
DEFENCE OF ROSCIUS	I
IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES.	23
<i>The Plunder of Syracuse</i>	43
<i>Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen</i>	51
POMPEY'S MILITARY COMMAND (<i>Pro Lege Manilia</i>).	57
THE CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE	84
1. <i>Invective against Catiline</i>	85
2. <i>Character of the Conspiracy</i>	97
3. <i>How the Conspiracy was Suppressed</i>	109
4. <i>Sentence of the Conspirators</i>	122
THE CITIZENSHIP OF ARCHIAS	134
CICERO'S EXILE AND RETURN (<i>Pro P. Sestio</i>).	147
DEFENCE OF MILO	169
THE PARDON OF MARCELLUS	210
PLEA FOR LIGARIUS	221
THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ANTONY (<i>Philippica</i> XIV.).	234
NOTES	I
VOCABULARY	I



LIFE OF CICERO.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO ranks as the first prose writer in Roman literature, and in fame as the second orator of the world. His public life, lasting nearly forty years, covers the entire period from Sulla's dictatorship to the fall of the Republic; and for all this time his orations are by far the most important and interesting documents that exist.

The events of Cicero's life, so far as they are necessary to an understanding of his career as orator and statesman, are these. He was born B. C. 106—the same year with Pompey, and six years before Julius Cæsar—at Arpinum, a town in the Volscian territory, about fifty miles east of Rome, the birthplace also of Caius Marius. His father, a wealthy citizen of equestrian rank, removed to the capital in order to give his sons, Marcus and Quintus, the best education possible. Here the young Cicero studied law with the great jurist, Quintus Mucius Scævola, the augur, and, after his death, with his yet more distinguished kinsman of the same name; and was intimate with the eminent orators Lucius Licinius Crassus and Marcus Antonius, grandfather of the triumvir. He studied rhetoric and philosophy with the best Greek teachers; and from the poet Archias in particular, whom he afterwards defended in one of his most graceful orations, he derived that taste for literature which distinguished him among all the public men of his day.

Cicero arrived at manhood just at the time when the fearful civil convulsions were beginning, which ended only with the overthrow of the Republic. He served a short campaign in the Social War (B. C. 89); but remained in obscurity through the horrors of the civil war that followed,

devoting himself to his private studies. He appears to have welcomed the triumph of Sulla (B. C. 82) as an earnest of order and good government; but was soon disgusted with the despotic rule of the dictator, and placed himself in that attitude of moderate opposition to the oligarchy to which he was, on the whole, faithful through life. No person dared oppose Sulla in any political measure; but in the administration of justice even the tyrant was obliged, for decency's sake, to listen to words of truth and boldness. The defence of Roscius, Cicero's first public oration (B. C. 80), may rank, in a political point of view, with Erskine's defence of Hardy, or the generous eloquence of the advocate Berryer in the time of Napoleon III. Of its results the orator himself says, that "it received such commendation, that there was no case which did not seem worthy of his advocacy." (Brut. § 312.)

After this brilliant success, Cicero spent two years in travel and study in Greece and Asia. Then returning to Rome, he held (B. C. 75) the office of Quæstor, which made him a member of the Senate. This office he exercised in the western half of Sicily. Meantime the political dissensions, which had been suspended during the rule of Sulla, broke out afresh. A democratic agitation began, which continued steadily increasing, till it culminated thirty years later in another civil war. Sulla's aristocratic constitution was repealed in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus (B. C. 70), by the restoring of judicial power to the middle class (*equites*). In this year Cicero conducted the celebrated impeachment of Verres, in which he gained the signal success of forcing that corrupt ex-magistrate into exile, without waiting the result of the trial. The legislation of this year identified Pompey with the popular party; and Cicero attached himself to the interests of that ambitious and successful general, giving him timely aid — in the speech for the Manilian Law — in obtaining the command against Mithridates in the East. The same year (B. C. 66) Cicero held the prætorship, having been curule ædile three

years before; and he was carried, partly by his own pre-eminent merits, partly by the wave of moderate reform, into the consulship (B. C. 63), at the age of forty-three.

Cicero was now at the highest point of his success and fame, the recognized head of a moderate party, which aimed to preserve the old institutions of the State, while tempering them with a more liberal policy. But he lacked the qualities of a successful political leader. He was vain, hesitating, lacking self-control, decision, and dignity of character. As a "new man," he never had the full confidence of the senatorial families; while his tastes were too much shaped by his Greek training, his mind too delicately organized, his ambition too much controlled by sentiment and theory, — we may say, by the sense of right, — to give him a hold upon the crowd that filled the Forum and carried the Comitia. The leading act of his administration — the suppression of Catiline's Conspiracy — had, by the illegal death of the conspirators, made him the object of marked hostility to the popular party. The democratic movement became too strong for his feeble grasp, and developed into a destructive radicalism, headed by unscrupulous gamblers and demagogues, which had its natural sequence in civil war and imperialism.

Five years after his consulship (B. C. 58, the same year with Cæsar's first campaign in Gaul), Cicero was forced into exile. Though he was recalled the following year, with every mark of honor, it was to find orderly government almost at an end. The magnificent defence of Milo — a speech which, as it now stands, was never delivered — was his last protest against the reign of force that daily became more imminent in Rome. The two following years he served as Proconsul in Cilicia, and returned, with the complimentary title of *imperator*, to find all things ripe for civil war. Pompey, both because he hated Cæsar, and because there was no one else to take the place, drifted into the position of leader and general of the conservative party. With great misgiving and reluctance, after trying in vain

his efforts as reconciler, Cicero joined that party in the fatal campaign of Pharsalia (B. C. 48).

When Pompey was dead, and the senatorial party finally crushed, Cicero submitted, with apparent good will, to the dictatorship of Cæsar, whose personal friend he had always claimed to be. But his letters show him at this time disappointed, peevish, jealous, and weak. It was, however, the period of his greatest industry and fertility as a writer. A long succession of dialogues and treatises attests his efforts to distract his mind from the miseries of his political failure and defeat. After the death of Cæsar, which he perhaps witnessed with his own eyes, — at any rate rejoiced at,* — he appeared once more in public life, the standard-bearer in the brave battle waged by the Senate against Mark Antony. During this struggle he was a warm partisan of Brutus and Cassius, “the liberators.” He proclaimed openly his satisfaction at Cæsar’s death; hoped to win the confidence of the young Cæsar Octavianus (afterwards Augustus); and took part against Antony, as a public enemy, in the celebrated orations called Philippics. When the cause was lost by the treachery of Octavianus, when he and Lepidus joined Antony, and their triumvirate was victorious, Cicero was one of the first victims marked for proscription. He was murdered near his Formian villa, on the road between Rome and Naples, in December, B. C. 43, at the age of sixty-three.

The following list gives the titles and subjects of all of Cicero’s orations (excepting fragments) which have survived: —

B. C. 81. *Pro P. QUINCTIO*: Defence of Quinctius in a prosecution by Sex. Nævius, to recover the profits of a partnership in some land in Gaul, inherited from his brother, C. Quinctius.

B. C. 80. *Pro SEX. ROSCIO AMERINO*: Defence of Roscius on a charge of parricide brought by Erucius as professional prosecutor, at the instigation of Chrysogonus.

* *Quid mihi attulerit ista domini mutatio, præter lætitiā quam oculis cepi justo interitu tyranni?* — *Ad Att.*, xiv. 14.

B. C. 80. Pro Q. ROSCIO COMÆDO: Defence of the actor Roscius from the claim of C. Fannius Chærea to half the profits of certain lands taken as the value of a slave held by them in partnership, and killed by C. Flavius.

B. C. 75. Pro M. TULLIO: Plea for damages for an assault made by a rival claimant on Tullius's estate.

B. C. 70. In CÆCILIO ("Divinatio"): Plea on the technical right of Cicero to conduct the prosecution against Verres.

— In C. VERREM: Impeachment of Verres for plunder and oppression in Sicily. Six Orations. — 1. The general charge ("*Actio Prima*"); 2. *De Prætura Urbana*: earlier political crimes of Verres; 3. *De Jurisdictione Siciliā*: his administration in Sicily; 4. *De Frumento*: peculation and fraud as to the supplies of grain; 5. *De Signis*: the plunder of works of Art; 6. *De Suppliciis*: cruelties of his government.

— Pro M. FONTEIO: Defence of Fonteius's administration of Gaul during Pompey's campaign against Sertorius, about B. C. 75.

— Pro A. CÆCINA: Defence against Æbutius of Cæcina's right to an estate received by inheritance from his wife Cæsennia, widow of a rich money-lender, M. Fulcinus.

B. C. 66. Pro LEGE MANILIA, *vel* De Imperio CN. POMPEI: Defence of the proposal of Manilius, to invest Pompey with the command of the war against Mithridates.

— Pro A. CLUENTIO HABITO: Defence of Cluentius against the charge of poisoning his step-father Oppianicus, brought by the younger Oppianicus, instigated by Sassa, the mother of Cluentius.

B. C. 63. De LEGE AGRARIA: Against the Agrarian Law of Rullus. Three orations: the first delivered in the Senate, and the others before the People.

— Pro C. RABIRIO: Defence of Rabirius on the charge of killing Saturninus, about B. C. 100.

— In L. CATILINAM: On the Conspiracy of Catiline. Four orations: the first and last delivered in the Senate, the second and third before the People.

— Pro L. MURENA: Defence of Murena on a charge of bribery brought by Sulpicius, the defeated candidate for the consulship. (Following prior defences made by Hortensius and Crassus.)

B. C. 62. Pro P. CORNELIO SULLA: Defence of Sulla from the charge of sharing in Catiline's conspiracy.

B. C. 61. Pro A. LICINIO ARCHIA: Defence of the claim of the poet Archias to Roman citizenship.

B. C. 59. PRO L. VALERIO FLACCO: Defence of Flaccus on a charge of maladministration as *proprætor* in Asia.

B. C. 57. POST REDITUM: Thanks for Cicero's recall from exile. Two Orations: 1. *In Senatu*; 2. *Ad Quirites*.

— PRO DOMO SUA: Appeal to the *pontifices* against the alienation of Cicero's estate by Clodius.

— De HARUSPICUM RESPONSIS: Invective against the impieties of Clodius.

B. C. 56. PRO P. SESTIO: Defence of Sestius, a partisan of Cicero, on a charge of assault, the attack having been made on Sestius by the dependants and partisans of Clodius.

— IN P. VATINIUM ("Interrogatio"): A personal attack on Vatinius, one of the witnesses against Sestius.

— PRO M. CÆLIO: Defence of the character of Cælius (a dissolute young friend of Cicero), against a vindictive charge of stealing and poisoning, brought by Atratinus, at the instigation of Clodia.

— De PROVINCIIS CONSULARIBUS: Advocating the recall of Piso and Gabinius, and the retaining of Cæsar in the proconsulate of Gaul.

— PRO CORNELIO BALBO: Defence of Balbus (a citizen of Gades) in his right of Roman citizenship, granted by Pompey.

B. C. 55. IN L. CALPURNIUM PISONEM: Retaliation for an attack made by Piso after his return from the proconsulate of Macedonia.

— PRO CN. PLANCIO: Defence of Plancius on the charge of corrupt political bargaining, brought by M. Junius Laterensis, the defeated candidate for Ædile.

B. C. 54. PRO C. RABIRIO POSTUMO: Defence of Rabirius, in a prosecution to recover money alleged to have been received from Ptolemy, King of Egypt, in corrupt partnership with Gabinius.

B. C. 52. PRO T. ANNIO MILONE: Defence of Milo on the charge of the murder of Clodius.

B. C. 46. PRO M. MARCELLO: Speech of thanks to Cæsar for the pardon of Marcellus.

— PRO Q. LIGARIO: Petition of pardon for Ligarius, charged with conducting the war in Africa against Cæsar.

B. C. 45. PRO REGE DEIOTARO: Defence of Deiotarus, King of Galatia, charged with attempting the murder of Cæsar.

IN M. ANTONIUM: *Orationes Philippicæ* XIV. — 1. Reply to an invective of Antony: exhortation to the consuls Antony and Dolabella; 2. Reply to a bitterer invective: a review of Antony's public and private life; 3. Urging the support of Octavianus (Augustus) and D. Brutus against Antony, now in Hither Gaul; 4. Exposition to the people of the acts of the Senate, and praise of D. Brutus;

CICERO'S SELECT ORATIONS.

DEFENCE OF ROSCIUS.

B.C. 80.

SEXTUS ROSCIUS was a rich and respected citizen of Ameria, a town (*municipium*) of Umbria, about fifty miles north of Rome. He had a taste for city life, and spent most of his time at Rome, where he was on intimate terms with some of the highest families, especially the Metelli and Scipios. Meantime his son Sextus, who certainly lacked his father's cultivated tastes, and was accused by his enemies of rudeness and clownishness, had the care of the extensive family estates at Ameria.

Sometime during the dictatorship of Sulla, — probably in the autumn of 81 B.C., — the elder Roscius was murdered one evening as he was returning from a dinner party. The murder was no doubt procured, or at least connived at, by one Titus Roscius Magnus, his fellow-townsmen and enemy. However that may be, the name of the murdered man was put upon the proscription-list by Chrysogonus, a freedman and favorite of Sulla, who bought his confiscated estates at auction at a nominal price. Three of these estates (there were thirteen in all) he transferred to a certain Titus Roscius Capito, another townsman and enemy of the deceased, and a leading man at Ameria; the remainder he put in charge of Magnus as his agent. The younger Sextus, a man of forty, thus robbed of his patrimony, had recourse to his father's friends in Rome for protection and help; when the three conspirators, fearing that they might be compelled to disgorge, resolved to secure themselves by accusing him of his father's murder. This they did through a professional prosecutor (*accusator*) named Erucius, who undertook the legal formalities of the prosecution.

The aristocratic friends of Roscius, not daring to brave the creature of the dictator, but not wishing to leave their guest-friend

(*hospes*) undefended, prevailed upon Cicero, then young and ambitious, to defend him. Even for so young and obscure a man, this was an act that called for disinterested courage; and nothing in Cicero's career is more to his credit. By the successful conduct of this case, he obtained the well-merited rank of a leader among the rising advocates of Rome. The defence of Roscius is the first of Cicero's public orations or pleas; and it is criticised by himself in the *Orator*, chap. 30.

CREDO ego vos, Judices, mirari quid sit quod, cum tot summi oratores hominesque nobilissimi sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, qui neque aetate neque ingenio neque auctoritate sim cum his, qui sed-
 5 eant, comparandus. Omnes hi, quos videtis adesse, in hac causa injuriam novo scelere conflata[m] putant oportere defendi, defendere ipsi propter iniquitatem temporum non audent; ita fit ut adsint propterea quod officium sequuntur, taceant autem idcirco quia
 10 periculum vitant.

2. Quid ergo? Audacissimus ego ex omnibus? Minime. At tanto officiosior quam ceteri? Ne istius quidem laudis ita sim cupidus, ut aliis eam praereptam velim. Quae me igitur res praeter ceteros impu-
 15 lit, ut causam Sex. Rosci reciperem? Quia, si quis horum dixisset, quos videtis adesse, in quibus summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo, si verbum de re publica fecisset, — id quod in hac causa fieri necesse est, — multo plura dixisse quam dixisset putaretur:
 20 3. ego etiamsi omnia quae dicenda sunt libere dixerem, nequaquam tamen similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit. Deinde, quod ceterorum neque dictum obscurum potest esse, propter nobilitatem et amplitudinem, neque temere dicto con-
 25 cedi, propter aetatem et prudentiam: ego si quid liberius dixerem, vel occultum esse, propterea quod nondum ad rem publicam accessi, vel ignosci adulescentiae poterit, — tametsi non modo ignoscendi

ratio, verum etiam cognoscendi consuetudo jam de civitate sublata est.

4. Accedit illa quoque causa, quod a ceteris forsitan ita petatum sit ut dicerent, ut utrumvis salvo officio facere se posse arbitrarentur: a me autem ei con- 5 tenderunt, qui apud me et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt, quorum ego nec benevolentiam erga me ignorare, nec auctoritatem aspernari, nec voluntatem neglegere debeam. His de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, non elec- 10 tus unus qui maximo ingenio, sed relictus ex omnibus qui minimo periculo possem dicere; neque uti satis firmo praesidio defensus Sex. Roscius, verum uti ne omnino desertus esset.

VI. 5. Sex. Roscius, pater hujusce, municeps Am- 15 erinus fuit, cum genere et nobilitate et pecunia non modo sui municipi verum etiam ejus vicinitatis facile primus, tum gratia atque hospitiiis florens hominum nobilissimorum. Nam cum Metellis, Serviliis, Scipionibus erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam 20 domesticus usus et consuetudo; quas (ut aequum est) familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino. Itaque ex omnibus suis commodis hoc solum filio reliquit: nam patrimonium domestici praedones vi ereptum possident, fama et vita innocentis ab hospiti- 25 bus amicisque paternis defenditur. 6. Is cum omni tempore nobilitatis fautor fuisset, tum hoc tumultu proximo, cum omnium nobilium dignitas et salus in discrimen veniret, praeter ceteros in ea vicinitate eam partem causamque opera, studio, auctoritate defendit: 30 etenim rectum putabat pro eorum honestate se pugnare, propter quos ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur. Posteaquam victoria constituta est, ab armisque recessimus, — cum proscriberentur homines, atque ex omni regione caperentur ei qui adver- 35 sarii fuisse putabantur, — erat ille Romae frequens:

in foro et in ore omnium cotidie versabatur, magis ut exsultare victoria nobilitatis videretur, quam timere ne quid ex ea calamitatis sibi accideret.

7. Erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum duobus Rosciis
5 Amerinis, quorum alterum sedere in accusatorum
subsellis video, alterum tria hujusce praedia possi-
dere audio. Quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset,
quam metuere solebat, viveret. Neque enim, iudices,
injuria metuebat. Nam duo isti sunt T. Roscii, quo-
10 rum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste qui adest Mag-
nus vocatur, homines hujus modi: alter plurimarum
palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem
nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit; quique ante hanc
pugnam tiro esset, [quod sciam,] facile ipsum magis-
15 trum scelere audaciaque superavit. VII. 8. Nam cum
hic Sex. Roscius esset Ameriae, T. autem iste Ros-
cius Romae, — cum hic filius adsiduus in praediis esset,
cumque se voluntate patris rei familiari vitaeque rus-
ticae dedisset, iste autem frequens Romae esset, —
20 occiditur ad balneas Palacinas rediens a cena Sex.
Roscius. Spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, ad
quem suspitio malefici pertineat: verum id, quod ad-
huc est suspitiosum, nisi perspicuum res ipsa fecerit,
hunc adfinem culpae judicatote.

25 9. Occiso Sex. Roscio, primus Ameriam nuntiat
Mallius Glaucia quidam, homo tenuis, libertinus, cli-
ens et familiaris istius T. Rosci, et nuntiat domum
non filii, sed T. Capitonis inimici; et cum post horam
primam noctis occisus esset, primo diluculo nuntius
30 hic Ameriam venit. Decem horis nocturnis sex et
quingenta milia passuum cisiis pervolavit, non
modo ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus adferret,
sed etiam cruorem inimici quam recentissimum telum-
que paulo ante e corpore extractum ostenderet.

35 10. Quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, res ad Chryso-
gonum in castra L. Sullae Volaterras defertur. Mag-

nitudo pecuniae demonstratur; bonitas praediorum, (nam fundos decem et triis reliquit, qui Tiberim fere omnes tangunt), hujus inopia et solitudo commemoratur. Demonstrant, cum pater hujusce Sex. Roscius, homo tam splendidus et graciosus, nullo negotio sit occisus, perfacile hunc hominem incautum et rusticum, et Romae ignotum, de medio tolli posse. Ad eam rem operam suam pollicentur. Ne diutius teneam, judices, societas coitur. VIII. 11. Cum nulla proscriptionis mentio fieret, cum etiam qui antea metuerant redirent, ac jam defunctos sese periculis arbitrarentur, nomen refertur in tabulas Sex. Rosci, studiosissimi nobilitatis. Manceps fit Chrysogonus. Tria praedia vel nobilissima Capitoni propria traduntur, quae hodie possidet; in reliquas omnes fortunas iste T. Roscius, nomine Chrysogoni, quemadmodum ipse dicit, impetum facit. [Haec bona emuntur duobus milibus nummum.]

12. Haec omnia, judices, imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certo scio; neque enim mirum, — cum eodem tempore et ea quae praeterita sunt et ea quae videntur instare praeparet, cum et pacis constituendae rationem et belli gerendi potestatem solus habeat, cum omnes in unum spectent, unus omnia gubernet, cum tot tantisque negotiis distentus sit ut respirare libere non possit — si aliquid non animadvertat, cum praesertim tam multi occupationem ejus observent tempusque aucupentur, ut, simul atque ille despexerit, aliquid hujusce modi moliantur. Huc accedit, quod quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen [in] tanta felicitate nemo potest esse, in magna familia qui neminem neque servum neque libertum improbum habeat.

13. Interea iste T. Roscius, vir optimus, procurator Chrysogoni, Ameriam venit; in praedia hujus invallit; hunc miserum, luctu perditum, qui nondum etiam omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, nudum eicit;

domo atque focus patriis disque penetibus praecipitem, judices, exturbat; ipse amplissimae pecuniae fit dominus. Qui in sua re fuisset egentissimus, erat, ut fit, insolens in aliena. Multa palam domum suam auferere
5 bat, plura clam de medio removebat; non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat; reliqua constituta auctione vendebat: quod Amerinis usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret. IX. 14. Etenim multa simul ante oculos versa-
10 bantur: mors hominis florentissimi Sex. Rosci crudelissima, filii autem ejus egestas indignissima, cui de tanto patrimonio praedo iste nefarius ne iter quidem ad sepulcrum patrum reliquisset, bonorum emptio flagitiosa, possessio, furta, rapinae, donationes. Nemo
15 erat qui non ardere *illa* omnia mallet, quam videre in Sex. Rosci viri optimi atque honestissimi bonis jactantem se ac dominantem T. Roscium. 15. Itaque decurionum decretum statim fit, ut decem primi profisciscantur ad L. Sullam, doceantque eum qui vir Sex.
20 Roscius fuerit; conquerantur de istorum scelere et injuriis; orent ut et illius mortui famam et filii innocentis fortunas conservatas velit. Atque ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite.

[*Decretum Decurionum.*]

25 Legati in castra veniunt. Intellegitur, judices, id quod jam ante dixi, imprudente L. Sulla scelera haec et flagitia fieri. Nam statim Chrysogonus et ipse ad eos accedit et homines nobilis adlegat, *ab* eis qui peterent ne ad Sullam adirent, et omnia Chrysogonum
30 quae vellent esse facturum pollicerentur. 16. Usque adeo autem ille pertimuerat, ut mori mallet quam de his rebus Sullam doceri. Homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, cum ille confirmaret sese nomen Sex. Rosci de tabulis exempturum praedia
35 vacua filio traditurum, cumque id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito, qui in decem legatis erat, appromitteret,

crediderunt: Ameriam re inorata reverterunt. Ac primo rem differre cotidie ac procrastinare isti coeperunt; deinde aliquanto lentius, nihil agere atque deludere; postremo — id quod facile intellectum est — insidias vitae hujusce [Sex. Rosci] parare, neque 5 sese arbitrari posse diutius alienam pecuniam domino incolumi obtinere.

x. 17. Quod hic simul atque sensit, de amicorum cognatorumque sententia Romam confugit, et sese ad Caeciliam [Nepotis filiam], quam honoris causa nom- 10 ino, contulit, qua pater usus erat plurimum; in qua muliere, judices, etiam nunc (id quod omnes semper existimaverunt) quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent. Ea Sex. Roscium inopem, ejectum domo atque expulsum ex suis bonis, fugientem latronum 15 tela et minas, recepit domum, hospitique oppresso jam desperatoque ab omnibus opitulata est. Ejus virtute, fide, diligentia factum est, ut hic potius vivus in reos quam occisus in proscriptos referretur.

18. Nam postquam isti intellexerunt summa diligen- 20 tia vitam Sex. Rosci custodiri, neque sibi ullam caedis faciundae potestatem dari, consilium ceperunt plenum sceleris et audaciae, ut nomen hujus de parricidio deferrent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent, qui de ea re posset dicere aliquid, 25 in qua re nulla subesset suspitio; denique ut, quoniam crimine non poterant, tempore ipso pugnarent. Ita loqui homines: quod judicia tam diu facta non essent, condemnari eum oportere, qui primus in iudicium adductus esset; huic autem patronos propter Chryso- 30 goni gratiam defuturos; de bonorum venditione et de ista societate verbum esse facturum neminem; ipso nomine parricidi et atrocitate criminis, fore ut hic nullo negotio tolleretur, cum ab nullo defensus esset. Hoc consilio atque adeo hac amentia impulsus, quem 35 ipsi cum cuperent non potuerunt occidere, eum jugulandum vobis tradiderunt.

XI. 19. Quid primum querar ? aut unde potissimum, judices, ordiar ? aut quod aut a quibus auxilium petam ? Deorumne immortalium, populine Romani, vestramne, qui summam potestatem habetis, hoc
5 tempore fidem implorem ? Pater occisus nefarie, domus obsessa ab inimicis, bona adempta, possessa, direpta, filii vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita, — quid ab his tot maleficiis sceleris abesse videtur ? Tamen haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque ad-
10 augent : crimen incredibile confingunt, testis in hunc et accusatores hujusce pecunia comparant. Hanc condicionem misero ferunt, ut optet, utrum malit cervices Roscio dare, an, insutus in culeum, per summum dedecus vitam amittere. Patronos huic defuturos pu-
15 taverunt : desunt : qui libere dicat, qui cum fide defendat, — id quod in hac causa est satis, — quoniam quidem suscepi, non deest profecto, judices.

XIII. 20. Tres sunt res, quantum ego existimare possum, quae obstant hoc tempore Sex. Roscio : crimen
20 adversariorum, et audacia, et potentia. Criminis confictionem accusator [Erucius] suscepit ; audaciae partis Roscii sibi poposcerunt ; Chrysogonus autem, is qui plurimum potest, potentia pugnat. De hisce omnibus rebus me dicere oportere intellego. Quid
25 igitur est ? Non eodem modo de omnibus, ideo quod prima illa res ad meum officium pertinet, duas autem reliquas vobis populus Romanus imposuit. Ego crimen oportet diluam ; vos et audaciae resistere, et hominum ejus modi perniciosam atque intolerandam
30 potentiam primo quoque tempore exstinguere atque opprimere debetis.

21. Occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur. Scelerestum, di immortales ! ac nefarium facinus, atque ejus modi, quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse
35 videantur. Etenim si, id quod praeclare a sapientibus dicitur, voltu saepe laeditur pietas, quod supplicium

satis acre reperietur in eum qui mortem obtulerit parenti, pro quo mori ipsum, si res postularet, jura divina atque humana cogeant? In hoc tanto, tam atroci, tam singulari maleficio, quod ita raro exstitit ut, si quando auditum sit, portenti ac prodigi simile 5 numeretur, quibus tandem tu, C. Eruci, argumentis accusatorem censes uti oportere? Nonne et audaciam ejus qui in crimen vocetur singularem ostendere, et mores feros, inhumanamque naturam, et vitam vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditam, [et] denique omnia ad 10 perniciem profligata atque perdita? quorum tu nihil in Sex. Roscium, ne obiciendi quidem causa, contulisti.

XIV. 22. 'Patrem occidit Sex. Roscius.' Qui homo? Adulescentulus corruptus et ab hominibus nequam inductus? annos natus major quadraginta. Vetus 15 videlicet sicarius, homo audax et saepe in caede versatus? at hoc ab accusatore ne dici quidem audistis. Luxuries igitur hominem nimirum, et aeris alieni magnitudo, et indomitae animi cupiditates ad hoc scelus impulerunt? De luxuria purgavit Erucius, cum 20 dixit hunc ne in convivio quidem ullo fere interfuisse. Nihil autem umquam *cuiquam* debuit. Cupiditates porro quae possunt esse in eo qui, ut ipse accusator objecit, ruri semper habitavit, et in agro colendo vixit? — quae vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate est, et 25 cum officio conjuncta.

23. Quae res igitur tantum istum furorem Sex. Roscio objecit? 'Patri' inquit 'non placebat.' Quam ob causam? Necesse est enim eam quoque justam et magnam et perspicuam fuisse: nam, ut illud incredibile est, 30 mortem oblatam esse patri a filio sine plurimis et maximis causis, sic hoc veri simile non est, odio fuisse parenti filium, sine causis multis et magnis et necessariis. Rursus igitur eodem revertamur, et quaeramus quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret. At perspicuum est nullum fuisse. Pater igitur 35

amens, qui odisset eum sine causa quem procrearat. At is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus. Ergo illud jam perspicuum profecto est, si neque amens pater neque perditus filius fuerit, neque odi causam patri neque sceleris filio fuisse.

xxii. 24. De parricidio causa dicitur : ratio ab accusatore reddita non est, quam ob causam patrem filius occiderit. Quod in minimis noxiis, et in his levioribus peccatis quae magis crebra et jam prope cotidiana sunt, maxime et primum quaeritur, — quae causa malefici fuerit, — id Erucius in parricidio quaeri non putat oportere. In quo scelere, iudices, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur, neque levi conjectura res penditur, neque testis incertus auditur, neque accusatoris ingenio res iudicatur : cum multa antea commissa maleficia, cum vita hominis perditissima, tum singularis audacia ostendatur necesse est, neque audacia solum, sed summus furor atque amentia. 25. Haec cum sint omnia, tamen exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia, — ubi, qua ratione, per quos, quo tempore maleficium sit admissum ; quae nisi multa et manifesta sunt, profecto res tam scelestas, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest. Magna est enim vis humanitatis ; multum valet communio sanguinis ; reclamitat istius modi suspicionibus ipsa natura ; portentum atque monstrum certissimum est, esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, cum etiam feras inter sese partus atque educatio et natura ipsa conciliet.

xxiii. 26. Non ita multis ante annis, aiunt T. Caelium quendam Tarracinensem, hominem non obscurum, cum cenatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus adolescentibus filiis isset, inventum esse mane

jugulatum. Cum neque servus quisquam reperiretur, neque liber, ad quem ea suspitio pertineret, id aetatis autem duo filii propter cubantes ne sensisse quidem se dicerent, nomina filiorum de parricidio delata sunt. Quid poterat tam esse suspitiosum? Neutrumne sen- 5
sisse? Ausum autem esse quemquam se in id conclave committere, eo potissimum tempore, cum ibidem essent duo adulescentes filii, qui et sentire et defendere facile possent? 27. Erat porro nemo in quem ea suspitio conveniret. Tamen cum planum iudicibus 10
esset factum, aperto ostio dormientis eos repertos esse, iudicio absoluti adulescentes et suspitione omni liberati sunt. Nemo enim putabat quemquam esse, qui, cum omnia divina atque humana jura scelere nefario polluisset, somnum statim capere potuisset; propterea quod, 15
qui tantum facinus commiserunt, non modo sine cura quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt.

28. Quare hoc quo minus est credibile nisi ostenditur, eo magis est, si convincitur, vindicandum. Itaque cum multis ex rebus intellegi potest majores nostros 20
non modo armis plus quam ceteras nationes, verum etiam consilio sapientiaque potuisse, tum ex hac re vel maxime, quod in impios singulare supplicium invenerunt: insui voluerunt in culeum vivos, atque in flumen deici. O singularem sapientiam, iudices! Nonne 25
videntur hunc hominem ex rerum natura sustulisse et eripuisse, cui repente caelum, solem, aquam terramque ademerint: ut qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, careret eis rebus omnibus, ex quibus omnia nata esse dicuntur? 29. Noluerunt feris corpus 30
obicere, ne bestiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur: non sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur. Denique nihil tam vile neque tam volgare 35
est cujus partem ullam reliquerint. Etenim quid est

tam commune quam spiritus vivis, terra mortuis, mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? Ita vivunt, dum possunt, ut ducere animam de caelo non queant. Ita moriuntur, ut eorum ossa terra non tangat. Ita jactantur
 5 fluctibus, ut numquam adluantur. Ita postremo eiciuntur, ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant.
 30. Tanti malefici crimen, cui maleficio tam insigne supplicium est constitutum, probare te, Eruci, censes posse talibus viris, si ne causam quidem malefici protuleris? Si hunc apud bonorum emptores ipsos accusares, eique iudicio Chrysogonus praeesset, tamen diligentius paratiusque venisses. Utrum quid agatur non vides, an apud quos agatur? Agitur de parricidio, quod sine multis causis suscipi non potest;
 15 apud homines autem prudentissimos agitur, qui intellegunt neminem ne minimum quidem maleficio sine causa admittere.

xxvii. 31. Esto: causam proferre non potes. Tametsi statim vicisse debeo, tamen de meo jure decedam, et
 20 tibi quod in alia causa non concederem in hac concedam, fretus hujus innocentia. Non quaero abs te quare patrem Sex. Roscius occiderit: quaero quo modo occiderit. Ita quaero abs te, C. Eruci, quo modo; et sic tecum agam, ut meo loco vel respondendi vel
 25 interpellandi tibi potestatem faciam, vel etiam, si quid voles, interrogandi.

32. Quo modo occidit? Ipse percussit, an aliis occidendum dedit? Si ipsum arguis, Romae non fuit: si per alios fecisse dicis, quaero servosne an liberos? si per liberos, quos homines? indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? si Ameria, qui sunt hi? cur non nominantur? si Roma, unde eos noverrat Roscius, qui Romam multis annis non venit, neque umquam plus triduo fuit? ubi eos convenit? qui
 35 cum locutus est? quo modo persuasit? 'Pretium dedit.' Cui dedit? per quem dedit? unde aut quan-

tum dedit? Nonne his vestigiis ad caput malefici perveniri solet? Et simul tibi in mentem veniat facito, quem ad modum vitam hujusce depinxeris: hunc hominem ferum atque agrestem fuisse; numquam cum homine quoquam conlocutum esse; numquam 5 in oppido constitisse.

33. Qua in re praetereò illud, quod mihi maximo argumento ad hujus innocentiam poterat esse, in rusticis moribus, in victu arido, in hac horrida incultaque vita istius modi maleficia gigni non solere. Ut non 10 omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, sic non omne facinus in omni vita nascitur. In urbe luxuries creatur; ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est, ex avaritia erumpat audacia; inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur. Vita autem haec 15 rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, parsimoniae, diligentiae, justitiae magistra est.

34. Verum haec missa facio. Illud quaero, — is homo, qui, ut tute dicis, numquam inter homines fuerit, per quos homines hoc tantum facinus tam oc- 20 culte, absens praesertim, conficere potuerit. Multa sunt falsa, iudices, quae tamen argui suspitiose possunt; in his rebus si suspitio reperta erit, culpam inesse concedam. Romae Sex. Roscius occiditur, cum in agro Amerino esset filius. Litteras, credo, 25 misit alicui sicario, qui Romae noverat neminem. 'Arcessivit aliquem.' Quem aut quando? 'Nuntium misit.' Quem aut ad quem? 'Pretio, gratia, spe, promissis induxit aliquem.' Nihil horum ne confingi quidem potest, et tamen causa de parricidio dicitur! 30

35. Reliquum est ut per servos id admiserit. O di immortales! rem miseram et calamitosam, quod in tali crimine quod innocenti saluti solet esse, ut servos in quaestionem polliceatur, id Sex. Roscio facere non licet. Vos, qui hunc accusatis, omnis ejus servos 35 habetis. Unus puer, victus cotidiani minister, ex tanta

- familia Sex. Roscio relictus non est. Te nunc appello, P. Scipio, te, Metelle. Vobis advocatis, vobis agentibus, aliquotiens duos servos paternos in quaestionem ab adversariis Sex. Roscius postulavit. Meministisne
- 15 T. Roscium recusare? Quid? ei servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum, iudices, sectantur: apud eum sunt in honore et pretio. Etiam nunc ut ex eis quaeratur ego postulo, hic orat atque obsecrat. Quid facitis? cur recusatis? Dubitate etiam nunc, iudices, si potestis,
- 10 a quo sit Sex. Roscius occisus, — ab eone, qui propter illius mortem in egestate et *in* insidiis versatur, cui ne quaerendi quidem de morte patris potestas permittitur, an ab eis qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, in caede atque ex caede vivunt.
- 15 XLIII. 36. Venio nunc ad illud nomen aureum [Chrysogoni], sub quo nomine tota societas latuit: de quo, iudices, neque quo modo dicam neque quo modo taceam reperire possum. Si enim taceo, vel maximam partem relinquo; sin autem dico, vereor ne non ille
- 20 solus, id quod ad me nihil attinet, sed alii quoque plures laesos se esse putent. Tametsi ita se res habet, ut mihi in communem causam sectorum dicendum nihil magno opere videatur; haec enim causa nova profecto et singularis est.
- 25 37. Bonorum Sex. Rosci emptor est Chrysogonus. Primum hoc videamus: ejus hominis bona qua ratione venierunt, aut quo modo venire potuerunt? Atque hoc non ita quaeram, iudices, ut id dicam esse indignum, hominis innocentis bona venisse; si enim haec audi-
- 30 entur ac libere dicentur, non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur. Verum [ego] hoc quaero: qui potuerunt ista ipsa lege, quae de proscriptione est, — sive Valeria est, sive Cornelia, non enim novi nec scio, — verum ista ipsa lege
- 35 bona Sex. Rosci venire qui potuerunt? Scriptum enim ita dicunt esse, *ut eorum bona veneant, qui pro-*

scripti sunt—quo in numero Sex. Roscius non est—
aut eorum qui in adversariorum praesidiis occisi sunt.
 Dum praesidia ulla fuerunt, in Sullae praesidiis fuit;
 postea quam ab armis recessum est, in summo otio
 rediens a cena Romae occisus est. Si lege, bona quo- 5
 que lege venisse fateor; sin autem constat, contra
 omnis non modo veteres leges verum etiam novas
 occisum esse, bona quo jure aut quo more aut qua
 lege venierint quaero.

XLIV. 38. In quem hoc dicam quaeris, Eruci? Non 10
 in eum quem vis et putas; nam Sullam et oratio mea
 ab initio et ipsius eximia virtus omni tempore purgavit.
 Ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut emen-
 tiretur, ut malum civem Roscium fuisse fingeret, ut
 eum apud adversarios occisum esse diceret, ut his de 15
 rebus a legatis Amerinorum doceri L. Sullam passus
 non sit. Denique etiam illud suspicor, omnino haec
 bona non venisse: id quod postea, si per vos, judices,
 licitum erit, aperietur.

39. Opinor enim esse in lege, quam ad diem pro- 20
 scriptiones venditionesque fiant: [nimirum] *Kalendas*
Junias. Aliquot post mensis et homo occisus est, et
 bona venisse dicuntur. Profecto aut haec bona in
 tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, nosque ab isto nebu-
 lone facilius eludimur quam putamus; aut, si redie- 25
 runt, tabulae publicae corruptae aliqua ratione sunt:
 nam lege quidem bona venire non potuisse constat.
 Intellego me ante tempus, judices, haec scrutari, et
 prope modum errare, qui, cum capiti Sex. Rosci med-
 eri debeam, reduviam curem. Non enim laborat de pe- 30
 cunia; non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit; facile
 egestatem suam se laturum putat, si hac indigna sus-
 pitione et ficto crimine liberatus sit.

40. Verum quaeso a vobis, judices, ut haec pauca
 quae restant ita audiat, ut partim me dicere pro me 35
 ipso putetis, partim pro Sex. Roscio. Quae enim

mihi indigna et intolerabilia videntur, quaeque ad omnis, nisi providemus, arbitror pertinere, ea pro me ipso ex animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio; quae ad hujus vitae [casum] causam [que] pertineant, et quid
5 hic pro se dici velit, et qua condicione contentus sit, jam in extrema oratione nostra, judices, audietis.
XLV. 41. Ego haec a Chrysogono, mea sponte, remoto Sex. Roscio, quaero: primum, qua re civis optimi bona venierint; deinde, qua re hominis ejus, qui
10 *neque proscriptus* neque apud adversarios occisus est, bona venierint, cum in eos solos lex scripta sit; deinde, quare aliquanto post eam diem venierint, quae dies in lege praefinita est; deinde, cur tantulo venierint. Quae omnia si, quem ad modum solent liberti nequam
15 et improbi facere, in patronum suum voluerit conferre, nihil egerit: nemo est enim qui nesciat propter magnitudinem rerum multa multos furtim imprudente L. Sulla commisisse.

42. Placet igitur in his rebus aliquid imprudentia
20 praeteriri? Non placet, judices, sed necesse est. Etenim si Juppiter optimus maximus, cujus nutu et arbitrio caelum terra mariaque reguntur, saepe ventis vehementioribus aut immoderatis tempestatibus aut nimio calore aut intolerabili frigore hominibus nocuit,
25 urbis delevit, fruges perdidit, quorum nihil pernici causa divino consilio, sed vi ipsa et magnitudine rerum factum putamus; at contra, commoda quibus utimur lucemque qua fruimur spiritumque quem ducimus ab eo nobis dari atque impertiri videmus, — quid
30 miramur L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret, orbemque terrarum gubernaret, imperique majestatem quam armis receperat legibus confirmaret, aliqua animadvertere non potuisse? Nisi hoc mirum est, quod
35 adepta non sit.

43. Vereor, judices, ne quis imperitior existimet me

causam nobilitatis victoriamque voluisse laedere : tametsi meo jure possum, si quid in hac parte mihi non placeat, vituperare ; non enim vereor ne quis alienum me animum habuisse a causa nobilitatis existimet. XLVII. Sciunt ei qui me norunt, me pro mea tenui 5 infirmaque parte, — postea quam id quod maxime volui fieri non potuit, ut componeretur, — id maxime defendisse, ut ei vincerent qui vicerunt. Quis enim erat, qui non videret humilitatem cum [dignitate de] amplitudine contendere? Quo in certamine periti 10 civis erat non se ad eos jungere, quibus incolumibus, et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retineretur. Quae perfecta esse et suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor ; eaque omnia deorum voluntate, studio populi Romani, con- 15 silio et imperio et felicitate L. Sullae, gesta esse intellego.

44. Quod animadversum est in eos qui contra omni ratione pugnarunt, non debeo reprehendere ; quod viris fortibus, quorum opera eximia in rebus gerendis 20 exstitit, honos habitus est, laudo. Quae ut fierent, idcirco pugnatum esse arbitror, meque in eo studio partium fuisse confiteor. Sin autem id actum est, et idcirco arma sumpta sunt, ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, et in fortunas uniuscujus- 25 que impetum facerent, et id non modo re prohibere non licet, sed ne verbis quidem vituperare, tum vero in isto bello non recreatus neque restitutus, sed subactus oppressusque populus Romanus est. Verum longe aliter est ; nihil horum est, judices : non modo 30 non laedetur causa nobilitatis, si istis hominibus resistetis, verum etiam ornabitur.

XLVIII. 45. Quapropter desinant aliquando dicere male aliquem locutum esse, si qui vere ac libere locutus sit ; desinant suam causam cum Chrysogono com- 35 municare : desinant, si ille laesus sit, de se aliquid

detractum arbitrari; videant ne turpe miserumque sit eos, qui equestrem splendorem pati non potuerunt, servi nequissimi dominationem ferre posse. Quae quidem dominatio, iudices, in aliis rebus antea versabatur; nunc vero quam viam munitet, quod iter adfectet videtis, — ad fidem, ad iusjurandum, ad iudicia vestra, ad id, quod solum prope in civitate sincerum sanctumque restat. Hicne etiam sese putat aliquid posse Chrysogonus? Hic etiam potens esse volt? O rem miseram atque acerbam! Neque, mehercules, hoc indigne fero, quod verear ne quid possit; verum quod ausus est, quod speravit sese apud talis viros aliquid posse ad perniciem innocentis, id ipsum queror.

XLIX. 46. Idcircone exspectata nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recipavit, ut ad libidinem suam liberti servolique nobilium bona, fortunas *possessions*-que nostras vexare possent? Si id actum est, fateor me errasse qui hoc maluerim; fateor insanisse qui cum illis senserim. Tametsi inermis, iudices, sensi. Sin autem victoria nobilium ornamento atque emolumento rei publicae populoque Romano debet esse, tum vero optimo et nobilissimo cuique meam orationem gratissimam esse oportet. Quod si quis est qui et se et causam laedi putet cum Chrysogonus vituperetur, is causam ignorat; se ipsum probe novit. Causa enim splendidior fiet, si nequissimo cuique resistetur. Ille improbissimus Chrysogoni fautor, qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, laeditur, cum ab hoc splendore causae separatur.

30 47. Verum haec omnis oratio, ut jam ante dixi, mea est, qua me uti res publica et dolor meus et istorum injuria coëgit. Sex. Roscius horum nihil indignum putat, neminem accusat, nihil de suo patrimonio queritur. Putat homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, 35 ista omnia, quae vos per Sullam gesta esse dicitis, more, lege, jure gentium facta. Culpa liberatus et crimine

nefario solutus, cupit a vobis discedere. Si hac indigna suspitione careat, animo aequo se carere suis omnibus commodis dicit. Rogat oratque te, Chrysogone, si nihil de patris fortunis amplissimis in suam rem convertit, si nulla in re te fraudavit, si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, appendit, si vestitum quo ipse tectus erat, anulumque de digito suum tibi tradidit, si ex omnibus rebus se ipsum nudum neque praeterea quicquam excepit, ut sibi per te liceat innocentem amicorum opibus vitam in egestate degere. L. 10
48. 'Praedia mea tu possides, ego aliena misericordia vivo: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est. Mea domus tibi patet, mihi clausa est: fero. Familia mea maxima tu uteris, ego servum habeo nullum: patior et ferendum puto. Quid vis 15 amplius? Quid insequeris? Quid oppugnas? Qua in re tuam voluntatem laedi a me putas? Ubi tuis commodis officio? Quid tibi obsto?' Si spoliolorum causa vis hominem occidere, quid quaeris amplius? Si inimicitiarum, quae sunt tibi inimicitiae cum eo, 20 cujus ante praedia possedisti quam ipsum cognovisti? Si metus, ab eone aliquid metuis, quem vides ipsum ab se tam atrocem injuriam propulsare non posse? Sin quod bona quae Rosci fuerunt tua facta sunt, idcirco hunc illius filium studes perdere, nonne ostendis id te 25 vereri, quod praeter ceteros tu metuere non debeas, ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur?

49. Facis injuriam, Chrysogone, si majorem spem emptionis tuae in hujus exitio ponis, quam in eis rebus quas L. Sulla gessit. Quod si tibi causa nulla est 30 cur hunc miserum tanta calamitate adfici velis, si tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, nec sibi quicquam paternum ne monumenti quidem causa clam reservavit, per deos immortalis, quae ista tanta crudelitas est? Quae tam fera immanisque natura? Quis umquam 35 praedo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus, ut,

cum integram praedam sine sanguine habere posset, cruenta spolia detrahare mallet? 50. Scis hunc nihil habere, nihil audere, nihil posse, nihil umquam contra rem tuam cogitasse; et tamen oppugnas eum quem
5 neque metuere potes, neque odisse debes, nec quicquam jam habere reliqui vides quod ei detrahare possis. Nisi hoc indignum putas, quod vestitum sedere in judicio vides, quem tu e patrimonio tamquam e naufragio nudum expulisti; quasi vero nescias hunc et ali
10 et vestiri a Caecilia, [Baliarici filia, Nepotis sorore,] spectatissima femina, quae cum clarissimum patrem, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, tamen, cum esset mulier, virtute perfecit ut, quanto honore ipsa ex illorum dignitate adficeretur, non mi-
15 nora illis ornamenta ex sua laude redderet.

LI. 51. An quod diligenter defenditur, id tibi indignum facinus videtur? Mihi crede, si pro patris hujus hospitii et gratia vellent omnes hujus hospites adesse, et auderent libere defendere, satis copiose defende-
20 retur; sin autem pro magnitudine injuriae, proque eo quod summa res publica in hujus periculo temptatur, haec omnes vindicarent, consistere mehercule vobis isto in loco non liceret. Nunc ita defenditur, non sane ut moleste ferre adversarii debeant, neque ut se po-
25 tentia superari putent. 52. Quae domi gerenda sunt, ea per Caeciliam transiguntur; fori judicique rationem M. Messala, ut videtis, judices, suscepit. Qui, si jam satis aetatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret: quoniam ad dicendum impedimento est
30 aetas et pudor qui ornat aetatem, causam mihi tradidit, quem sua causa cupere ac debere intellegebat; ipse adsiduitate, consilio, auctoritate, diligentia perfecit, ut Sex. Rosci vita, erepta de manibus sectorum, sententiis judicum permitteretur. Nimirum, judices, pro hac
35 nobilitate pars maxima civitatis in armis fuit; haec acta res est, ut ei nobiles restituerentur in civitatem,

qui hoc facerent quod facere Messalam videtis, — qui caput innocentis defenderent, qui injuriae resisterent, qui quantum possent in salute alterius quam in exitio mallent ostendere; quod si omnes qui eodem loco nati sunt facerent, et res publica ex illis et ipsi ex invidia 5 minus laborarent.

LII. 53. Verum si a Chrysogono, judices, non impetramus, ut pecunia nostra contentus sit, vitam ne petat, — si ille adduci non potest, ut, cum ademerit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque 10 hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, — si non satis habet avaritiam suam pecunia explere, nisi etiam crudelitati sanguis praebitus sit, — unum perfugium, judices, una spes reliqua est Sex. Roscio, eadem quae rei publicae, vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia. 15 Quae si manet, salvi etiam nunc esse possumus; sine ea crudelitas, quae hoc tempore in re publica versata est, vestros quoque animos — id quod fieri profecto non potest — duriores acerbioresque reddidit, actum est, judices: inter feras satius est aetatem degere, quam in 20 hac tanta immanitate versari. 54. Ad eamne rem vos reservati estis, ad eamne rem delecti, ut eos condemnaretis, quos sectores ac sicarii jugulare non potuissent? Solent hoc boni imperatores facere, cum proelium committunt, ut in eo loco quo fugam hostium 25 fore arbitrentur milites conlocent, in quos, si qui ex acie fugerint, de improvviso incidant. Nimirum similiter arbitrantur isti bonorum emptores, — vos hic, talis viros, sedere, qui excipiat eos qui de suis manibus effugerint. Di prohibeant, judices, ut hoc, quod ma- 30 jores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur.

55. An vero, judices, vos non intellegitis nihil aliud agi nisi ut proscriptorum liberi quavis ratione tollantur, et ejus rei initium in vestro jurejurando atque in 35 Sex. Rosci periculo quaeri? Dubiumne est ad quem

maleficium pertineat, cum videatis ex altera parte sectorem, inimicum, sicarium eundemque accusatorem hoc tempore; ex altera parte egentem, probatum suis filium, in quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspitio
5 quidem potuit consistere? LIII. 56. Numquid huic aliud videtis obstare [Roscio], nisi quod patris bona venierunt? Quodsi id vos suscipitis, et eam ad rem operam vestram profitemini, si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi quorum bona venierunt,
10 cavete, per deos immortalis, iudices, ne nova et multo crudelior per vos proscriptio instaurata esse videatur. Illam priorem, quae facta est in eos qui arma capere potuerunt, tamen senatus suscipere noluit, ne quid acrius quam more majorum comparatum esset publico
15 consilio factum videretur. Hanc vero, quae ad eorum liberos atque ad infantium puerorum incunabula pertinet, nisi hoc iudicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, videte, per deos immortalis, quem in locum rem publicam perventuram putetis.
20 57. Homines sapientes et ista auctoritate et potestate praeditos, qua vos estis, ex quibus rebus maxime res publica laborat, eis maxime mederi convenit. Vestrum nemo est quin intellegat populum Romanum, qui quondam in hostis lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore
25 domestica crudelitate laborare. Hanc tollite ex civitate, iudices. Hanc pati nolite diutius in hac re publica versari. Quae non modo id habet in se mali, quod tot civis atrocissime sustulit, verum etiam hominibus lenissimis ademit misericordiam consuetudine incommodorum. Nam cum omnibus horis aliquid atrociter fieri
30 videmus aut audimus, etiam qui natura mitissimi sumus, adsiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus.

IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES.

B.C. 70.

CAIUS VERRES, a man of noble birth, but notorious for his crimes and exactions in the civil war and in the offices he had held since, was city prætor (*prætor urbanus*) B.C. 74. At the close of his term of office, he went, in accordance with the law, as pro-prætor, to govern the province of Sicily. By reason of the disturbed condition of Italy, from the revolt of Spartacus, he was not relieved at the end of a year, as the law required, but continued two years longer in the government of the province, when he was succeeded by Lucius Cæcilius Metellus. During these three years he was guilty of the most abominable oppressions and exactions; and, as soon as they were relieved of his presence, the Sicilians brought a prosecution against him in the court of *Repetundæ* (for the trial of cases of Extortion), presided over by the prætor Manius Acilius Glabrio. To conduct the prosecution, they had recourse to Cicero, who already stood high among Roman advocates, and who was personally known and trusted by them on account of his honorable administration of the quæstorship in their island. Cicero willingly took charge of the case, the more so as the counsel for Verres was Hortensius, the leading lawyer of his time, against whom he was eager to measure his strength.

Although the cruelty and rapacity of Verres were notorious, yet his relations to the Roman nobility gained him the same support at home which recently, under somewhat similar circumstances, was afforded to Governor Eyre in England, on his return from Jamaica. Not only Hortensius, but Curio, a man of excellent reputation, with members of the eminent families of Scipio and Metellus, stood firmly by him. The only hope of Verres was in preventing a fair and speedy trial. First he tried to obtain a prosecutor who should be in collusion with him, and would not push him too hard. For this purpose one Cæcilius was put forward, an insignificant person, but a native of Sicily. Cicero's first speech in the case was therefore before the prætor Glabrio in person, to show that he, rather than Cæcilius, should be allowed to conduct the case. This it was not hard to do, and he set out at once for Sicily to collect evidence, for which purpose he was allowed one hundred

and ten days. He was, however, so industrious and skilful in this, that he returned in fifty days, thus completely foiling the next plan of the opposition, which was to bring on a trumped-up action before the court, which should have precedence of that against Verres, merely to consume time. Cicero returned, with ample evidence, even before his rival had left Italy. The trial was now fixed for Aug. 5, B.C. 70, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus.

Meantime (in the latter part of July) the elections were held for the next year, — as was the custom in Rome, several months before the newly-elected magistrates entered upon their offices; the successful candidate, under the title of *designatus*, enjoyed a dignity almost equal to that of an actual magistrate, although with no real power (see ch. ix.). In these elections Cicero was designated ædile; but his rival Hortensius was chosen consul, with Quintus Metellus Creticus, Verres' fast friend, as his colleague. More than this, Marcus Metellus, brother of Quintus, was chosen prætor, and the lot fell to him to preside the next year in the court of *Repetundæ*. If now the trial could be put over till the next year, when Hortensius and the two Metelli would be in the three most influential positions in the State, Verres felt quite sure of getting clear. Neither did it seem as if this would be very hard to bring about; for the last six months of the Roman year were so full of festivals and other days in which the courts could not sit, that the case would be liable to constant interruptions and delays. This would have been a sore disappointment to Cicero, for, by good luck in drawing the names, and sagacity in challenging, he had a jury that he could trust, and he was not willing to run the risk of a change.

Under these circumstances Cicero made the second speech of the Verrine group — that which is known as the *Actio Prima*. In this he proved so conclusively the guilt of the defendant and his hope to escape by bribery, and at the same time showed himself so determined to urge the case through before the New Year, that he hardly had any need to produce his witnesses. Hortensius soon threw up his case, and Verres went into exile, with a name for ever associated with extortion and misgovernment. Full restitution of the plunder was, however, not obtained: a compromise was made, by which a less sum was paid in satisfaction of the claims. The five speeches known as the "Accusation" (*Actio Secunda*) were never delivered, but were written out and published in order to put on record the facts which the orator had gathered with so much pains.

QUOD erat optandum maxime, iudices, et quod unum ad invidiam vestri ordinis infamiamque judiciorum sedandam maxime pertinebat, id non humano consilio, sed prope divinitus datum atque oblatum vobis summo rei publicae tempore videtur. 5 Inveteravit enim jam opinio perniciosa rei publicae, vobisque periculosa, quae non modo apud populum Romanum, sed etiam apud exterarum nationes, omnium sermone percrebuit: his judiciis quae nunc sunt, pecuniosum hominem, quamvis sit nocens, nemi- 10 nem posse damnari. 2. Nunc, in ipso discrimine ordinis judiciorumque vestrorum, cum sint parati qui contionibus et legibus hanc invidiam senatus inflammare conentur, [reus] in iudicium adductus est [C. Verres], homo vita atque factis omnium jam opini- 15 one damnatus, pecuniae magnitudine sua spe et praedicatione absolutus.

Huic ego causae, iudices, cum summa voluntate et expectatione populi Romani, actor accessi, non ut augerem invidiam ordinis, sed ut infamiae communi 20 succurrerem. Adduxi enim hominem, in quo reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam, redire in gratiam cum populo Romano, satis facere exteris nationibus, possetis; depeculatorem aerari, vexatorem Asiae atque Pamphyliae, praedonem juris urbani, la- 25 bem atque perniciem provinciae Siciliae. 3. De quo si vos vere ac religiose judicaveritis, auctoritas ea, quae in vobis remanere debet, haerebit; sin istius ingentes divitiae judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfregerint, ego hoc tamen adsequar, ut iudicium potius rei 30 publicae, quam aut reus iudicibus, aut accusator reo, defuisse videatur.

II. Equidem, ut de me confitear, iudices, cum multae mihi a C. Verre insidiae terra marique factae sint, quas partim mea diligentia devitarim, partim amico- 35 rum studio officioque repulerim; numquam tamen

neque tantum periculum mihi adire visus sum, neque tanto opere pertimui, ut nunc in ipso iudicio. 4. Neque tantum me exspectatio accusationis meae, concursusque tantae multitudinis (quibus ego rebus vehementissime perturbor) commovet, quantum istius insidiae nefariae, quas uno tempore mihi, vobis, M'. Glabrioni, populo Romano, sociis, exteris nationibus, ordini, nomini denique senatorio, facere conatur: qui ita dictitat, eis esse metuendum, qui quod ipsis solis satis esset
10 surripuissent; se tantum eripuisse, ut id multis satis esse possit; nihil esse tam sanctum quod non violari, nihil tam munitum quod non expugnari pecunia possit.

5. Quod si quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset obscurus in agendo, fortasse aliqua in re nos
15 aliquando fefellisset. Verum hoc adhuc percommode cadit, quod cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta est. Nam, ut apertus in corripiendis pecuniis fuit, sic in spe corrumpendi iudici, perspicua sua consilia conatusque omnibus fecit. Semel,
20 ait, se in vita pertimuisse, tum cum primum a me reus factus sit; quod, cum e provincia recens esset, invidiaque et infamia non recenti, sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, tum, ad iudicium corrumpendum, tempus alienum offenderet. 6. Itaque, cum ego diem
25 in Siciliam inquirendi perexiguam postulavissem, invenit iste, qui sibi in Achaia biduo brevior diem postularet,—non ut is idem conficeret diligentia et industria sua quod ego meo labore et vigiliis consecutus sum, etenim ille Achaicus inquisitor ne Brundisium quidem pervenit; ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta
30 diebus sic obii, ut omnium populorum privatorumque literas injuriasque cognoscerem; ut perspicuum cuivis esse posset, hominem ab isto quaesitum esse, non qui reum suum adduceret, sed qui meum tempus obsideret.
35 III. 7. Nunc homo audacissimus atque amentissimus hoc cogitat. Intellegit me ita paratum atque in-

structum in iudicium venire, ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in oculis omnium, sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sim. Videt senatores multos esse testis audaciae suae; videt multos equites Romanos frequentis praeterea civis atque socios, quibus ipse insignis 5 injurias fecerit. Videt etiam tot tam gravis ab amicissimis civitatibus legationes, cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse. 8. Quae cum ita sint, usque eo de omnibus bonis male existimat, usque eo senatoria iudicia perditā profligataque esse arbitratur, ut 10 hoc palam dictitet, non sine causa se cupidum pecuniae fuisse, quoniam in pecunia tantum praesidium experitur esse: sese (id quod difficillimum fuerit) tempus ipsum emisse iudici sui, quo cetera facilius emere postea posset; ut, quoniam criminum vim subterfugere 15 nullo modo poterat, procellam temporis devitaret.

9. Quod si non modo in causa, verum in aliquo honesto praesidio, aut in alicujus eloquentia aut gratia, spem aliquam conlocasset, profecto non haec omnia conligeret atque aucuparetur; non usque eo despiceret contemneretque ordinem senatorium, ut arbitratu ejus deligeretur ex senatu, qui reus fieret; qui, dum hic quae opus essent compararet, causam interea ante eum diceret. 10. Quibus ego rebus quid iste speret, et quo animum intendat, facile perspicio. 25 Quam ob rem vero se confidat aliquid perficere posse, hoc praetore, et hoc consilio, intellegere non possum. Unum illud intellego (quod populus Romanus in rejectione iudicium iudicavit), ea spe istum fuisse praeditum ut omnem rationem salutis in pecunia constitueret; 30 hoc erepto praesidio, ut nullam sibi rem adiumento fore arbitraretur.

iv. Etenim quod est ingenium tantum, quae tanta facultas dicendi aut copia, quae istius vitam, tot vitiis flagitiisque convictam, jampridem omnium voluntate 35 iudicioque damnatam, aliqua ex parte possit defen-

dere? 11. Cujus ut adolescentiae maculas ignominiasque praeteream; quaestura [primus gradus honoris] quid aliud habet in se, nisi [Cn. Carbonem spoliatum] a quaestore suo pecunia publica nudatum et proditum
 5 consulem? desertum exercitum? relictam provinciam? sortis necessitudinem religionemque violatam? Cujus legatio exitium fuit Asiae totius et Pamphylicae: quibus in provinciis multas domos, plurimas urbis, omnia fana depopulatus est, tum cum [in Cn. Dolabellam] suum
 10 scelus illud pristinum renovavit et instauravit quaestorium; cum eum, cui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, et in invidiam suis maleficiis adduxit, et in ipsis periculis non solum deseruit, sed etiam oppugnavit ac prodidit? 12. Cujus praetura urbana aedium sacrarum
 15 fuit publicorumque operum depopulatio; simul in jure dicundo, bonorum possessionumque, contra omnium instituta, addictio et condonatio. Jam vero omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima constituit monumenta et indicia in provincia Sicilia; quam iste per
 20 triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit; vix autem per multos annos, innocentisque praetores, aliqua ex parte recreari aliquando posse videatur. 13. Hoc praetore, Siculi neque suas leges, neque nostra senatus-consulta,
 25 neque communia jura tenuerunt. Tantum quisque habet in Sicilia, quantum hominis avarissimi et libidinosissimi aut imprudentiam subterfugit, aut satietati superfuit.

v. Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius,
 30 judicata est: nulla res cujusquam tam patria atque avita fuit, quae non ab eo, imperio istius, abjudicaretur. Innumerabiles pecuniae ex aratorum bonis novo nefarioque instituto coactae; socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati; cives Romani servilem
 35 in modum cruciati et necati; homines nocentissimi propter pecunias judicio liberati; honestissimi atque

integerrimi, absentes rei facti, indicta causa damnati et ejecti; portus munitissimi, maximae tutissimaeque urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae; nautae militesque Sicularum, socii nostri atque amici, fame necati; classes optimae atque opportunissimae, cum magna ignominia populi Romani, amissae et perditae. 5

14. Idem iste praetor monumenta antiquissima, partim regum locupletissimorum, quae illi ornamento urbibus esse voluerunt, partim etiam nostrorum imperatorum, quae victores civitatibus Siculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt, spoliavit, nudavitque omnia. Neque hoc solum in statu is ornamentisque publicis fecit; sed etiam delubra omnia, sanctissimis religionibus consecrata, depeculatus est. Deum denique nullum Siculis, qui ei paulo magis adfabre atque antiquo 15 artificio factus videretur, reliquit. In stupris vero et flagitiis, nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor: simul illorum calamitatem commemorando augere nolo, quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est. 20

15. At enim haec ita commissa sunt ab isto, ut non cognita sint ab hominibus? Hominem arbitror esse neminem, qui nomen istius audierit, quin facta quoque ejus nefaria commemorare possit; ut mihi magis timendum sit, ne multa crimina praetermittere, quam 25 ne qua in istum fingere, existimer. Neque enim mihi videtur haec multitudo, quae ad audiendum convenit, cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere.

VI. Quae cum ita sint, iste homo amens ac perditus 30 alia mecum ratione pugnat. Non id agit, ut alicujus eloquentiam mihi opponat; non gratia, non auctoritate cujusquam, non potentia nititur. Simulat his se rebus confidere, sed video quid agat (neque enim agit occultissime): proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc 35 est, hominum adrogantium, nomina; qui non tam me

impediunt quod nobiles sunt, quam adjuvant quod noti sunt. Simulat se eorum praesidio confidere, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinetur.

16. Quam spem nunc habeat in manibus, et quid molitur, breviter jam, judices, vobis exponam: sed prius, ut ab initio res ab eo constituta sit, quaeso, cognoscite. Ut primum e provincia rediit, redemptio est hujus judici facta grandi pecunia. Mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti
10 sunt. Postea quam rejectio judicum facta est — quod et in sortitione istius spem fortuna populi Romani, et in reiciendis iudicibus mea diligentia, istorum impudentiam vicerat — renuntiata est tota condicio.

17. Praeclare se res habebat. Libelli nominum vestrorum, consilique hujus, in manibus erant omnium. Nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse: cum iste repente, ex alacri atque laeto, sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse, condemnatus videretur. Ecce autem repente, his diebus paucis comitiis consularibus factis, eadem illa vetera consilia pecunia majore repetuntur; eaedemque vestrae famae fortunisque omnium insidiae per eosdem homines comparantur. Quae res primo, judices, per
25 tenui nobis argumento indicioque patefacta est: post, aperto suspicionis introitu, ad omnia intima istorum consilia sine ullo errore pervenimus.

VII. 18. Nam, ut Hortensius, consul designatus, domum reducebatur e Campo, cum maxima frequentia
30 ac multitudine, fit obviam casu ei multitudini C. Curio; quem ego hominem honoris [potius quam contumeliae] causa nominatum volo. Etenim ea dicam, quae ille, si commemorari noluisset, non tanto in conventu, tam aperte palamque dixisset: quae tamen
35 a me pedetentim cauteque dicentur; ut et amicitiae nostrae, et dignitatis illius, habita ratio esse intellegatur.

19. Videt ad ipsum fornicem Fabianum in turba Verrem: appellat hominem, et ei voce maxima gratulatur: ipsi Hortensio, qui consul erat factus, propinquis necessariisque ejus, qui tum aderant, verbum nullum facit: cum hoc consistit; hunc amplexatur; 5 hunc jubet sine cura esse. 'Renuntio,' inquit, 'tibi, te hodiernis comitiis esse absolutum.' Quod cum tam multi homines honestissimi audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat. Aliis illud indignum, aliis ridiculum, videbatur: ridiculum eis qui istius causam in testium fide, in criminum 10 ratione, in judicum potestate, non in comitiis consularibus, positam arbitrabantur: indignum eis, qui altius aspiciebant, et hanc gratulationem ad judicium corrumperendum spectare videbant. 20. Etenim sic 15 ratiocinabantur, sic honestissimi homines inter se et mecum loquebantur: aperte jam et perspicue nulla esse judicia. Qui reus pridie jam ipse se condemnatum putabat, is, postea quam defensor ejus consul est factus, absolvitur! Quid igitur? quod tota Sicilia, 20 quod omnes Siculi, omnes negotiatores, omnes publicae privataeque litterae Romae sunt, nihilne id valebit? nihil, invito consule designato! Quid, judices? non crimina, non testis, non existimationem populi Romani sequentur? Non: omnia in unius potestate ac 25 moderatione vertentur.

VIII. Vere loquar, judices: vehementer me haec res commovebat. Optimus enim quisque ita loquebatur: iste quidem tibi eripietur: sed nos non tenebimus judicia diutius. Etenim quis poterit, Verre 30 absoluto, de transferendis judiciis recusare? 21. Erat omnibus molestum: neque eos tam istius hominis perditum subita laetitia, quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio, commovebat. Cupiebam dissimulare me id moleste ferre: cupiebam animi dolorem vultu 35 tegere, et taciturnitate celare. Ecce autem, illis ipsis

diebus, cum praetores designati sortirentur, et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret; nuntiatur mihi, tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut is domum quoque pueros mitteret, qui uxori
5 suae nuntiarent. 22. Sane ne haec quidem mihi res placebat: neque *tamen*, tanto opere quid in hac sorte metuendum mihi esset, intellegebam. Unum illud ex hominibus certis, ex quibus omnia comperi, reperi-
10 dam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos: ex his quasi decem fiscos ad senatorem illum relictos esse, comitiorum meorum nomine: divisores omnium tribuum noctu ad istum vocatos. 23. Ex quibus qui-
15 eadem illa nocte ad me venit: demonstrat, qua iste oratione usus esset: commemorasse istum, quam liberaliter eos tractasset [etiam] antea, cum ipse praeturam petisset, et proximis consularibus praetoriisque comi-
20 tiis: deinde continuo esse pollicitum, quantam vellent pecuniam, si me aedilitate deiecissent. Hic alios negasse audere; alios respondisse, non putare id perfici posse: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum, ex eadem familia, Q. Verrem, Romilia, ex optima
25 divisorum disciplina, patris istius discipulum atque amicum, qui, HS quingentis milibus depositis, id se perfecturum polliceretur: et fuisse tum non nullos, qui se una facturos esse dicerent. Quae cum ita essent, sane benevolo animo me, ut magno opere cave-
rem praemonebat.
30 IX. 24. Sollicitabar rebus maximis uno atque eo per-
exiguo tempore. Urgebant comitia; et in his ipsis
oppugnabar grandi pecunia. Instabat iudicium: ei
quoque negotio fisci Sicilienses minabantur. Agere
quae ad iudicium pertinebant libere, comitiorum metu
35 deterrebar: petitioni toto animo servire, propter iudi-
cium non licebat. Minari denique divisoribus ratio

non erat, propterea quod eos intellegere videbam me hoc iudicio districtum atque obligatum futurum. 25. Atque hoc ipso tempore Siculis denuntiatum esse audio, primum ab Hortensio, domum ad illum ut venirent: Siculos in eo sane liberos fuisse; qui quam ob 5 rem arcesserentur cum intellegerent, non venisse. Interea comitia nostra, quorum iste se, ut ceterorum hoc anno comitiorum, dominum esse arbitrabatur, haberi coepta sunt. Cursare iste homo potens, cum filio blando et gratioso, circum tribus: paternos ami- 10 cos, hoc est divisores, appellare omnes et convenire. Quod cum esset intellectum et animadversum, fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, ut cujus divitiae me de fide deducere non potuissent, ne ejusdem pecunia de honore deiceret. 15

26. Postea quam illa petitionis magna cura liberatus sum, animo coepi multo magis vâcuo ac soluto, nihil aliud nisi de iudicio agere et cogitare. Reperio, iudices, haec ab istis consilia inita et constituta, ut, quacumque posset ratione, res ita duceretur, ut apud 20 M. Metellum praetorem causa diceretur. In eo esse haec commoda: primum M. Metellum amicissimum; deinde Hortensium consulem non [solum, sed] etiam Q. Metellum, qui quam isti sit amicus attendite: dedit enim praerogativam suae voluntatis ejus modi, 25 ut isti pro praerogativis eam reddidisse videatur.

27. An me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis? et me, in tanto rei publicae existimationisque meae periculo, cuiquam consulturum potius quam officio et dignitati meae? Arcessit alter consul designatus Si- 30 culos: veniunt non nulli, propterea quod L. Metellus esset praetor in Sicilia. Cum iis ita loquitur: se consulem esse; fratrem suum alterum Siciliam provinciam obtinere, alterum esse quaesiturum de pecuniis repetundis; Verri ne noceri possit multis rationibus 35 esse provisum.

x. 28. Quid est, quaeso, Metelle, iudicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? testis, praesertim [Siculos], timidos homines et adflictos, non solum auctoritate deterere, sed etiam consulari metu, et duorum praetorum
5 potestate? Quid faceres pro innocente homine et propinquo, cum propter hominem perditissimum atque alienissimum de officio ac dignitate decedis, et committis, ut, quod ille dictitat, alicui, qui te ignoret, verum esse videatur? 29. Nam hoc Verrem dicere
10 aiebant, te non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum. Duo igitur consules et quaesitor erunt ex illius voluntate. ‘Non solum effugiemus’ inquit ‘hominem in quaerendo nimium diligentem, nimium servientem populi existimationi, M’.
15 Glabrimonem: accedet etiam nobis illud. Iudex est M. Caesonius, conlega nostri accusatoris, homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, quem minime expediat esse in eo consilio quod conemur aliqua
20 ratione corrumpere: propterea quod jam antea, cum iudex in Juniano consilio fuisset, turpissimum illud facinus non solum graviter tulit, sed etiam in medium protulit. Hunc iudicem ex Kal. Januariis non habebimus. 30. Q. Manlium, et Q. Cornificium, duos severissimos atque integerrimos iudices, quod tribuni
25 plebis tum erunt, iudices non habebimus. P. Sulpicius, iudex tristis et integer, magistratum ineat oportet Nonis Decembribus. M. Crepereius, ex acerrima illa equestri familia et disciplina; L. Cassius ex familia cum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum severissima;
30 Cn. Tremellius, homo summa religione et diligentia, — tres hi, homines veteres, tribuni militares sunt designati: ex Kal. Januariis non iudicabunt. Subsortiemur etiam in M. Metelli locum, quoniam is huic ipsi quaestioni praefuturus est. Ita secundum Kalendas Januarias, et praetore et prope toto consilio commutato,
35 magnas accusatoris minas, magnamque expecta-

tionem judici, ad nostrum arbitrium libidinemque eludemus.'

31. Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles: hora viii. convenire coepistis. Hunc diem jam ne numerant quidem. Decem dies sunt ante ludos votivos, quos Cn. Pompeius facturus est. Hi ludi dies quindecim auferent: deinde continuo Romani consequentur. Ita prope xl. diebus interpositis, tum denique se ad ea quae a nobis dicta erunt responsuros esse arbitrantur: deinde se ducturos, et dicendo et excusando, facile ad ludos 10 Victoriae. Cum his plebeios esse conjunctos; secundum quos aut nulli aut perpauci dies ad agendum futuri sunt. Ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, rem integram ad M. Metellum praetorem esse venturam: quem ego hominem, si ejus fidei diffisus essem, judi- 15 cem non retinuissem. 32. Nunc tamen hoc animo sum, ut eo judice quam praetore hanc rem transigi malim; et jurato suam quam injurato aliorum tabellas committere.

xi. Nunc ego, judices, jam vos consulo, quid mihi 20 faciendum putetis. Id enim consili mihi profecto taciti dabitis, quod egomet mihi necessario capiendum intellego. Si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, mei laboris, industriae, diligentiaeque capiam fructum; et [ex accusatione] perficiam ut nemo umquam post 25 hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur. Sed, in hac laude industriae meae, reus ne elabatur summum periculum est. Quid est igitur quod fieri possit? Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum. 33. Fructum istum laudis, qui 30 ex perpetua oratione percipi potuit, in alia tempora reservemus: nunc hominem tabulis, testibus, privatis publicisque litteris auctoritatibusque accusemus. Res omnis mihi tecum erit, Hortensi. Dicam aperte: si te mecum dicendo ac diluendis criminibus in hac 35 causa contendere putarem, ego quoque in accusando

atque in explicandis criminibus operam consumerem ; nunc, quoniam pugnare contra me instituisti, non tam ex tua natura quam ex istius tempore et causa [malitiose], necesse est istius modi rationi aliquo consilio
5 obsistere. 34. Tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias ; mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Ita fit ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium.

XII. Verum illud quod institueram dicere, mihi rem
10 tecum esse, hujus modi est. Ego cum hanc causam Siculorum rogatu recepissem, idque mihi amplum et praeclarum existimassem, eos velle meae fidei diligentiaeque periculum facere, qui innocentiae abstinentiaeque fecissent ; tum suscepto negotio, majus quiddam
15 mihi proposui, in quo meam in rem publicam voluntatem populus Romanus perspicere posset. 35. Nam illud mihi nequaquam dignum industria conatuque meo videbatur, istum a me in iudicium, jam omnium iudicio condemnatum, vocari, nisi ista tua intolerabilis
20 potentia, et ea cupiditas qua per hosce annos in quibusdam iudiciis usus es, etiam in istius hominis desperati causa interponeretur. Nunc vero, quoniam haec te omnis dominatio regnumque iudiciorum tanto opere delectat, et sunt homines quos libidinis infami-
25 aequae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, — qui, quasi de industria, in odium offensionemque populi Romani intruere videantur, — hoc me profiteor suscepisse, magnum fortasse onus et mihi periculosissimum, verum tamen dignum in quo omnis nervos aetatis industri-
30 aequae meae contenderem.

36. Quoniam totus ordo paucorum improbitate et audacia premitur et urgetur infamia iudiciorum, profiteor huic generi hominum me inimicum accusatorem, odiosum, adsiduum, acerbum adversarium. Hoc mihi
35 sumo, hoc mihi depono, quod agam in magistratu, quod agam ex eo loco ex quo me populus Romanus

ex Kal. Januariis secum agere de re publica ac de hominibus improbis voluit: hoc munus aedilitatis meae populo Romano amplissimum pulcherrimumque polliceor. Moneo, praedico, ante denuntio; qui aut depone-
re, aut accipere, aut recipere, aut polliceri, aut
sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judici solent
esse, quique ad hanc rem aut potentiam aut impudentiam suam professi sunt, abstineant in hoc iudicio
manus animosque ab hoc scelere nefario.

XIII. 37. Erit tum consul Hortensius cum summo imperio et potestate; ego autem aedilis, hoc est, paulo
amplius quam privatus. Tamen hujus modi haec res
est, quam me acturum esse polliceor, ita populo Romano grata atque jucunda, ut ipse consul in hac causa
prae me minus etiam (si fieri possit) quam privatus
esse videatur. Omnia non modo commemorabuntur,
sed etiam, expositis certis rebus, agentur, quae inter
decem annos, postea quam iudicia ad senatum translata sunt, in rebus iudicandis nefarie flagitioseque facta
sunt. 38. Cognoscet ex me populus Romanus quid
sit, quam ob rem, cum equester ordo iudicaret, annos
prope quinquaginta continuos, in nullo iudice [equite Romano iudicante] ne tenuissima quidem suspitio
acceptae pecuniae ob rem iudicandam constituta sit:
quid sit quod, iudiciis ad senatorium ordinem translatis, sublataque populi Romani in unum quemque
vestrum potestate, Q. Calidius damnatus dixerit, minoris
HS triciens praetorium hominem honeste non posse
damnari: quid sit quod, P. Septimio senatore
damno, Q. Hortensio praetore, de pecuniis repetundis
aestimata sit eo nomine, quod ille ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accepisset; 39. quod in C. Herennio,
quod in C. Popilio, senatoribus, qui ambo peculatus
damnati sunt; quod in M. Atilio, qui de maiestate
damnatus est, hoc planum factum sit, eos pecuniam
ob rem iudicandam accepisse; quod inventi sint sena-

tores, qui, C. Verre praetore urbano sortiente, exirent in eum reum, quem incognita causa condemnarent; quod inventus sit senator, qui, cum judex esset, in eodem judicio et ab reo pecuniam acciperet quam iudicibus divideret, et ab accusatore, ut reum condemnaret? 40. Jam vero quomodo illam labem, ignominiam, calamitatemque totius ordinis conquerar? hoc factum esse in hac civitate, cum senatorius ordo judicaret, ut discoloribus signis juratorum hominum sententiae 10 notarentur? Haec omnia me diligenter severeque acturum esse, polliceor.

XIV. Quo me tandem animo fore putatis, si quid in hoc ipso judicio intellexero simili aliqua ratione esse violatum atque commissum? cum planum facere multis testibus possim, C. Verrem in Sicilia, multis audientibus, saepe dixisse, 'se habere hominem potentem, cujus fiducia provinciam spoliaret: neque sibi soli pecuniam quaerere, sed ita triennium illud praeturae Siciliensis distributum habere, ut secum praeclare agi diceret, si unius anni quaestum in rem suam converteret; alterum patronis et defensoribus traderet; tertium illum uberrimum quaestuosissimumque annum totum iudicibus reservaret.'

41. Ex quo mihi venit in mentem illud dicere (quod 25 apud M'. Glabrimonem nuper cum id reiciundis iudicibus commemorassem, intellexi vehementer populum Romanum commoveri), me arbitrari, fore uti nationes exterae legatos ad populum Romanum mitterent, ut lex de pecuniis repetundis iudiciumque tolleretur. 30 Si enim iudicia nulla sint, tantum unum quemque ablatum putant, quantum sibi ac liberis suis satis esse arbitretur: nunc, quod ejus modi iudicia sint, tantum unum quemque auferre, quantum sibi, patronis, advocatis, praetori, iudicibus, satis futurum sit: hoc profecto infinitum esse: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati 35 satisfacere posse, nocentissimi victoriae non posse.

42. O commemoranda judicia, praeclaramque existimationem nostri ordinis! cum socii populi Romani judicia de pecuniis repetundis fieri nolunt, quae a majoribus nostris sociorum causa comparata sunt. An iste umquam de se bonam spem habuisset, nisi 5 de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset? Quo majore etiam (si fieri potest) apud vos odio esse debet, quam est apud populum Romanum, cum in avaritia, scelere, perjurio, vos sui similis esse arbitretur.

xv. 43. Cui loco (per Deos immortalis!), judices, 10 consulite ac provide. Moneo praedicoque — id quod intellego — tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse, ut odio, invidia, infamia, turpitudine, totum ordinem liberetis. Nulla in judiciis severitas, nulla religio, nulla denique jam existimantur esse judicia. Itaque 15 a populo Romano contemnimur, despiciuntur: gravi diuturnaque jam flagramus infamia. 44. Neque enim ullam aliam ob causam populus Romanus tribuniciam potestatem tanto studio requisivit; quam cum poscebat, verbo illam poscere videbatur, re vera judicia posce- 20 bat. Neque hoc Q. Catulum, hominem sapientissimum atque amplissimum, fugit, qui (Cn. Pompeio, viro fortissimo et clarissimo, de tribunicia potestate referente), cum esset sententiam rogatus, hoc initio est summa cum auctoritate usus: ‘Patres conscriptos 25 judicia male et flagitiose tueri: quod si in rebus judicandis, populi Romani existimationi satis facere voluissent, non tanto opere homines fuisse tribuniciam potestatem desideraturos.’ 45. Ipse denique Cn. Pompeius, cum primum contionem ad Urbem consul 30 designatus habuit, ubi (id quod maxime expectari videbatur) ostendit se tribuniciam potestatem restitutum, factus est in eo strepitus, et grata contionis admurmuratio. Idem in eadem contione cum dixisset ‘populatas vexatasque esse provincias; judicia autem 35 turpia ac flagitiosa fieri; ei rei se providere ac consu-

lere velle ;' tum vero non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, suam populus Romanus significavit voluntatem.

xvi. 46. Nunc autem homines in speculis sunt : observant quem ad modum sese unus quisque nostrum
5 gerat in retinenda religione, conservandisque legibus. Vident adhuc, post legem tribuniciam, unum senatorem hominem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum : quod tamen
etsi non reprehendunt, tamen magno opere quod laudent non habent. Nulla est enim laus, ibi esse integrum,
10 ubi nemo est qui aut possit aut conetur corrumpere. 47. Hoc est iudicium, in quo vos de reo, populus Romanus de vobis iudicabit. In hoc homine statuatur,
possitne, senatoribus iudicantibus, homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque damnari. Deinde est ejus
15 modi reus, in quo homine nihil sit, praeter summa peccata maximamque pecuniam ; ut, si liberatus sit, nulla alia suspitio, nisi ea quae turpissima est, residere possit. Non gratia, non cognatione, non aliis recte factis, non denique aliquo mediocri vitio, tot tan-
20 taque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur.

48. Postremo ego causam sic agam, iudices : ejus modi res, ita notas, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita manifestas proferam, ut nemo a vobis ut istum absolvatis per gratiam conetur contendere. Habeo autem certam
25 viam atque rationem, qua omnis illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim. Ita res a me agetur, ut in eorum consiliis omnibus non modo aures hominum, sed etiam oculi [populi Romani] interesse videantur.

49. Vos aliquot jam per annos conceptam huic ordini
30 turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere potestis. Constat inter omnis, post haec constituta iudicia, quibus nunc utimur, nullum hoc splendore atque hac dignitate consilium fuisse. Hic si quid erit offensum, omnes homines non jam ex eodem ordine alios magis
35 idoneos (quod fieri non potest), sed alium omnino ordinem ad res iudicandas quaerendum arbitrabuntur.

xvii. 50. Quapropter, primum ab Dis immortalibus, quod sperare mihi videor, hoc idem, iudices, opto, ut in hoc iudicio nemo improbus praeter eum qui jampridem inventus est reperiatur: deinde si plures improbi fuerint, hoc vobis, hoc populo Romano, iudices, confirmo, vitam (mehercule) mihi prius, quam vim perseverantiamque ad illorum improbitatem persequendam defuturam.

51. Verum, quod ego laboribus, periculis, inimicitiisque meis, tum cum admissum erit dedecus severe me persecuturum esse polliceor, id ne accadat, tu tua auctoritate, sapientia, diligentia, M'. Glabrio, potes providere. Suscipe causam iudiciorum: suscipe causam severitatis, integritatis, fidei, religionis: suscipe causam senatus, ut is, hoc iudicio probatus, cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit. Cogita qui sis, quo loco sis, quid dare populo Romano, quid reddere majoribus tuis, debeas: fac tibi paternae legis [Aciliae] veniat in mentem, qua lege populus Romanus de pecuniis repetundis optimis iudiciis severissimisque iudicibus usus est. 52. Circumstant te summae auctoritates, quae te oblivisci laudis domesticae non sinant; quae te noctis diesque commoneant, fortissimum tibi patrem, sapientissimum avum, gravissimum socerum fuisse. Qua re si [Glabrionis] patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis; si avi [Scaevolae] prudentiam ad prospiciendas insidias, quae tuae atque horum famae comparantur; si socieri [Scauri] constantiam, ut ne quis te de vera et certa possit sententia demovere; intelleget populus Romanus, integerrimo atque honestissimo praetore, delectoque consilio, nocenti reo magnitudinem pecuniae plus habuisse momenti ad suspicionem criminis, quam ad rationem salutis.

xviii. 53. Mihi certum est, non committere ut in hac causa praetor nobis consiliumque mutetur. Non

patiar rem in id tempus adduci, ut [Siculi], quos adhuc servi designatorum consulum non moverunt, cum eos novo exemplo universos arcesserent, eos tum lictores consulum vocent; ut homines miseri, antea socii atque
5 amici populi Romani, nunc servi ac supplices, non modo jus suum fortunasque omnis eorum imperio amittant, verum etiam deplorandi juris sui potestatem non habeant. 54. Non sinam profecto, causa a me perorata, [quadraginta diebus interpositis,] tum nobis
10 denique responderi, cum accusatio nostra in oblivionem diuturnitate adducta sit: non committam, ut tum haec res judicetur, cum haec frequentia totius Italiae Roma discesserit; quae convenit uno tempore undique, comitiorum, ludorum, censendique causa. Hujus judicii
15 et laudis fructum, et offensionis periculum, vestrum; laborem sollicitudinemque, nostram; scientiam quid agatur, memoriamque quid a quoque dictum sit, omnium puto esse oportere.

55. Faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis qui nunc
20 principes nostrae civitatis sunt ante factum, ut testibus utar statim: illud a me novum, judices, cognoscetis, quod ita testis constituam, ut crimen totum explicem; ut, ubi id [interrogando] argumentis atque oratione firmavero, tum testis ad crimen adcommodem: ut nihil
25 inter illam usitatam accusationem atque hanc novam intersit, nisi quod in illa tunc, cum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur; hic in singulas res dabuntur; ut illis quoque eadem interrogandi facultas, argumentandi dicendique sit. Si quis erit, qui perpetuam orationem
30 accusationemque desideret, altera actione audiet: nunc id, quod facimus — ea ratione facimus, ut malitiae illorum consilio nostro occurramus — necessario fieri intellegat. Haec primae actionis erit accusatio. 56. Dicimus C. Verrem, cum multa libidine, multa crudeliter, in civis Romanos atque in socios, multa in deos
35 hominesque nefarie fecerit tum praeterea quadringen-

tiens sestertium ex Sicilia contra leges abstulisse. Hoc testibus, hoc tabulis privatis publicisque auctoritatibus ita vobis planum faciemus, ut hoc statuatis, etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo, vacuosque dies habuissemus, tamen oratione longa nihil opus fuisse. 5
Dixi.

The Plunder of Syracuse.

[Actio Secunda, Lib. IV. ch. 52-60.]

LII. UNIUS etiam urbis omnium pulcherrimae atque ornatissimae, Syracusarum, direptionem commemorabo et in medium proferam, iudices, ut aliquando totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam. 10
Nemo fere vestrum est quin quem ad modum captae sint a M. Marcello Syracusae saepe audierit, non numquam etiam in annalibus legerit. Conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, hujus praetoris adventum cum illius imperatoris victoria, hujus cohortem impuram cum 15 illius exercitu invicto, hujus libidines cum illius contentia: ab illo, qui cepit, conditas, ab hoc qui constitutas accepit, captas dicetis Syracusas.

2. Ac jam illa omitto, quae disperse a me multis in locis dicentur ac dicta sunt: forum Syracusanorum, 20 quod introitu Marcelli purum caede servatum esset, id adventu Verris Siculorum innocentium sanguine redundasse: portum Syracusanorum, qui tum et nostris classibus et Karthaginiensium clausus fuisset, eum isto praetore Cilicum myoparoni praedonibusque patu- 25 isse: mitto adhibitam vim ingenuis, matres familias violatas, quae tum in urbe capta commissae non sunt neque odio hostili neque licentia militari neque more belli neque jure victoriae: mitto, inquam, haec omnia, quae ab isto per triennium perfecta sunt: ea, quae 30 conjuncta cum illis rebus sunt, de quibus antea dixi, cognoscite.

3. Urbem Syracusas maximam esse Graecarum, pulcherrimam omnium saepe audistis. Est, judices, ita ut dicitur. Nam et situ est cum munito tum ex omni aditu, vel terra vel mari, praeclaro ad aspectum, et portus habet prope in aedificatione aspectuque urbis inclusos: qui cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluent. Eorum conjunctione pars oppidi, quae appellatur Insula, mari dijuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur.
- 10 LIII. 4. Ea tanta est urbs, ut ex quattuor urbibus maximis constare dicatur: quarum una est ea quam dixi Insula, quae duobus portubus cincta, in utriusque portus ostium aditumque projecta est, in qua domus est, quae Hieronis regis fuit, qua praetores uti solent.
- 15 In ea sunt aedes sacrae complures, sed duae quae longe ceteris antecellant: Dianae, et altera, quae fuit ante istius adventum ornatissima, Minervae. In hac insula extrema est fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, incredibili magnitudine, plenissimus piscium, qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi munitione ac mole lapidum dijunctus esset a mari.
- 20 5. Altera autem est urbs Syracusis, cui nomen Achradina est: in qua forum maximum, pulcherrimae porticus, ornatissimum prytaneum, amplissima est curia templumque egregium Jovis Olympii ceteraeque urbis partes, quae una via lata perpetua multisque transversis divisae privatis aedificiis continentur. Tertia est urbs, quae, quod in ea parte Fortunae fanum antiquum fuit, Ty-
- 25 cha nominata est, in qua gymnasium amplissimum est et complures aedes sacrae: coliturque ea pars et habitatur frequentissime. Quarta autem est, quae quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur: quam ad summam theatrum maximum: praeterea duo templa sunt egregia, Cereris unum, alterum Liberae signumque Apollinis, qui Temenites vocatur, pulcherrimum et maximum: quod iste si portare potuisset, non dubitasset auferre.

LIV. 6. Nunc ad Marcellum revertar, ne haec a me sine causa commemorata esse videantur: qui cum tam praeclaram urbem vi copiisque cepisset, non putavit ad laudem populi Romani hoc pertinere, hanc pulchritudinem, ex qua praesertim periculi nihil ostenderetur, delere et exstinguere. Itaque aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, sic pepercit, quasi ad ea defendenda cum exercitu, non oppugnanda venisset. In ornatu urbis habuit victoriae rationem, habuit humanitatis. Victoriae putabat esse multa Romam deportare, quae ornamento urbi esse possent, humanitatis non plane exspoliare urbem, praesertim quam conservare voluisset. 7. In hac partitione ornatus non plus victoria Marcelli populo Romano appetivit quam humanitas Syracusanis reservavit. Romam quae apportata sunt, ad aedem Honoris et Virtutis itemque aliis in locis videmus. Nihil in aedibus, nihil in hortis posuit, nihil in suburbano: putavit, si urbis ornamenta domum suam non contulisset, domum suam ornamento urbi futuram. Syracusis autem permulta atque egregia reliquit: deum vero nullum violavit, nullum attigit. Conferte Verrem: non ut hominem cum homine comparetis, ne qua tali viro mortuo fiat injuria, sed ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis, adventum et comitatum cum exercitu et victoria conferatis.

LV. 8. Aedis Minervae est in Insula, de qua ante dixi: quam Marcellus non attigit, quam plenam atque ornatam reliquit: quae ab isto sic spoliata atque direpta est, non ut ab hoste aliquo, qui tamen in bello religionum et consuetudinis jura retineret, sed ut a barbaris praedonibus vexata esse videatur. Pugna erat equestris Agathocli regis in tabulis picta: his autem tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur. Nihil erat ea pictura nobilius, nihil Syracusis quod magis visendum putaretur. Has tabulas M. Marcel-

lus cum omnia victoria illa sua profana fecisset, tamen religione impeditus non attingit: iste, cum illa jam propter diuturnam pacem fidelitatemque populi Syracusani sacra religiosaque accepisset, omnes eas
5 tabulas abstulit: parietes, quorum ornatus tot saecula manserant, tot bella effugerant, nudos ac deformatos reliquit. 9. Et Marcellus, qui, si Syracusas cepisset, duo templa se Romae dedicaturum voverat, is id, quod erat aedificaturus, iis rebus ornare, quas ceperat, no-
10 luit: Verres, qui non Honori neque Virtuti, quem ad modum ille, sed Veneri et Cupidini vota deberet, is Minervae templum spoliare conatus est. Ille deos deorum spoliis ornari noluit: hic ornamenta Minervae virginis in meretriciam domum transtulit. Viginti
15 et septem praeterea tabulas pulcherrime pictas ex eadem aede sustulit: in quibus erant imagines Siciliae regum ac tyrannorum, quae non solum pictorum artificio delectabant, sed etiam commemoratione hominum et cognitione formarum. Ac videte quanto taetrior
20 hic tyrannus Syracusanus fuerit quam quisquam superiorum: cum illi tamen ornarint templa deorum immortalium, hic etiam illorum monumenta atque ornamenta sustulerit.

LVI. 10. Jam vero quid ego de valvis illius templi
25 commemorem? Vereor ne, haec qui non viderint, omnia me nimis augere atque ornare arbitrentur: quod tamen nemo suspicari debet, tam esse me cupidum, ut tot viros primarios velim, praesertim ex iudicum numero, qui Syracusis fuerint, qui haec viderint,
30 esse temeritati et mendacio meo conscios. Confirmare hoc liquido, iudices, possum, valvas magnificentiores, ex auro atque ebore perfectiores, nullas umquam ullo in templo fuisse. Incredibile dictu est quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerint.
35 Nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant. Esto: verum tamen honestius est rei publicae nostrae,

judices, ea quae illis pulchra esse videantur imperato-
 rem nostrum in bello reliquisse, quam praetorem in
 pace abstulisse. Ex ebore diligentissime perfecta
 argumenta erant in valvis: ea detrahenda curavit
 omnia. 11. Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum an- 5
 guibus, revellit atque abstulit: et tamen indicavit se
 non solum artificio, sed etiam pretio quaestuque duci.
 Nam bullas aureas omnes ex iis valvis, quae erant
 multae et graves, non dubitavit auferre: quarum iste
 non opere delectabatur, sed pondere. Itaque ejus 10
 modi valvas relinquit, ut quae olim ad ornandum tem-
 plum erant maxime, nunc tantum ad cludendum factae
 esse videantur. Etiamne gramineas hastas — vidi
 enim vos in hoc nomine, cum testis diceret, commo-
 veri, quod erat ejus modi, ut semel vidisse satis esset; 15
 in quibus neque manu factum quicquam neque pulchri-
 tudo erat ulla, sed tantum magnitudo incredibilis, de
 qua vel audire satis esset, nimium videre plus quam
 semel — etiam id concupisti?

LVII. 12. Nam Sappho, quae sublata de prytanio 20
 est, dat tibi justam excusationem, prope ut conceden-
 dum atque ignoscendum esse videatur. Silanionis
 opus tam perfectum, tam elegans, tam elaboratum
 quisquam non modo privatus, sed populus potius habe-
 ret quam homo elegantissimus atque eruditissimus, 25
 Verres? Nimirum contra dici nihil potest. Nostrum
 enim unus quisque — qui tam beati quam iste est non
 sumus, tam delicati esse non possumus — si quando ali-
 quid istius modi videre volet, eat ad aedem Felicitatis,
 ad monumentum Catuli, in porticum Metelli; det 30
 operam ut admittatur in alicujus istorum Tusculanum;
 spectet forum ornatum, si quid iste suorum aedilibus
 commodarit: Verres haec habeat domi, Verres orna-
 mentorum fanorum atque oppidorum habeat plenam do-
 mum, villas refertas? Etiamne hujus operari studia ac 35
 delicias, judices, perferetis? qui ita natus, ita educa-

tus est, ita factus et animo et corpore, ut multo appositior ad ferenda quam ad auferenda signa esse videatur.

13. Atque haec Sappho sublata quantum desiderium sui reliquerit dici vix potest. Nam cum ipsa fuit egregie facta, tum epigramma Graecum pernobile incisum est in basi: quod iste eruditus homo et Graeculus, qui haec subtiliter judicat, qui solus intellegit, si unam litteram Graecam scisset, certe non tulisset. Nunc enim, quod scriptum est inani in basi, declarat quid
10 fuerit, et id ablatum indicat.

14. Quid? signum Paeanis ex aede Aesculapii praeclare factum, sacrum ac religiosum, non sustulisti? quod omnes propter pulchritudinem visere, propter religionem colere solebant. Quid? ex aede Liberi simulacrum Aristaei non tuo imperio palam ablatum est?
15 Quid? ex aede Jovis religiosissimum simulacrum Jovis Imperatoris, pulcherrime factum, nonne abstulisti? Quid? ex aede Liberae, † parinum caput illud pulcherrimum, quod visere solebamus, num dubitasti tollere?
20 Atque ille Paeon sacrificiis anniversariis simul cum Aesculapio apud illos colebatur: Aristaeus, qui [ut Graeci ferunt, Liberi filius] inventor olei esse dicitur, una cum Libero patre apud illos eodem erat in templo consecratus.

25 LVIII. 15. Jovem autem Imperatorem quanto honore in suo templo fuisse arbitramini? Conicere potestis, si recordari volueritis quanta religione fuerit eadem specie ac forma signum illud, quod ex Macedonia captum in Capitolio posuerat Flamininus. Etenim tria
30 ferebantur in orbe terrarum signa Jovis Imperatoris uno in genere pulcherrime facta: unum illud Macedonicum, quod in Capitolio vidimus; alterum in Pontiore et angustiis; tertium, quod Syracusis ante Verrem praetorem fuit. Illud Flamininus ita ex aede sua sustulit, ut in Capitolio, hoc est, in terrestri domicilio
35 Jovis poneret. Quod autem est ad introitum Ponti,

id, cum tam multa ex illo mari bella emergerint, tam multa porro in Pontum invecta sint, usque ad hanc diem integrum inviolatumque servatum est. Hoc tertium, quod erat Syracusis, quod M. Marcellus armatus et victor viderat, quod religioni concesserat, 5 quod cives atque incolae Syracusani colere, advenae non solum visere, verum etiam venerari solebant, id Verres ex templo Jovis sustulit.

16. Ut saepius ad Marcellum revertar, iudices, sic habetote: plures esse a Syracusanis istius adventu 10 deos, quam victoria Marcelli homines desideratos. Etenim ille requisisse etiam dicitur Archimedes illum, summo ingenio hominem ac disciplina, quem cum audisset interfectum, permoleste tulisse: iste omnia, quae requisivit, non ut conservaret, verum ut asporta- 15 ret requisivit.

LIX. 17. Jam illa quae leviora videbuntur ideo prae- teribo, — quod mensas Delphicas e marmore, crateras ex aere pulcherrimas, vim maximam vasorum Corinthiorum ex omnibus aedibus sacris abstulit Syra- 20 cusis. Itaque, iudices, ei qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt solent ducere, et unum quidque ostendere, quos illi mystagogos vocant, conversam jam habent demonstrationem suam. Nam, ut ante demonstrabant quid ubique esset, item nunc quid undique ablatum sit 25 ostendunt.

18. Quid tum? mediocrine tandem dolore eos adfectos esse arbitramini? Non ita est, iudices: primum, quod omnes religione moventur, et deos patrios, quos a majoribus acceperunt, colendos sibi diligenter et 30 retinendos esse arbitrantur: deinde hic ornatus, haec opera atque artificia, signa, tabulae pictae, Graecos homines nimio opere delectant. Itaque ex illorum querimoniis intellegere possumus, haec illis acerbissima videri, quae forsitan nobis levia et contemnenda 35 esse videantur. Mihi credite, iudices, — tametsi vos-

met ipsos haec eadem audire certo scio, — cum multas acceperint per hosce annos socii atque exterae nationes calamitates et injurias, nullas Graeci homines gravius ferunt ac tulerunt, quam hujusce modi spoliatio-
5 nes fanorum atque oppidorum.

19. Licet iste dicat emisse se, sicuti solet dicere, credite hoc mihi, judices : nulla umquam civitas tota Asia et Graecia signum ullum, tabulam pictam, ullum denique ornamentum urbis, sua voluntate cuiquam vendit,
10 dit, nisi forte existimatis, postea quam judicia severa Romae fieri desierunt, Graecos homines haec venditare coepisse, quae tum non modo non venditabant, cum judicia fiebant, verum etiam coëmebant ; aut nisi arbitramini L. Crasso, Q. Scaevolae, C. Claudio, po-
15 tentissimis hominibus, quorum aedilitates ornatissimas vidimus, commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis hominibus non fuisse, eis qui post judiciorum dissolutionem aediles facti sunt fuisse.

LX. 20. Acerbiorem etiam scitote esse civitatibus
20 falsam istam et simulatam emptionem, quam si qui clam surripiat aut eripiat palam atque auferat. Nam turpitudinem summam esse arbitrantur referri in tabulas publicas, pretio adductam civitatem (et pretio parvo) ea quae acceperisset a majoribus vendidisse atque
25 abalienasse. Etenim mirandum in modum Graeci rebus istis, quas nos contemnimus, delectantur. Itaque majores nostri facile patiebantur, haec esse apud illos quam plurima : apud socios, ut imperio nostro quam ornatissimi florentissimique essent ; apud eos autem,
30 quos vectigalis aut stipendiarios fecerant, tamen haec relinquebant, ut illi quibus haec jucunda sunt, quae nobis levia videntur, haberent haec oblectamenta et solacia servitutis.

21. Quid arbitramini Reginos, qui jam cives Roman
35 mani sunt, merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur ? quid Tarentinos, ut Europam in tauro

amittant? ut Satyrum, qui apud illos in aede Vestae est? ut cetera? quid Thespienses, ut Cupidinis signum [propter quod unum visuntur Thespieae]? quid Cnidios, ut Venerem marmoream? quid, ut pictam, Coos? quid Ephesios, ut Alexandrum? quid Cyzice- 5 nos, ut Ajacem aut Medeam? quid Rhodios, ut Ialysum? quid Athenienses, ut ex marmore Iacchum aut Paralum pictum aut ex aere Myronis buculam? Longum est et non necessarium commemorare quae apud quosque visenda sunt tota Asia et Graecia: verum 10 illud est quam ob rem haec commemorem, quod existimare hoc vos volo, mirum quendam dolorem accipere eos, ex quorum urbibus haec auferantur.

Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen.

[Actio Secunda, Lib. V., ch. 61-66.]

QUID nunc agam? Cum jam tot horas de uno genere ac de istius nefaria crudelitate dicam, — cum prope 15 omnem vim verborum ejus modi, quae scelere istius digna sint, aliis in rebus consumpserim, neque hoc providerim, ut varietate criminum vos attentos tene-rem, — quem ad modum de tanta re dicam? Opinor, unus modus atque una ratio est. Rem in medio 20 ponam, quae tantum habet ipsa gravitatis, ut neque mea (quae nulla est) neque cujusquam, ad inflammandos vestros animos, eloquentia requiratur.

2. Gavius hic, quem dico, Consanus, cum in illo numero civium Romanorum ab isto in vincla coniectus 25 esset, et nescio qua ratione clam e lautumiis profugisset, Messanamque venisset, — qui tam prope jam Italiam et moenia Reginorum civium Romanorum videret, et ex illo metu mortis ac tenebris, quasi luce libertatis et odore aliquo legum recreatus, revixisset, — loqui 30

Messanae et queri coepit, se civem Romanum in vincla esse conjectum; sibi recta iter esse Romam; Verri se praesto advenienti futurum.

3. Non intellegebat miser nihil interesse, utrum haec
5 Messanae, an apud istum in praetorio loqueretur. Nam (ut ante vos docui) hanc sibi iste urbem delegerat, quam haberet adjutricem scelerum, furtorum receptricem, flagitiorum omnium consciam. Itaque ad magistratum Mamertinum statim deducitur Gavius:
10 eoque ipso die casu Messanam Verres venit. Res ad eum defertur: esse civem Romanum, qui se Syracusis in lautumiis fuisse quereretur: quem, jam ingredientem in navem, et Verri nimis atrociter minitantem, ab se retractum esse et asservatum, ut ipse in eum statueret
15 quod videretur.

4. Agit hominibus gratias, et eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque conlaudat. Ipse, inflammatus scelere et furore, in forum venit. Ardebant oculi: toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat. Expectabant omnes,
20 quo tandem progressurus aut quidnam acturus esset; cum repente hominem proripi, atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari, et virgas expediri jubet. Clamabat ille miser, se civem esse Romanum, municipem Consanum; meruisse cum L. Raecio, splendidissimo
25 equite Romano, qui Panhormi negotiaretur, ex quo haec Verres scire posset. Tum iste, se comperisse eum speculandi causa in Siciliam a ducibus fugitivorum esse missum; cujus rei neque index, neque vestigium aliquod, neque suspitio cuiquam esset ulla.
30 Deinde jubet undique hominem vehementissime verberari.

5. Caedebatur virgis in medio foro Messanae civis Romanus, iudices; cum interea nullus gemitus, nulla vox alia illius miseri inter dolorem crepitumque pla-
35 garum audiebatur, nisi haec, *Civis Romanus sum!* Hac se commemoratione civitatis omnia verbera de-

pulsurum, cruciatumque a corpore dejecturum, arbitrabatur. Is non modo hoc non perfecit, ut virgarum vim deprecaretur; sed, cum imploraret saepius, usurparetque nomen civitatis, crux — crux, inquam — infelici et aerumnoso, qui numquam istam pestem vide-
rat, comparabatur. 5

LXIII. 6. O nomen dulce libertatis! O jus eximium nostrae civitatis! O lex Porcia, legesque Semproniae! O graviter desiderata, et aliquando reddita plebi Romanae, tribunicia potestas! Hucine tandem omnia
reciderunt, ut civis Romanus, in provincia populi Ro-
mani, in oppido foederatorum, ab eo qui beneficio po-
puli Romani fascis et securis haberet, deligatus in
foro virgis caederetur? Quid? cum ignes ardentess-
que laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur, si te
illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhibe-
bat, ne civium quidem Romanorum, qui tum aderant,
fletu et gemitu maximo commovebare? In crucem
tu agere ausus es quemquam, qui se civem Romanum
esse diceret? 7. Nolui tam vehementer agere hoc
prima actione, iudices: nolui. Vidistis enim, ut ani-
mi multitudinis in istum dolore et odio et communis
periculi metu concitarentur. Statui egomet mihi
tum modum orationi meae, et C. Numitorio, equiti
Romano, primo homini, testi meo; et Glabrionem, id
quod sapientissime fecit, facere laetatus sum, ut re-
pente consilium in medio testimonio dimitteret. Et-
enim verebatur ne populus Romanus ab isto eas poe-
nas vi repetisse videretur, quas veritus esset ne iste
legibus ac vestro iudicio non esset persoluturus. 30

8. Nunc, quoniam exploratum est omnibus quo loco causa tua sit, et quid de te futurum sit, sic tecum agam: Gavius istum, quem repentinum speculatorem fuisse dicis, ostendam in lautumias Syracusis abs te esse conjectum. Neque id solum ex litteris ostendam Syra-
cusanorum, ne possis dicere me, quia sit aliquis in 35

litteris Gavius, hoc fingere et eligere nomen, ut hunc illum esse possim dicere; sed ad arbitrium tuum testis dabo, qui istum ipsum Syracusis abs te in lautumias conjectum esse dicant. Producam etiam Consanos, 15 municipes illius ac necessarios, qui te nunc sero doceant, iudices non sero, illum P. Gavium, quem tu in crucem egisti, civem Romanum et municipem Consanum, non speculatorem fugitivorum fuisse.

LXIV. 9. Cum haec omnia, quae polliceor, cumulate 10 tuis patronis plana fecero, tum istuc ipsum tenebo, quod abs te mihi datur: eo contentum me esse dicam. Quid enim nuper tu ipse, cum populi Romani clamore atque impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, quid, inquam, locutus es? Illum, quod moram supplicio quaereret, ideo 15 clamitasse se esse civem Romanum, sed speculatorem fuisse. Jam mei testes veri sunt. Quid enim dicit aliud C. Numitorius? quid M. et P. Cottii, nobilissimi homines, ex agro Tauromenitano? quid Q. Luceius, qui argentariam Regii maximam fecit? quid ceteri? 20 Adhuc enim testes ex eo genere a me sunt dati, non qui novisse Gavium, sed se vidisse dicerent, cum is, qui se civem Romanum esse clamaret, in crucem ageretur. Hoc tu, Verres, idem dicis; hoc tu confiteris illum clamitasse, se civem esse Romanum; apud te 25 nomen civitatis ne tantum quidem valuisse, ut dubitationem aliquam crucis, ut crudelissimi taeterrimique supplicii aliquam parvam moram saltem posset adferre.

10. Hoc teneo, hic haereo, iudices. Hoc sum contentus uno; omitto ac neglego cetera; sua confessione 30 induatur ac juguletur necesse est. Qui esset ignorabas; speculatorem esse suspicabare. Non quaero qua suspitione: tua te accuso oratione. Civem Romanum se esse dicebat. Si tu, apud Persas aut in extrema India deprehensus, Verres, ad supplicium ducerere, 35 quid aliud clamitares, nisi te civem esse Romanum? Et, si tibi ignoto apud ignotos, apud barbaros, apud

homines in extremis atque ultimis gentibus positos, nobile et inlustre apud omnis nomen civitatis tuae profuisset, — ille, quisquis erat, quem tu in crucem rapiebas, qui tibi esset ignotus, cum civem se Romanum esse diceret, apud te praetorem, si non effugium, ne 5 moram quidem mortis, mentione atque usurpatione civitatis, adsequi potuit?

LXV. 11. Homines tenues, obscuro loco nati, navigant; adeunt ad ea loca quae numquam antea viderunt; ubi neque noti esse eis quo venerunt, neque 10 semper cum cognitoribus esse possunt. Hac una tamen fiducia civitatis, non modo apud nostros magistratus, qui et legum et existimationis periculo continentur, neque apud civis solum Romanos, qui et sermonis et juris et multarum rerum societate juncti sunt, fore se 15 tutos arbitrantur; sed, quocumque venerint, hanc sibi rem praesidio sperant futuram. 12. Tolle hanc spem, tolle hoc praesidium civibus Romanis; constitue nihil esse opis in hac voce, *Civis Romanus sum*; posse impune praetorem, aut alium quemlibet, supplicium quod 20 velit in eum constituere qui se civem Romanum esse dicat, quod eum quis ignoret; jam omnis provincias, jam omnia regna, jam omnis liberas civitates, jam omnem orbem terrarum, qui semper nostris hominibus maxime patuit, civibus Romanis ista defensione prae- 25 cluseris. Quid si L. Raecium, equitem Romanum, qui tum in Sicilia erat, nominabat? etiamne id magnum fuit, Panhormum litteras mittere? Adservasses hominem; custodiis Mamertinorum tuorum vinctum, clausum habuisses, dum Panhormo Raecius veniret; 30 cognosceret hominem, aliquid de summo supplicio remitteres. Si ignoraret, tum, si ita tibi videretur, hoc juris in omnis constitueres, ut, qui neque tibi notus esset, neque cognitorem locupletem daret, quamvis civis Romanus esset, in crucem tolleretur. 35

LXVI. 13. Sed quid ego plura de Gavio? quasi tu

Gavio tum fueris infestus, ac non nomini, generi, juri civium hostis. Non illi (inquam) homini, sed causae communi libertatis, inimicus fuisti. Quid enim attinuit, cum Mamertini, more atque instituto suo, crucem
 5 fixissent post urbem, in via Pompeia, te jubere in ea parte figere, quae ad fretum spectaret; et hoc addere — quod negare nullo modo potes, quod omnibus audientibus dixisti palam — te idcirco illum locum deligere, ut ille, quoniam se civem Romanum esse diceret, ex cruce
 10 Italiam cernere ac domum suam prospicere posset? Itaque illa crux sola, judices, post conditam Messanam, illo in loco fixa est. Italiae conspectus ad eam rem ab isto delectus est, ut ille, in dolore cruciatuque moriens, perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret; Italia autem alumnum suum servitutis extremo summoque supplicio adfixum videret.

14. Facinus est vincire civem Romanum; scelus verberare; prope parricidium necare: quid dicam in crucem tollere? verbo satis digno tam nefaria res appellari nullo modo potest. Non fuit his omnibus iste
 20 contentus. *Spectet (inquit) patriam: in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur.* Non tu hoc loco Gavium, non unum hominem nescio quem, [civem Romanum,] sed communem libertatis et civitatis causam in illum
 25 cruciatum et crucem egisti. Jam vero videte hominis audaciam. Nonne eum graviter tulisse arbitramini, quod illam civibus Romanis crucem non posset in foro, non in comitio, non in rostris defigere? Quod enim his locis, in provincia sua, celebritate simillimum, regione proximum potuit, elegit. Monumentum sceleris
 30 audaciaeque suae voluit esse in conspectu Italiae, vestibulo Siciliae, praetervectione omnium qui ultro citroque navigarent.

POMPEY'S MILITARY COMMAND.

(*For the Manilian Law.*)

. B.C. 66.

THE last serious resistance made to the Roman power in the East was by Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, whose dominions embraced the whole eastern coast of the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus), including the kingdom of Bosphorus (Crimea) on the one hand, and Paphlagonia on the other; while the king of Armenia was closely allied to him by marriage. He was the most formidable enemy encountered by Rome after Hannibal, and there were three several wars between them. The first was conducted by Sulla (B.C. 88-84), who gained great successes, and obliged Mithridates to pay a large sum of money; the second (83-82) was a short and unimportant affair, in which Murena was worsted. The third broke out B.C. 74, and was conducted successfully by Lucius Licinius Lucullus, the ablest general of the aristocracy, who was distinguished for the severe justice of his administration in Asia Minor, and was an amiable and cultivated man, but of very luxurious habits.

When the war had continued for several years, the democratic faction (*populares*) took advantage of some temporary reverses sustained by Lucullus, and the unpopularity of his administration, to revoke his command, and give to the consul of B.C. 67, M^r. Acilius Glabrio, — the same who presided at the trial of Verres, — the eastern war as his province. The law was proposed by the tribune A. Gabinius, one of the most active demagogues of the time. Another law, proposed by the same politician, required the Senate to appoint a commander of consular rank, with extraordinary powers for three years, by land and sea, to suppress the piracy which infested every part of the Mediterranean, having its chief seat in Cilicia. It was understood as a matter of course that Gnaeus (or Cneius) Pompey, who had been living in retirement since his consulship, B.C. 70, would receive this appointment. Pompey accomplished his task with the most brilliant success, and in three months had the seas completely cleared. (See below, chap. XII.)

Meantime Glabrio had shown himself wholly incompetent to conduct the war against Mithridates, and early in B.C. 66, the Tribune Caius Manilius, "an utterly incompetent and worthless man," pro-

posed a law extending Pompey's command over the entire East. Power like this was quite inconsistent with the republican institutions of Rome, and with the established authority of the Senate; the law was of course opposed by the leaders of the aristocracy (*optimates*), led by Hortensius and Catulus. Cicero was now prætor. He was no democrat of the school of Gabinius and Cæsar; on the other hand he had no hereditary sympathies with the Senate, and he probably failed to recognize the revolutionary character of the proposition, but considered merely its practical advantages: he therefore supported it with ardor. This was his first political speech. Before this time he had been a public-spirited lawyer; from this time on he was essentially a politician, and it is not hard to see how unfavorably his character was influenced by contact with the corrupt politics of that day.

The Manilian Law was passed, and Pompey fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He brought the Mithridatic War to an end, organized the Roman power throughout the East, and returned home B.C. 61, with greater prestige and glory than had ever been reached by any Roman before him.

QUAMQUAM mihi semper frequens conspectus
 vester multo jucundissimus, hic autem locus ad
 agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatissimus est
 visus, Quirites, tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui semper
 5 optimo cuique maxime patuit, non mea me voluntas
 adhuc, sed vitæ meæ rationes ab ineunte ætate sus-
 ceptæ prohibuerunt. Nam cum antea per ætatem
 nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem,
 statueremque nihil huc nisi perfectum ingenio, elabo-
 10 ratum industria adferri oportere, omne meum tempus
 amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi. 2. Ita
 neque hic locus vacuus umquam fuit ab eis qui ves-
 tram causam defenderent, et meus labor, in privatorum
 periculis caste integreque versatus, ex vestro judicio
 15 fructum est amplissimum consecutus. Nam cum
 propter dilationem comitiorum ter prætor primus cen-
 turiis cunctis renunciatus sum, facile intellexi, Qui-
 rites, et quid de me judicaretis, et quid aliis præscri-

beretis. ✓ Nunc cum et auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos honoribus mandandis esse voluistis, et ad agendum facultatis tantum, quantum homini vigilantanti ex forensi usu prope cotidiana dicendi exercitatio potuit adferre, certe et si quid auctoritatis in me est, 5 apud eos utar qui eam mihi dederunt, et si quid in dicendo consequi possum, eis ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fructum suo iudiciotribuendum esse duxerunt. 3. Atque illud in primis mihi laetandum jure esse video, quod in hac insolita mihi ex hoc loco 10 ratione dicendi causa talis oblata est, in qua oratio deesse nemini possit. Dicendum est enim de Cn. Pompei singulari eximiaque virtute: hujus autem orationis difficilior est exitum quam principium invenire. Ita mihi non tam copia quam modus in dicendo quaeren- 15 dus est.

II. 4. Atque, — ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde haec omnis causa ducitur, — bellum grave et periculosum vestris vectigalibus ac sociis a duobus potentissimis regibus infertur, Mithridate et Tigra-ne, quorum 20 alter relictus, alter lacesitus, occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitrantur. Equitibus Romanis, honestissimis viris, adferuntur ex Asia cotidie litterae, quorum magnae res aguntur in vestris vectigalibus exercendis occupatae: qui ad me, pro 25 necessitudine quae mihi est cum illo ordine, causam rei publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt: 5. Bithyniae, quae nunc vestra provincia est, vicos exustos esse compluris; regnum Ariobarzanis, quod finitimum est vestris vectigalibus, totum esse in hosti- 30 um potestate; L. Lucillum, magnis rebus gestis, ab eo bello discedere; huic qui successerit non satis esse paratum ad tantum bellum administrandum; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, eundem hunc unum ab hostibus 35 metui, praeterea neminem.

6. Causa quae sit videtis: nunc quid agendum sit considerate. Primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. Genus est belli ejus modi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium debeat: in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a majoribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re militari tradita est; agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa majores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt; aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, quibus amissis et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis; aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis et ipsorum et rei publicae causa consulendum. III. 7. Et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentis atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda est vobis illa macula [Mithridatico] bello superiore concepta, quae penitus jam insedit ac nimis inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, — quod is, qui uno die, tota in Asia, tot in civitatibus, uno nuntio atque una significatione [litterarum] civis Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, non modo adhuc poenam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepit, sed ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut se non Pontus neque Cappadociae latebris occultare velit, sed emergere ex patrio regno atque in vestris vectigalibus, hoc est, in Asiae luce versari. 8. Etenim adhuc ita nostri cum illo rege contenderunt imperatores, ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent. Triumphavit L. Sulla, triumphavit L. Murena de Mithridate, duo fortissimi viri et summi imperatores; sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret. Verum tamen illis imperatoribus laus est tribuenda quod egerunt, venia danda quod reliquerunt, propterea quod ab eo bello Sullam in Italiam res publica, Murenam Sulla revocavit.

iv. 9. Mithridates autem omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit: qui [postea] cum maximas aedificasset ornassetque classis exercitusque permagnos quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparasset, et se Bosporanis finitimis suis bellum inferre simularet, usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos duces quibuscumque bellum gerebamus, ut, cum duobus in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis uno consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terra marique gereretur, vos ancipiti contentione districti de imperio dimicaretis.

10. Sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, quae multo plus firmamenti ac roboris habebat, Cn. Pompei divino consilio ac singulari virtute depulsum est; in altera parte ita res a L. Lucullo summo viro est administrata, ut initia illa rerum gestarum magna atque praeclara non felicitati ejus, sed virtuti, haec autem extrema, quae nuper acciderunt, non culpa, sed fortunae tribuenda esse videantur. Sed de Lucullo dicam alio loco, et ita dicam, Quirites, ut neque vera laus ei detracta oratione mea neque falsa adficta esse videatur: 11. de vestri imperi dignitate atque gloria — quoniam is est exorsus orationis meae — videte quem vobis animum suscipiendum putetis.

v. Majores nostri saepe mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris injuriosius tractatis bella gesserunt: vos, tot milibus civium Romanorum uno nuntio atque uno tempore necatis, quo tandem animo esse debetis? Legati quod erant appellati superbius, Corinthum patres vestri totius Graeciae lumen exstinctum esse voluerunt: vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani consularem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necavit? Illi libertatem imminentam civium Romanorum non tulerunt: vos ereptam vitam neglegetis? Jus legationis verbo violatum illi

persecuti sunt: vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis? 12. Videte ne, ut illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperi gloriam tradere, sic vobis turpissimum sit, id quod accepistis tueri et conservare
5 non posse.

Quid? quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, quo tandem animo ferre debetis? Regno est expulsus Ariobarzanes rex, socius populi Romani atque amicus; imminent duo reges toti Asiae
10 non solum vobis inimicissimi, sed etiam vestris sociis atque amicis; civitates autem omnes cuncta Asia atque Graecia vestrum auxilium expectare propter periculi magnitudinem coguntur; imperatorem a vobis certum deposcere, cum praesertim vos alium miseritis, neque
15 audent, neque se id facere sine summo periculo posse arbitrantur. 13. Vident et sentiunt hoc idem quod vos, — unum virum esse, in quo summa sint omnia, et eum propter esse, quo etiam carent aegrius; cujus adventu ipso atque nomine, tametsi ille ad maritimum bellum
20 venerit, tamen impetus hostium repressos esse intelligunt ac retardatos. Hi vos, quoniam libere loqui non licet, tacite rogant, ut se quoque, sicut ceterarum provinciarum socios, dignos existimetis, quorum salutem tali viro commendetis; atque hoc etiam magis, quod
25 ceteros in provinciam ejus modi homines cum imperio mittimus, ut etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen ipsorum adventus in urbis sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant. Hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, tanta temperantia, tanta mansuetudine, tanta humanitate, ut ei beatissimi esse videantur, apud quos ille diutissime commoratur,

VI. 14. Qua re si propter socios, nulla ipsi injuria lacerassit, majores nostri cum Antiocho, cum Philippo, cum Aetolis, cum Poenis bella gesserunt, quanto vos
35 studio convenit injuriis provocatos sociorum salutem una cum imperi vestri dignitate defendere, praesertim

cum de maximis vestris vectigalibus agatur? Nam ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia, Quirites, tanta sunt, ut eis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus: Asia vero tam opima est ac fertilis, ut et ubertate agrorum et varietate fructuum et magnitudine pastionis et multitudine earum rerum quae exportantur, facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda. 15. Nam in ceteris rebus cum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur; at in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse adfert calamitatem. Nam cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, etiam si inruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecuaria relinquitur, agri cultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio conquiescit. Ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest: qua re saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur. 16. Quo tandem igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant, aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter adsint? cum una excursio equitatus perbreve tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit? cum publicani familias maximas, quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt conservatis non solum (ut ante dixi) calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos.

30

VII. 17. Ac ne illud quidem vobis neglegendum est, quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, cum essem de belli genere dicturus, quod ad multorum bona civium Romanorum pertinet, quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter. Nam et publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, suas

ratione et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, quorum ipsorum per se res et fortunae vobis curae esse debent. Etenim si vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae semper duximus, eum certe ordinem, qui exercet illa, 5 firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus.

18. Deinde ex ceteris ordinibus homines gnavi atque industrii partim ipsi in Asia negotiantur, quibus vos absentibus consulere debetis, partim eorum in ea provincia pecunias magnas conlocatas habent. Est igitur 10 humanitatis vestrae magnum numerum eorum civium calamitate prohibere, sapientiae videre multorum civium calamitatem a re publica sejunctam esse non posse. Etenim primum illud parvi refert, nos publica his amissis [vectigalia] postea victoria recuperare. Neque enim 15 isdem redimendi facultas erit propter calamitatem, neque aliis voluntas propter timorem.

19. Deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, id quidem certe calamitate docti memoria retinere debemus. Nam tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romae, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse. Non enim possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem. A quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, et mihi credite id quod 25 ipsi videtis: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicata est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret. Ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant. Qua re videte num dubitandum vobis sit omni studio 30 ad id bellum incumbere, in quo gloria nominis vestri, salus sociorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunae plurimorum civium conjunctae cum re publica defendantur.

VIII. 20. Quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de magnitudine pauca dicam. Potest hoc enim dici, belli 35 genus esse ita necessarium ut sit gerendum, non esse ita magnum ut sit pertimescendum. In quo maxime

elaborandum est, ne forte *ea* vobis quae diligentissime providenda sunt, contemnenda esse videantur. Atque ut omnes intellegant me L. Lucullo tantum impertire laudis, quantum forti viro et sapienti homini et magno imperatori debeatur, dico ejus adventu maximas Mithridati copias omnibus rebus ornatas atque instructas fuisse, urbemque Asiae clarissimam nobisque amicissimam, Cyzicenorū, obsessam esse ab ipso rege maxima multitudine et oppugnatam vehementissime, quam L. Lucullus virtute, adsiduitate, consilio, summis obsidionis periculis liberavit: 21. ab eodem imperatore classem magnam et ornatam, quae ducibus Sertorianis ad Italiam studio atque odio inflammata raperetur, superatam esse atque depressam; magnas hostium praeterea copias multis proeliis esse deletas, 15 patefactumque nostris legionibus esse Pontum, qui antea populo Romano ex omni aditu clausus fuisset; Sinopen atque Amisum, quibus in oppidis erant domicilia regis, omnibus rebus ornatas ac refertas, ceterasque urbis Ponti et Cappadociae permultas, uno aditu 20 adventuque esse captas; regem, spoliatum regno patrio atque avito, ad alios se reges atque ad alias gentis supplicem contulisse; atque haec omnia salvis populi Romani sociis atque integris vectigalibus esse gesta. Satis opinor haec esse laudis, atque ita, Quirites, ut hoc vos intellegatis, a nullo istorum, qui huic obtrectant legi atque causae, L. Lucillum similiter ex hoc loco esse laudatum. 25

IX. 22. Requiretur fortasse nunc quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint, reliquum possit magnum esse bellum. 30 Cognoscite, Quirites. Non enim hoc sine causa quae-ri videtur. Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, quam praedicant in fuga fratris sui membra in eis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, 35 dissipavisse, ut eorum conlectio dispersa, maerorque

patrius, celeritatem persequendi retardaret. Sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a majoribus acceperat et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas
5 in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit. Haec dum nostri conligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit. Ita illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit. 23. Hunc in illo timore et fuga Tigranes rex Armenius excepit, diffidentem-
10 que rebus suis confirmavit, et adflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit. Cujus in regnum postea quam L. Lucullus cum exercitu venit, plures etiam gentes contra imperatorem nostrum concitatae sunt. Erat enim metus injectus eis nationibus, quas numquam populus
15 Romanus neque lacesendas bello neque temptandas putavit. erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemens opinio, quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, fani locupletissimi et religiosissimi diripiendi causa in eas oras nostrum esse exercitum adductum. Ita nationes mul-
20 tae atque magnae novo quodam terrore ac metu concitabantur. Noster autem exercitus, tametsi urbem ex Tigrani regno ceperat, et proeliis usus erat secundis, tamen nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum commovebatur.

25 24. Hic jam plura non dicam. Fuit enim illud extremum, ut ex eis locis a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur. Mithridates autem et suam manum jam confirmarat, [et eorum] qui se ex ipsius regno conlegerant, et magnis
30 adventiciis auxiliis multorum regum et nationum juvabatur. Jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, ut regum adflictae fortunae facile multorum opes adlicerant ad misericordiam, maximeque eorum qui aut reges sunt aut vivunt in regno, ut eis nomen regale magnum
35 et sanctum esse videatur. 25. Itaque tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus

optare. Nam cum se in regnum suum recepisset, non fuit eo contentus, quod ei praeter spem acciderat, — ut illam, postea quam pulsus erat, terram umquam attingeret, — sed in exercitum nostrum clarum atque victorem impetum fecit. Sinite hoc loco, Quirites, sicut poëtae solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, praeterire me nostram calamitatem, quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad auris [Luculli] imperatoris non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret. 26. Hic in illo ipso malo gravissimaeque belli offensione, L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, vestro jussu coactus, — qui imperi diuturnitati modum statuendum vetere exemplo putavistis, — partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confecti erant, dimisit, partem M^o. Glabrioni tradidit. Multa praetereo consulto, sed ea vos conjectura perspicite, quantum illud bellum factum putetis, quod jungant reges potentissimi, renovent agitatae nationes, suscipiant integrae gentes, novus imperator noster accipiat, vetere exercitu pulso.

x. 27. Satis mihi multa verba fecisse videor, quare esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitudine periculosum. Restat ut de imperatore ad id bellum deligendo ac tantis rebus praeficiendo dicendum esse videatur.

Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, ut haec vobis deliberatio difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello praeficiendum putaretis! Nunc vero — cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui non modo eorum hominum qui nunc sunt gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit — quae res est quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? 28. Ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse oportere, — scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem. Quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? qui e ludo

atque e pueritiae disciplinis bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam profectus est; qui extrema pueritia miles in exercitu fuit summi imperatoris, ineunte adulescentia maximi ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum hoste confluxit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, plura bella gessit quam ceteri legerunt, plures provincias confecit quam alii concupiverunt; cujus adulescentia ad scientiam rei militaris non alienis praeceptis
10 sed suis imperiis, non offensionibus belli sed victoriis, non stipendiis sed triumphis est erudita. Quod denique genus esse belli potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae? Civile, Africanum, Transalpinum, Hispaniense, [mixtum ex civitatibus atque ex
15 bellicosissimis nationibus,] servile, navale bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, sed etiam confecta, nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit.

20 XI. 29. Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompei quae potest oratio par inveniri? Quid est quod quisquam aut illo dignum aut vobis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit adferre? Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, quae volgo existimantur, — labor in negotiis,
25 fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo: quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt. 30. Testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sulla hujus virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam. Testis est
30 Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis non terrore belli, sed consili celeritate explicavit. Testis est Africa, quae, magnis oppressa hostium copiis, eorum ipsorum sanguine redundavit. Testis est Gallia, per
35 quam legionibus nostris iter in Hispaniam Gallorum internecone patefactum est. Testis est Hispania, quae

afrika

saepissime plurimos hostis ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit. Testis est iterum et saepius Italia, quae cum servili bello taetro periculosoque premeretur, ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit: quod bellum expectatione ejus attenuatum atque imminutum est, 5 adventu sublatum ac sepultum. 31. Testes nunc vero jam omnes orae atque omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia cum universa, tum in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? 10 Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum, 15 quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? 32. Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? quem socium defendistis? cui praesidio 20 classibus vestris fuistis? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbis esse sociorum?

XII. Sed quid ego longinqua commemoro? Fuit hoc quondam, fuit proprium populi Romani, longe a 25 domo bellare, et propugnaculis imperi sociorum fortunas, non sua tecta defendere. Sociis ego nostris mare per hos annos clausum fuisse dicam, cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summa transmiserint? Qui ad vos ab exteris nationibus venirent 30 captos querar, cum legati populi Romani redempti sint? Mercatoribus tutum mare non fuisse dicam, cum duodecim seures in praedonum potestatem pervenerint? 33. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbis, innumerabilisque alias captas esse 35 commemorem, cum vestros portus, atque eos portus

quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestatem sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Cajetae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum? ex Miseno
5 autem ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a praedonibus esse sublato? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum, prope inspectantibus vobis, classis ea, cui consul populi
10 Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est? Pro di immortales! tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem adferre rei publicae potuit, ut vos, qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, ei
15 nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiatis? 34. Atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint quamquam videtis, tamen a me in dicendo praetereunda non sunt. Quis enim umquam aut obeundi negoti aut consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tem-
20 pore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Qui nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit; inde Sardiniam cum classe venit, atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia rei
25 publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque munivit; 35. inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia [transalpina] praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaïam omnemque Graeciam navibus, Italiae duo maria maxi-
30 mis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adornavit; ipse autem ut Brundisio profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam ad-
junxit; omnes, qui ubique praedones fuerunt, partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius hujus se imperio
35 ac potestati dederunt. Idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque

misissent, spem deditionis non ademit, obsidesque imperavit. Ita tantum bellum, tam diuturnum, tam longe lateque dispersum, quo bello omnes gentes ac nationes premebantur, Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate con- 5 fecit.

XIII. 36. Est haec divina atque incredibilis virtus imperatoris. Quid ceterae, quas paulo ante commemorare coeperam, quantae atque quam multae sunt? Non enim bellandi virtus solum in summo ac perfecto 10 imperatore quaerenda est, sed multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis. Ac primum, quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores? quanta deinde in omnibus rebus temperantia? quanta fide? quanta facilitate? quanto ingenio? quanta humani- 15 tate? Quae breviter qualia sint in Cn. Pompeio consideremus: summa enim omnia sunt, Quirites, sed ea magis ex aliorum contentione quam ipsa per sese cognosci atque intellegi possunt. 37. Quem enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare, cujus in exer- 20 citu centuriatus veneant atque venierint? Quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam, ex aerario depromptam ad bellum administrandum, aut propter cupiditatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit, aut propter avaritiam Romae 25 in quaestu reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini qui haec fecerint: ego autem nomino neminem; qua re irasci mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. Itaque propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum quantas calami- 30 tates, quocumque ventum est, nostri exercitus ferant quis ignorat? 38. Itinera quae per hosce annos in Italia per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum nostri imperatores fecerint recordamini: tum facilius statuetis quid apud exteris nationes fieri existimetis. 35 Utrum pluris arbitramini per hosce annos militum

vestrorum armis hostium urbis, an hibernis sociorum civitates esse deletas? Neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, neque severus esse in iudicando, qui alios in se severos esse
5 iudices non volt. 39. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cujus legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint, ut non modo manus tanti exercitus, sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Jam vero quem ad modum milites hibernent cotidie
10 sermones ac litterae perferuntur: non modo ut sump- tum faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium majores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.

15 XIV. 40. Age vero: ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia considerate. Unde illam tantam celeritatem et tam incredibilem cursum inventum putatis? Non enim illum eximia vis remigum aut ars inaudita quaedam gubernandi aut venti aliqui novi tam celeriter in
20 ultimas terras pertulerunt; sed eae res quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt: non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, non amoenitas ad delectationem, non nobilitas urbis ad cognitionem, non denique labor ipse
25 ad quietem; postremo signa et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit. 41. Itaque omnes nunc in eis locis Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de
30 caelo delapsum intuentur. Nunc denique incipiunt credere fuisse homines Romanos hac quondam continentia, quod jam nationibus exteris incredibile ac falso memoriae proditum videbatur. Nunc imperi vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem adferre coepit. Nunc in-
35 tellegunt non sine causa majores suos, tum cum ea temperantia magistratus habebamus, servire populo

Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse. Jam vero ita iaciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae querimoniae de aliorum injuriis esse dicuntur, ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur. 42. Jam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi 5 gravitate et copia valeat, — in quo ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria, — vos, Quirites, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem vero ejus quantam inter socios existimari putatis, quam hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam judicarint? Humanitate jam tanta 10 est, ut difficile dictu sit utrum hostes magis virtutem ejus pugnantes timuerint, an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint. Et quisquam dubitabit quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus 15 esse videatur?

xv. 43. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad 20 bella administranda quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus, ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament, opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri? Quod igitur 25 nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit? cujus res gestae pares? de quo homine vos, — id quod maxime facit auctoritatem, — tanta et tam praeclara judicia fecistis? 44. An vero ullam usquam esse oram tam desertam putatis, quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, 30 cum universus populus Romanus, referto foro completisque omnibus templis ex quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad commune omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depoposcit? Itaque — ut plura non dicam, neque aliorum exemplis confirmem 35 quantum [hujus] auctoritas valeat in bello — ab eodem

Cn. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla
sumantur. qui quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepo-
situs est imperator, tanta repente vilitas annonae ex
summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta
5 est unius hominis spe ac nomine, quantam vix in sum-
ma ubertate agrorum diuturna pax efficere potuisset.
45. Jam accepta in Ponto calamitate ex eo proelio, de
quo vos paulo ante invitatus admonui, — cum socii pertim-
uissent, hostium opes animique crevissent, satis firmum
10 praesidium provincia non haberet, — amisissetis Asiam,
Quirites, nisi ad ipsum discrimen ejus temporis divini-
tus Cn. Pompeium ad eas regiones fortuna populi Ro-
mani attulisset. Hujus adventus et Mithridatem insolita
inflammatum victoria continuit, et Tigranem magnis
15 copiis minitantem Asiae retardavit. Et quisquam
dubitabit quid virtute perfecturus sit, qui tantum auc-
toritate perfecit? aut quam facile imperio atque
exercitu socios et vectigalia conservaturus sit, qui ipso
nomine ac rumore defenderit? XVI. 46. Age vero,
20 illa res quantam declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostis
populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longin-
quis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se
uni dediderunt? quod a communi Cretensium legati,
cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque es-
25 set, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt,
eique se omnis Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixe-
runt? Quid? idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem
Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit?
eum quem Pompeius legatum semper judicavit, ei
30 quibus erat [semper] molestum ad eum potissimum
esse missum, speculatorem quam legatum judicari
maluerunt. Potestis igitur jam constituere, Quirites,
hanc auctoritatem, multis postea rebus gestis magnis-
que vestris judiciis amplificatam, quantum apud illos
35 reges, quantum apud exterarum nationum esse
existimetis.

47. Reliquum est ut de felicitate (quam praestare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut aequum est homines de potestate deorum) timide et pauca dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo: Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario, et ceteris magnis imperatoribus non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos. Fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad amplitudinem et ad gloriam et ad res magnas bene gerendas divinitus adjuncta fortuna. De hujus autem hominis felicitate, de quo nunc agimus, hac utar moderatione dicendi, non ut in illius potestate fortunam positam esse dicam, sed ut praeterita meminisse, reliqua sperare videamur, ne aut invisae dis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur. 15

48. Itaque non sum praedicaturus quantas ille res domi militiae, terra marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit; ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives adsenserint, socii obtemperarint, hostes obedi- 20
erint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint: noc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, cum communis salutis 25
atque imperi tum ipsius hominis causa, sicuti facitis, velle et optare debetis.

49. Qua re, — cum et bellum sit ita necessarium ut neglegi non possit, ita magnum ut accuratissime sit administrandum; et cum ei imperatorem praeficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna, — dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rem publicam conservandam atque amplificandam conferatis? xvii. 35

50. Quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc

tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat deligendus atque mittendus: nunc cum ad ceteras summas utilitates haec quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut in eis ipsis locis adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab eis qui habent
5 accipere statim possit, quid exspectamus? aut cur non ducibus dis immortalibus eidem, cui cetera summa cum salute rei publicae commissa sunt, hoc quoque bellum regium committamus?

51. At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Q. Catulus, itemque summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingeni praeditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentiunt. Quorum ego auctoritatem apud vos multis locis plurimum valuisse et valere oportere confiteor;
15 sed in hac causa, tametsi cognoscitis auctoritates contrarias virorum fortissimorum et clarissimorum, tamen omissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, atque hoc facilius, quod ea omnia quae a me adhuc dicta sunt, eidem isti vera esse concedunt, — et necessarium bellum esse et magnum, et in
20 uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia. 52. Quid igitur ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint dignissimum esse Pompeium, sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re
25 multo magis quam verbis refutata. Nam tu idem, Q. Hortensi, multa pro tua summa copia ac singulari facultate dicendi et in senatu contra virum fortem, A. Gabinium, graviter ornateque dixisti, cum is de uno imperatore contra praedones constituendo legem pro
30 mulgasset, et ex hoc ipso loco permulta item contra eam legem verba fecisti. 53. Quid? tum, per deos immortalis! si plus apud populum Romanum auctoritas tua quam ipsius populi Romani salus et vera causa valuisset, hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae
35 imperium teneremus? An tibi tum imperium hoc esse videbatur, cum populi Romani legati quaestores prae-

toresque capiebantur? cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibebamur? cum ita clausa nobis erant maria omnia, ut neque privatam rem transmarinam neque publicam jam obire possemus?

XVIII. 54. Quae civitas antea umquam fuit, — non dico Atheniensium, quae satis late quondam mare tenuisse dicitur; non Karthaginiensium, qui permultum classe ac maritimis rebus valuerunt; non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, — *sed* quae civitas umquam antea tam tenuis, *quae* tam parva insula fuit, quae non portus suos et agros et aliquam partem regionis atque orae maritimae per se ipsa defenderet? At (hercule) aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabiniam ille populus Romanus, cujus usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis permanserit, magna ac multo maxima parte non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis atque imperi caruit. 55. Nos, quorum majores Antiochum regem classe Persenque superarunt, omnibusque navalibus pugnis Karthaginiensis, homines in maritimis rebus exercitatissimos paratissimosque, vicerunt, ei nullo in loco jam praedonibus pares esse poteramus: nos, qui antea non modo Italiam tutam habebamus, sed omnis socios in ultimis oris auctoritate nostri imperi salvos praestare poteramus, — tum cum insula Delos, tam procul a nobis in Aegaeo mari posita, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, referta divitiis, parva, sine muro, nihil timebat, — eidem non modo provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portibus nostris, sed etiam Appia jam via carebamus; et eis temporibus non pudebat magistratus populi Romani in hunc ipsum locum descendere, cum eum nobis majores nostri exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum reliquissent.

▷ XIX. 56. Bono te animo tum, Q. Hortensi, populus Romanus et ceteros qui erant in eadem sententia, dicere

existimavit ea quae sentiebatis: sed tamen in salute communi idem populus Romanus dolori suo maluit quam auctoritati vestrae obtemperare. Itaque una lex, unus vir, unus annus non modo nos illa miseria
5 ac turpitudine liberavit, sed etiam effecit, ut aliquando vere videremur omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare. 57. Quo mihi etiam indignius videtur obtrectatum esse adhuc, — Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id quod est verius? — ne legaretur
10 A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti. Utrum ille, qui postulat ad tantum bellum legatum quem velit, idoneus non est qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias quos voluerunt legatos eduxerint; an ipse, cujus lege salus
15 ac dignitas populo Romano atque omnibus gentibus constituta est, expers esse debet gloriae ejus imperatoris atque ejus exercitus, qui consilio ipsius ac periculo est constitutus? 58. An C. Falcidius, Q. Metellus, Q. Caelius Latiniensis, Cn. Lentulus, quos omnis
20 honoris causa nomino, cum tribuni plebi fuissent, anno proximo legati esse potuerunt: in uno Gabinio sunt tam diligentes, qui in hoc bello, quod lege Gabinia geritur, in hoc imperatore atque exercitu, quem per vos ipse constituit, etiam praecipuo jure esse deberet?
25 De quo legando consules spero ad senatum relatu-ros. Qui si dubitabunt aut gravabuntur, ego me profiteor relaturum. Neque me impediet cujusquam inimicum edictum, quo minus vobis fretus vestrum jus beneficiumque defendam; neque praeter intercessionem quicquam audiam, de qua (ut arbitror) isti ipsi, qui minantur, etiam atque etiam quid liceat considerabunt. Mea quidem sententia, Quirites, unus A. Gabinus belli
30 maritimi rerumque gestarum Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, propterea quod alter uni illud bellum suscipiendum vestris suffragiis detulit, alter delatum suscep-
35 tumque confecit.

xx. 59. Reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur. Qui cum ex vobis quaereret, si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri, — cepit magnum suae virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, cum omnes una prope voce in [eo] ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim talis est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille non et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere possit. Sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio, quod, quo minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita, hoc magis res publica, dum per deos immortalis licet, frui debet summi viri vita atque virtute. 60. 'At enim ne quid novi fiat contra exempla atque instituta majorum.' Non dicam hoc loco majores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse; semper ad novos casus temporum novorum consiliorum rationes adcommodasse: non dicam duo bella maxima, Punicum atque Hispaniense, ab uno imperatore esse confecta, duasque urbis potentissimas, quae huic imperio maxime minitabantur, Karthaginem atque Numantiam, ab eodem Scipione esse deletas: non commemorabo nuper ita vobis patribusque vestris esse visum, ut in uno C. Mario spes imperi poneretur, ut idem cum Jugurtha, idem cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum administraret. 61. In ipso Cn. Pompeio, in quo novi constitui nihil volt Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa Q. Catuli voluntate constituta recordamini. XXI. Quid tam novum quam adulescentulum privatum exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore conficere? Confecit. Huic praeesse? Praefuit. Rem optime ductu suo gerere? Gessit. Quid tam praeter consuetudinem quam homini peradulescenti, cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permitti, atque Africam bellumque in ea provincia administrandum? Fuit in his provin-

ciis singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute: bellum in Africa maximum confecit, victorem exercitum deportavit. Quid vero tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? At eam quoque rem populus
 5 Romanus non modo vidit, sed omnium etiam studio visendam et concelebrandam putavit. 62. Quid tam inusitatum quam ut, cum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus
 10 est. Quo quidem tempore, cum esset non nemo in senatu qui diceret *non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule*, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur *non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere*. Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes
 15 constituebatur, ut duorum consulum munus unius adulescentis virtuti committeretur. Quid tam singulare quam ut ex senatus consulto legibus solutus consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset? quid tam incredibile quam ut iterum
 20 eques Romanus ex senatus consulto triumpharet? Quae in omnibus hominibus nova post hominum memoriam constituta sunt, ea tam multa non sunt quam haec, quae in hoc uno homine videmus. 63. Atque
 25 haec tot exempla, tanta ac tam nova, profecta sunt in eundem hominem a Q. Catuli atque a ceterorum ejusdem dignitatis amplissimorum hominum auctoritate.
 ✓ XXII. Qua re videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobata semper esse, vestrum ab illis de
 30 eodem homine iudicium populi que Romani auctoritatem improbari; praesertim cum jam suo jure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem vel contra omnis qui dissentiunt possit defendere, propterea
 35 omnibus delegistis quem bello praedonum praeponeretis. 64. Hoc si vos temere fecistis, et rei publicae pa-

rum consuluistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur. Sin autem vos plus tum in re publica vidistis, vos eis repugnantibus per vosmet ipsos dignitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur. Atque in hoc bello Asiatico et regio non solum militaris illa virtus, quae est in Cn. Pompeio singularis, sed aliae quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur. Difficile est in Asia, Cilicia, Syria regnisque interiorum nationum ita versari nostrum imperatorem, ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet. Deinde etiam si qui sunt pudore ac temperantia moderatiores, tamen eos esse talis propter multitudinem cupidorum hominum nemo arbitratur. 65. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exterarum nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus, libidines et injurias. Quod enim fanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clausam ac munitam fuisse? Urbes jam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. 66. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem. Noverunt enim sociorum volnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exercitum mittere putatis, an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati, sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? 30

xxiii. Qua re, etiam si quem habetis qui conlatis signis exercitus regiones superare posse videatur, tamen nisi erit idem, qui [se] a pecuniis sociorum, qui ab eorum conjugibus ac liberis, qui ab ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum, qui ab auro gazaque regia manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, non erit idoneus qui

ad bellum Asiaticum regiumque mittatur. 67. Ecquam putatis civitatem pacatam fuisse quae locuples sit? ecquam esse locupletem quae istis pacata esse videatur? Ora maritima, Quirites, Cn. Pompeium non solum propter rei militaris gloriam, sed etiam propter animi continentiam requisivit. Videbat enim praetores locupletari quot annis pecunia publica praeter paucos; neque eos quicquam aliud adsequi, classium nomine, nisi ut detrimentis accipiendis majore adfici turpitudine videremur. Nunc qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus jacturis et quibus condicionibus proficiscantur, ignorant videlicet isti, qui ad unum deferenda omnia esse non arbitrantur? Quasi vero Cn. Pompeium non cum suis virtutibus tum etiam alienis vitiis magnum esse videamus. 68. Qua re nolite dubitare quin huic uni credatis omnia, qui inter tot annos unus inventus sit, quem socii in urbis suas cum exercitu venisse gaudeant.

Quod si auctoritatibus hanc causam, Quirites, confirmandam putatis, est vobis auctor vir bellorum omnium maximarumque rerum peritissimus, P. Servilius, cujus tantae res gestae terra marique exstiterunt, ut cum de bello deliberetis, auctor vobis gravior nemo esse debeat; est C. Curio, summis vestris beneficiis maximisque rebus gestis, summo ingenio et prudentia praeditus; est Cn. Lentulus, in quo omnes pro amplissimis vestris honoribus summum consilium, summam gravitatem esse cognovistis; est C. Cassius, integritate, virtute, constantia singulari. Qua re videte ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur.

XXIV. 69. Quae cum ita sint, C. Manili, primum istam tuam et legem et voluntatem et sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo: deinde te hortor, ut auctore populo Romano maneas in sententia, neve cujusquam vim aut minas pertimescas. Primum in te

satis esse animi perseverantiaeque arbitror: deinde cum tantam multitudinem cum tanto studio adesse videamus, quantam iterum nunc in eodem homine praeficiendo videmus, quid est quod aut de re aut de perficiendi facultate dubitemus? Ego autem quicquid 5 est in me studi, consili, laboris, ingeni, quicquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoria, quicquid auctoritate, fide, constantia possum, id omne ad hanc rem conficiendam tibi et populo Romano polliceor ac defero: 70. testorque omnis deos, et eos maxime qui huic loco temploque praesident, qui omnium mentis eorum qui ad rem publicam adeunt maxime perspiciunt, me hoc neque rogatu facere cujusquam, neque quo Cn. Pompei gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, neque quo mihi ex cujusquam ampli- 15 tudine aut praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaeram; propterea quod pericula facile, ut hominem praestare oportet, innocentia tecti repellemus, honorem autem neque ab uno neque ex hoc loco, sed eadem illa nostra laboriosissima ratione vitae, si vestra voluntas feret, consequemur. 71. Quam ob rem quicquid 20 in hac causa mihi susceptum est, Quirites, id ego omne me rei publicae causa suscepisse confirmo; tantumque abest ut aliquam mihi bonam gratiam quaesisse videar, ut multas me etiam simultates partim 25 obscuras, partim apertas intellegam mihi non necessarias, vobis non inutilis suscepisse. Sed ego me hoc honore praeditum, tantis vestris beneficiis adfectum statui, Quirites, vestram voluntatem et rei publicae dignitatem et salutem provinciarum atque sociorum meis 30 omnibus commodis et rationibus praeferre oportere.

THE CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE.

B.C. 63.

DURING the absence of Pompey in the East (see the preceding Introduction), the politics of the city were kept in a constant ferment by the strife of parties. The violence and corruption of the time seemed to afford a fit opportunity for some daring enterprise. This opportunity was seized by Lucius Sergius Catilina. He was a man of noble birth, of middle age, and of the vilest character; an intimate friend of Verres, and like him distinguished for his infamous career in Sulla's army. He expected, probably, to make himself tyrant, as Dionysius and Agathocles — men no better than he — had done in Syracuse; but it was suspected at the time, and is believed by many at the present day, that he was, after all, only a tool of Cæsar and Crassus, the leaders of the democratic party.

Catiline's plan was to make use of the consulship as a stepping-stone to the tyranny; and with this end he desired to be a candidate for this office, for the year B.C. 65. He was shut out, however, both that year and the next, by a charge of *repetundæ*: of this he was at last acquitted, in season to present himself for the year B.C. 63. There was a very exciting canvass, which resulted in the election of Cicero by an overwhelming majority, while a confederate of Catiline, Caius Antonius — son of the distinguished orator, and uncle of the triumvir — was elected as his colleague. Catiline, nothing daunted, offered himself again for the following year, but was again defeated, mainly through the exertions of the consul Cicero, who had completely gained over his weak and greedy colleague Antonius. The rich province of Macedonia had fallen to Cicero by lot, for his proconsular year; but he transferred this to Antonius, on condition of his coöperation against Catiline.

Catiline would now wait no longer, but prepared for an immediate outbreak. As a private citizen he lost the advantages which the holding of the consulship would have given him, and the only member of the conspiracy who held a magistracy was the vain and indolent Lentulus, prætor and of consular rank. In the course of October, B.C. 63, a body of troops was collected at Fæsulæ (now *Fiesole*, close to Florence), a town in the north of Etruria; this was under the command of the centurion Caius Manlius, Catiline

himself remaining in the city to direct operations there. Cicero, meantime, had managed to keep track of the conspiracy in all its details; and, when Catiline had the effrontery to appear in his seat in the Senate, he burst upon him with a fiery invective, the first of the four "Orations against Catiline." Probably none of his speeches is better known than this, or conveys a better impression of his power as an orator.

I. *Invective against Catiline.*

In the Senate, Nov. 8.

QUO usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora voltusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam horum omnium scientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

2. O tempora! O mores! Senatus haec intellegit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consili particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum. Nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jam pridem oportebat; in te conferri peccatum quam tu in nos [jam diu] machinaris. 3. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam, orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem, nos consules perferemus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Mae-

lium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coërcerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave. Non deest rei publicae consilium, neque auctoritas hujus ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

II. 4. Decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet. 10 Nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo, majoribus; occisus est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. Simili senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica: num 15 unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem [mors ac] rei publicae poena remorata est? At nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis. Habemus enim hujusce modi senatus consultum, verum inclusum in 20 tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, quo ex senatus consulto confestim te interfectum esse, Catilina, convenit. Vivis, et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri; sed jam me ipse inertiae 25 nequitiaeque condemno. 5. Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus conlocata: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra 30 moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, intestinam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me, quam quisquam crudelius factum esse 35 dicat. Verum ego hoc, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum adducor ut faciam.

Tum denique interficere, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur. 6. Quam diu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives; et vives ita ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis oppressus, ne commovere te contra rem publicam possis. Multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.

iii. Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios, nec privata domus parietibus continere voces conjurationis [tuae] potest? si inlustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta jam istam mentem: mihi crede, obliviscere caedis atque incendiorum. Teneris undique: luce sunt claria nobis tua consilia omnia, quae jam mecum licet recognoscas. 7. Meministine me ante diem xii. Kalendas Novembris dicere in senatu, fore in armis certo die — qui dies futurus esset ante diem vi. Kal. Novembris — C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum — id quod multo magis est admirandum — dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem v. Kalendas Novembris, tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa profugerunt. Num infitiri potes te illo ipso die, meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum, commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu discessu ceterorum, nostra tamen qui remansissemus caede, te contentum esse dicebas? 8. Quid? cum te Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu esse confideres, sensistine illam coloniam meo jussu [meis] praesidiis custodiis vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod non ego non modo audiam, sed etiam videam planeque sentiam.

iv. *Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: jam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios — non agam obscure — in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem compluris ejusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? quid taces? convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerunt.* 9. *O di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? quam rem publicam habemus? Hic, hic sunt, in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent.* 15 *Hos ego video [consul] et de republica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce volnero. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina: distribuisti partis Italiae; statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret; delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres; descripsisti urbis partis ad incendia: confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum; dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent, et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos esse pollicerentur.* 25 10. *Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi: domum meam majoribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi; exclusi eos quos tū ad me salutatum miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.* 30

v. *Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti. Egredere aliquando ex urbe: patent portae: proficiscere. Nimium diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnis tuos; si minus, quam plurimos: purga urbem. Magno me*

metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque te murus intersit. Nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam. 11. Magna dis immortalibus habenda est, atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi hujus urbis, gratia, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem totiens jam effugimus. Non est saepius in uno homine summa salus periclitanda rei publicae. Quam diu mihi consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi. 10 Cum proximis comitiis consularibus me consulem in campo et competitores tuos interficere voluisti, compressi conatus tuos nefarios amicorum praesidio et copiis, nullo tumultu publice concitato: denique, quotienscumque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam. 12. Nunc jam aperte rem publicam universam petis: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam [denique] totam ad exitium ac vastitatem vocas. Qua re, quoniam id quod est primum, et quod hujus imperi disciplinaeque majorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id quod est ad severitatem lenius, et ad communem salutem utilius. Nam si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus. Sin tu, quod te jam dudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae.

13. Quid est, Catilina? num dubitas id me impetrante facere, quod jam tua sponte faciebas? Exire ex urbe jubet consul hostem. Interrogas me, num in exilium? Non jubeo; sed, si me consulis, suadeo. VI. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te jam in hac urbe delectare possit? in qua nemo est extra istam conjurationem perditorum hominum qui te non metuat, nemo qui non oderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non

inusta vitae tuae est? Quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afuit? Cui tu adolescentulo, quem corrupte-
5 larum inlecebris inretisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? 14. Quid vero? nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego praetermitto et facile
10 patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur. Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnis impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties. Ad illa venio, quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum,
15 non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent. 15. Potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus, cum scias horum esse neminem qui nesciat te
20 pridie Kalendas Januarias Lepido et Tullo consulibus stetisse in comitio cum telo? manum consulum et principum civitatis interficiendorum causa paravisse? sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem aliquam aut timorem [tuum], sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse? Ac
25 jam illa omitto — neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa commissa — quotiens tu me designatum, quotiens consulem interficere conatus es! quot ego tuas petitiones, ita conjectas ut vitari posse non viderentur, parva quadam declinatione et (ut aiunt) corpore effugi! [Ni-
30 hil agis,] nihil adsequeris, [nihil moliris,] neque tamen conari ac velle desistis. 16. Quotiens tibi jam extorta est ista sica de manibus! quotiens vero excidit casu aliquo et elapsa est! [Tamen ea carere diutius non potes,] quae quidem quibus abs te initiata sacris ac
35 devota sit nescio, quod eam necesse putas esse in consulis corpore defigere.

VII. Nunc vero quae tua est ista vita? Sic enim jam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus esse videar, quo debeo, sed ut misericordia, quae tibi nulla debetur. Venisti paulo ante in senatum. Quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, tot ex tuis amicis ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo iudicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt? quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituti fuerunt, simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? 17. Servi (mehercule) mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? et, si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me aspectu civium quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallet. Tu, cum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium justum et jam diu tibi debitum, dubitas quorum mentis sensusque volneras, eorum aspectum praesentiamque vitare? Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, neque eos ulla ratione placare posses, tu (opinor) ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes. Nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit, et jam diu te nihil judicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare: hujus tu neque auctoritatem verebere, nec iudicium sequere, nec vim pertimesces?

18. Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit, et quodam modo tacita loquitur: 'Nullum jam aliquot annis facinus existit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te: tibi uni multorum civium neces, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera: tu non solum ad negligendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valuisti. Superiora illa, quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui, tuli: nunc vero

me totam esse in metu propter unum te, quicquid increpauerit Catilinam timeri, nullum videri contra me consilium iniri posse quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, non est ferendum. Quam ob rem discede, atque hunc mihi
5 timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam.' VIII. 19. Haec si tecum, ut dixi, patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiam si vim adhibere non possit? Quid, quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti? quod vitandae
10 suspicionis causa, ad M'. Lepidum te habitare velle dixisti? a quo non receptus etiam ad me venire ausus es, atque ut domi meae te adservarem rogasti. Cum a me quoque id responsum tulisses, me nullo modo
15 posse isdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem quod isdem moenibus contineremur, ad Q. Metellum praetorem venisti: a quo repudiatus ad sodalem tuum, virum optimum, M. Marcellum demigrasti; quem tu videlicet et ad custodiendum [te] diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et
20 ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti. Sed quam longe videtur a carcere atque a vinculis abesse debere, qui se ipse jam dignum custodia iudicarit? 20. Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras, et vitam istam,
25 multis suppliciis justis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare?

'Refer' inquis 'ad senatum:' id enim postulas, et, si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret
30 a meis moribus; et tamen faciam ut intellegas quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina; libera rem publicam metu; in exsilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur,
35 tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? 21. At si hoc

idem huic adulescenti optimo P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro M. Marcello dixissem, jam mihi consuli, hoc ipso in templo, senatus jure optimo vim et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, cum quiescunt, probant: cum patiuntur, decernunt: cum tacent, clamant. Neque hi solum, — quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, — sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi atque optimi viri, ceterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant senatum, quorum tu et frequentiam videre et studia perspicere et voces paulo ante exaudire potuisti. Quorum ego vix abs te jam diu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile adducam, ut te haec, quae vastare jam pridem studes, relinquentem usque ad portas prosequantur.

IX. 22. Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? tu ut umquam te corrigas? tu ut ullam fugam meditare? tu ut exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiae nobis — si minus in praesens tempus, recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem — impendeat: sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas, et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas per timescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, non est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocarit. 23. Quam ob rem, ut saepe jam dixi, proficiscere; ac, si mihi inimico (ut praedicas) tuo conflare vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium: vix feram sermones hominum si id feceris; vix molem istius invidiae, si in exsilium jussu consulis ieris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae laudi et gloriae mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum manu: confer te ad Manlium, concita perditos civis, secerne te a bonis, infer patriae bellum, exsulta impio latro-

cinio, ut a me non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris.

24. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo jam sciam esse praemissos qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati? cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum Manlio diem? a quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam quam tibi ac tuis omnibus confido perniciosam ac funestam futuram, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam? Tu ut illa
10 carere diutius possis, quam venerari ad caedem proficiscens solebas, a cujus altaribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium transtulisti? x. 25. Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te jam pridem ista tua cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa rapiebat. Neque enim tibi haec
15 res adfert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit. Numquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti. Nanctus es ex perditis atque ab omni non modo fortuna
20 verum etiam spe derelictis conflata improborum manum. 26. Hic tu qua laetitia perfruere! quibus gaudiis exsultabis! quanta in voluptate bacchabere, cum in tanto numero tuorum neque audies virum bonum quemquam neque videbis! Ad hujus vitae studium
25 meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, — jacere humi non solum ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum; vigilare non solum insidiantem somno maritorum, verum etiam bonis otiosorum. Habes ubi ostentes tuam illam praeclaram patientiam famis,
30 frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium, quibus te brevi tempore confectum esse senties. 27. Tantum profeci tum, cum te a consulatu reppuli, ut exsul potius temptare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, atque ut id quod est a te scelerate susceptum, latrocinium potius quam bellum nominaretur.
35 xi. Nunc, ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam

prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprec-
cer, percipite, quaeso, diligenter quae dicam, et ea
penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim
si mecum patria, quae mihi vita mea multo est carior,
si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica, loquatur: ‘M. 5
Tulli, quid agis? Tune eum, quem esse hostem com-
peristi, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspec-
tari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem
sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem servorum
et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non 10
emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur?
Non hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non
summo supplicio mactari imperabis? 28. Quid tan-
dem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam
privati in hac re publica perniciosos civis morte mul- 15
taverunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum sup-
plicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe qui a
re publica defecerunt civium jura tenuerunt. An in-
vidiam posteritatis times? Praeclaram vero populo
Romano refers gratiam, qui te hominem per te cogni- 20
tum, nulla commendatione majorum, tam mature ad
summum imperium per omnis honorum gradus extulit,
si propter invidiae aut alicujus periculi metum salutem
civium tuorum negligis. 29. Sed si quis est invidiae
metus, num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis 25
invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? An
cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta
ardebunt, tum te non existimas invidiae incendio con-
flagraturum?’

XII. His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus, et 30
eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus, pauca
respondebo. Ego, si hoc optimum factu judicarem,
patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usu-
ram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem.
Etenim si summi et clarissimi viri Saturnini et Graccho- 35
rum et Flacci et superiorum complurium sanguine non

modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat ne quid hoc parricida civium interfecto invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret. Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen
5 hoc animo fui semper, ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam, non invidiam putarem. 30. Quamquam non nulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea quae imminet non videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulent: qui spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluerunt, conjurationemque
10 nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt: quorum auctoritatem secuti multi non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intellego, si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit, neminem
15 tam stultum fore qui non videat conjurationem esse factam, neminem tam improbum qui non fateatur. Hoc autem uno interfecto, intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse. Quod si se ejecerit, secumque suos eduxerit, et
20 eodem ceteros undique conlectos naufragos adgregarit, exstinguetur atque delebitur non modo haec tam adulta rei publicae pestis, verum etiam stirps ac semen malorum omnium.

XIII. 31. Etenim jam diu, patres conscripti, in his
25 periculis conjurationis insidiisque versamur, sed nescio quo pacto omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris et audaciae maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit. Quod si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse
30 relevati; periculum autem residebit, et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, cum aestu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque
35 adfficiantur; sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius poena, vehementius reliquis vivis ingra-

vescet. 32. Qua re secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur, muro denique [id] (quod saepe jam dixi) discernantur a nobis: desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, circumstare tribunal prae-
toris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et
faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare: sit denique
inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque quid de re publica
sentiat. Polliceor hoc vobis, patres conscripti, tantam
in nobis consulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in vobis
auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus Romanis virtutem, 10
tantam in omnibus bonis consensionem, ut Catilinae
profectione omnia patefacta, inlustrata, oppressa, vindi-
cata esse videatis.

33. Hisce ominibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publi-
cae salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie, cumque eorum 15
exitio qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque junxe-
runt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium. Tu,
Juppiter, qui isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis [a Rom-
ulo] es constitutus, quem Statorem hujus urbis atque
imperi vere nominamus, hunc et hujus socios a tuis 20
ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus, a vita
fortunisque civium [omnium] arcebis, et homines bono-
rum inimicos, hostis patriae, latrones Italiae, scelerum
foedere inter se ac nefaria societate conjunctos, aeter-
nis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis. 25

2. *Character of the Conspiracy.*

Before the People, Nov. 9.

WHEN Cicero had finished his speech and taken his seat, Catiline attempted to reply, but was interrupted by the cries and reproaches of the Senators. With a few threatening words, he rushed from the house, and left the city the same night, for the camp of Manlius. The next morning the consul assembled the people, and announced to them the news, in the triumphant speech which follows.

I. 1. TANDEM aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem, ex urbe vel eiecimus, vel emisimus, vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. 5 Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla jam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum huius belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. 10 Non enim jam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur: non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescemus. Loco ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam jam cum hoste nullo impediēte bellum [justum] geremus. Sine 15 dubio perdidimus hominem magnificeque vicimus, cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium coniecimus. 2. Quod vero non cruentum mucronem (ut voluit) extulit, quod vivis nobis egressus est, quod ei ferrum e manibus extorsimus, quod incolumis civis, 20 quod stantem urbem reliquit, quanto tandem illum maerore esse afflictum et profligatum putatis? Jacet ille nunc prostratusque est, et se perculsum atque abjectum esse sentit, et retorquet oculos profecto saepe ad hanc urbem, quam e suis faucibus ereptam esse luet: 25 quae quidem mihi laetari videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit.

II. 3. Ac si quis est talis, qualis esse omnis oportebat, qui in hoc ipso, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, me vehementer accuset, quod tam capitalem hos- 30 tem non comprehenderim potius quam emisim, non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravissimo supplicio adfectum jam pridem oportebat, idque a me et mos majorum et huius imperi severitas et res publica postulabat. Sed quam multos 35 fuisse putatis qui quae ego deferrem non crederent? [quam multos qui propter stultitiam non putarent?]

quam multos qui etiam defenderent? [quam multos qui propter improbitatem faverent?] Ac si illo sublato depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, jam pridem ego L. Catilinam non modo invidiae meae, verum etiam vitae periculo sustulissem. 4. Sed cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si illum, ut erat meritis, morte multassem, fore ut ejus socios invidia oppressus persequi non possem, rem huc deduxi, ut tum palam pugnare possetis, cum hostem aperte videretis. Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intellegatis, quod etiam moleste fero, quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit. Utinam ille omnis secum suas copias eduxisset! Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat, Publicium et Minucium, quorum aes alienum contractum in popinā nullum rei publicae motum adferre poterat: reliquit quos viros! quanto aere alieno! quam valentis! quam nobilis! III. 5. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicanis legionibus, et hoc dilectu quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit, et his copiis quae a nobis cotidie comparantur, magno opere contemno, conlectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decoctoribus, ex eis qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt: quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si edictum praetoris ostendero, concident. Hos, quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, mallem secum milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis quam hos, qui exercitum deseruerunt, pertimescendos. Atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis, quod quicquid cogitant me scire sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur. 6. Video cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has

urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposce-
rit: omnia superioris noctis consilia ad me perlata esse
sentiant: patefeci in senatu hesterno die: Catilina ipse
pertimuit, profugit: hi quid exspectant? Ne illi ve-
5 hementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem
perpetuam sperant futuram.

iv. Quod exspectavi, jam sum adsecutus, ut vos
omnes factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rem
publicam videretis: nisi vero si quis est qui Catilinae
10 similis cum Catilina sentire non putet. Non est jam
lenitati locus: severitatem res ipsa flagitat. Unum
etiam nunc concedam: exeant, proficiscantur; ne pati-
antur desiderio sui Catilinam miserum tabescere. De-
monstrabo iter: Aurelia via profectus est: si adcelerare
15 volent, ad vesperam consequentur. 7. O fortunatam
rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam urbis ejecerit!
Uno (mehercule) Catilina exhausto, levata mihi et re-
creata res publica videtur. Quid enim mali aut sceleris
fingi aut cogitari potest quod non ille conceperit? Quis
20 tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis
sicarius, quis parricida, quis testamentorum subjector,
quis circumscriptor, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adul-
ter, quae mulier infamis, quis corruptor juventutis,
quis corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest, qui se cum
25 Catilina non familiarissime vixisse fateatur? quae cae-
des per hosce annos sine illo facta est? quod nefarium
stuprum non per illum? 8. Jam vero quae tanta um-
quam in ullo homine juventutis inlecebra fuit, quanta in
illo? qui alios ipse amabat turpissime, aliorum amori
30 flagitiosissime serviebat: aliis fructum libidinum, aliis
mortem parentum non modo impellendo, verum etiam
adjuvando pollicebatur. Nunc vero quam subito non
solum ex urbe, verum etiam ex agris ingentem nume-
rum perditorum hominum conlegerat! Nemo non
35 modo Romae, sed ne ullo quidem in angulo totius
Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc
incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit.

v. 9. Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paulo ad facinus audacior, qui se non intimum **Catilinae** esse fateatur; nemo in scaena levior et nequior, qui se non ejusdem prope sodalem fuisse commemoret. Atque idem 5 tamen, stuprorum et scelerum exercitatione adsuefactus, frigore et fame et siti et vigiliis perferendis, fortis ab istis praedicabatur, cum industriae subsidia atque instrumenta virtutis in libidine audaciaque consumeret.

10. Hunc vero si secuti erunt sui comites, si ex urbe exierint desperatorum hominum flagitiosi greges, O nos beatos! O rem publicam fortunatam! O praeclaram laudem consulatus mei! Non enim jam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanae ac tolerandae audaciae: nihil cogitant nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi 15 rapinas. Patrimonia sua profuderunt, fortunas suas obligaverunt: res eos jam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit: eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantia, libido permanet. Quod si in vino et alea comissiones solum et scorta quaererent, essent illi quidem desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi: hoc vero quis ferre 20 possit, inertis homines fortissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimis, ebriosos sobriis, dormientis vigilantibus? qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, complexi mulieres impudicas, vino languidi, conferti cibo, sertis 25 redimiti, unguentis obliti, debilitati stupris, eructant sermonibus suis caedem bonorum atque urbis incendia.

11. Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, et poenam jam diu improbitati, nequitiae, sceleri, libidini debitam aut instare jam plane, aut certe appropinquare. 30 Quos si meus consulatus, quoniam sanare non potest, sustulerit, non breve nescio quod tempus, sed multa saecula propagarit rei publicae. Nulla est enim natio quam pertimescamus, nullus rex qui bellum populo Romano facere possit. Omnia sunt externa unius virtute 35 terra marique pacata: domesticum bellum manet; in-

tus insidiae sunt, intus inclusum periculum est, intus est hostis. Cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego me bello ducem profiteor, Quirites: suscipio inimicitias hominum per-
5 ditorum. Quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo; quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere. Proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, aut, si et in urbe et in eadem mente permanent, ea quae merentur exspectent.

10 VI. 12. At etiam sunt qui dicant, Quirites, a me in exsilium ejectum esse Catilinam. Quod ego si verbo adsequi possem, istos ipsos eicerem, qui haec loquuntur. Homo enim videlicet timidus aut etiam permolestus vocem consulis ferre non potuit: simul atque
15 ire in exsilium jussus est, paruit. Quid? ut hesterno die, Quirites, cum domi meae paene interfectus essem, senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli: quo cum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? quis salutavit?
20 quis denique ita aspexit ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? Quin etiam principes ejus ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt. 13. Hic ego vehemens ille consul, qui verbo civis in exsilium
25 eicio, quaesivi a Catilina in nocturno conventu ad M. Laecam fuisset necne. Cum ille, homo audacissimus, conscientia convictus, primo reticuisset, patefecit cetera: quid ea nocte egisset, quid in proximam constituisset, quem ad modum esset ei ratio totius belli
30 descripta, edocui. Cum haesitaret, cum teneretur, quaesivi quid dubitaret proficisci eo, quo jam pridem pararet, cum arma, cum securis, cum fascis, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrarium [scelerum] domi suae fecerat, sci-
35 rem esse praemissam. 14. In exsilium eiciebam, quem jam ingressum esse in bellum videbam? Etenim, credo,

Manlius iste centurio, qui in agro Faesulano castra posuit, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, et illa castra nunc non Catilinam ducem exspectant, et ille ejectus in exsilium se Massiliam, ut aiunt, non in haec castra conferet.

VII. O condicionem miseram non modo administrandae, verum etiam conservandae rei publicae! Nunc si L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus subito pertimuerit, sententiam mutaverit, deseruerit suos, consilium belli faciendi abjecerit, ex hoc cursu sceleris ac belli iter ad fugam atque in exsilium converterit, — non ille a me spoliatus armis audaciae, non obstupefactus ac perterritus mea diligentia, non de spe conatuque depulsus, sed indemnat, innocens, in exsilium ejectus a consule vi et minis esse dicitur; et erunt qui illum, si hoc fecerit, non improbum, sed miserum, me non diligentissimum consulem, sed crudelissimum tyrannum existimari velint! 15. Est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempestatem subire, dum modo a vobis hujus horribilis belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur. Dicatur sane ejectus esse a me, dum modo eat in exsilium. Sed, mihi credite, non est iturus. Numquam ego a dis immortalibus optabo, Quirites, invidiae meae levandae causa, ut L. Catilinam ducere exercitum hostium atque in armis volitare audiat: sed tri-
duo tamen audietis; multoque magis illud timeo, ne mihi sit invidiosum aliquando, quod illum emiserim potius quam quod ejecerim. Sed cum sint homines qui illum, cum profectus sit, ejectum esse dicant, eidem si interfectus esset quid dicerent? 16. Quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur quam verentur. Nemo est istorum tam misericors, qui illum non ad Manlium quam ad Massiliensis ire malit. Ille autem, si (me hercule) hoc quod agit numquam antea cogitasset, tamen latrocinantem

se interfici mallet quam exsulem vivere. Nunc vero, cum ei nihil adhuc praeter ipsius voluntatem cogitationemque acciderit, nisi quod vivis nobis Roma profectus est, optemus potius ut eat in exsilium quam
5 queramur.

VIII. 17. Sed cur tam diu de uno hoste loquimur, et de hoste qui jam fatetur se esse hostem, et quem, quia (quod semper volui) murus interest, non timeo: de eis qui dissimulant, qui Romae remanent, qui nobiscum
10 sunt, nihil dicimus? Quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, placare rei publicae, neque id qua re fieri non possit, si me audire volent, intellego. Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus hominum istae
15 copiae comparentur: deinde singulis medicinam consili atque orationis meae, si quam potero, adferam.

18. Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum
20 species est honestissima — sunt enim locupletes: voluntas vero et causa impudentissima. Tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, et dubites de possessione detrahare, acquirere ad fidem? Quid enim exspectas? bellum?
25 Quid ergo? in vastatione omnium, tuas possessiones sacrosantas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? Errant qui istas a Catilina exspectant: meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae. Neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ratione ulla salvi esse
30 possunt. Quod si maturius facere voluissent, neque — id quod stultissimum est — certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, et locupletioribus his et melioribus civibus uteremur. Sed hosce homines minime puto pertimescendos, quod aut deduci de sententia possunt, aut, si
35 permanebunt, magis mihi videntur vota facturi contra rem publicam quam arma laturi.

IX. 19. Alterum genus est eorum qui, quamquam premuntur aere alieno, dominationem tamen exspectant, rerum potiri volunt, honores, quos quieta re publica desperant, perturbata se consequi posse arbitrantur. Quibus hoc praecipiendum videtur, — unum scilicet et 5 idem quod reliquis omnibus, — ut desperent id quod conantur se consequi posse : primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, adesse, providere rei publicae ; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam in maxima multitudine, magnas praeterea copias militum ; deos denique immortalis huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimae urbi, contra tantam vim sceleris praesentis auxilium esse laturos. Quod si jam sint id, quod cum summo furore cupiunt, adepti, num illi in cinere urbis et in sanguine civium, quae 15 mente conscelerata ac nefaria concupiverunt, se consules ac dictatores aut etiam reges sperant futuros ? Non vident id se cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivo alicui aut gladiatori concedi sit necesse ?

20. Tertium genus est aetate jam adfectum, sed tamen 20 exercitatione robustum ; quo ex genere iste est Manlius, cui nunc Catilina succedit. Sunt homines ex eis coloniis quas Sulla constituit : quas ego universas civium esse optimorum et fortissimorum virorum sentio ; sed tamen ei sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis ac re- 25 pentinis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt. Hi dum aedificant tamquam beati, dum praediis lectis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatus delectantur, in tantum aes alienum inciderunt, ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit [eis] ab inferis excitandus : qui etiam non 30 nullos agrestis, homines tenuis atque egentis, in eandem illam spem rapinarum veterum impulerunt. Quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono. Sed eos hoc moneo : desinant furere ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare. Tantus enim 35 illorum temporum dolor inustus est civitati, ut jam ista

non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi pas-
suræ esse videantur.

x. 21. Quartum genus est sane varium et mixtum et
turbulentum, qui jam pridem premuntur, qui numquam
5 emergunt, qui partim inertia, partim male gerendo
negotio, partim etiam sumptibus in vetere aere alieno
vacillant; qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptione bo-
norum defatigati, permulti et ex urbe et ex agris se in
illa castra conferre dicuntur. Hosce ego non tam mili-
10 tes acris quam infitiores lentos esse arbitror. Qui
homines primum, si stare non possunt, conruant; sed
ita, ut non modo civitas, sed ne vicini quidem proximi
sentiant. Nam illud non intellego, quam ob rem, si
vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut
15 cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si
soli pereant, arbitrentur.

22. Quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum,
denique omnium facinorosorum: quos ego a Catilina
non revoco; nam neque ab eo divelli possunt, et pere-
20 ant sane in latrocinio, quoniam sunt ita multi ut eos
carcer capere non possit. Postremum autem genus
est non solum numero, verum etiam genere ipso atque
vita, quod proprium Catilinae est, — de ejus dilec-
tu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu; quos pexo
25 capillo, nitidos, aut imberbis aut bene barbatos videtis,
manicatis et talaribus tunicis, velis amictos non togis,
quorum omnis industria vitae et vigilandi labor in ante-
lucanis cenis expromitur. 23. In his gregibus omnes
aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique
30 versantur. Hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati non solum
amare et amari, neque saltare et cantare, sed etiam
sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt; qui nisi
exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiam si Catilina perierit, scitote
hoc in re publica seminarium Catilinarum futurum.
35 Verum tamen quid sibi isti miseri volunt? Num suas
secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Quem ad

modum autem illis carere poterunt, his praesertim jam noctibus? Quo autem pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nivis perferent? nisi idcirco se facilius hiemem toleraturos putant, quod nudi in conviviis saltare didicerunt.

xi. 24. O bellum magno opere pertimescendum, cum hanc sit habiturus Catilina scortorum cohortem praetoriam! Instruite nunc, Quirites, contra has tam praeclaras Catilinae copias vestra praesidia vestrosque exercitus. Et primum gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite; deinde contra illam naufragorum ejectam ac debilitatam manum florem totius Italiae ac robur educite. Jam vero urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus. Neque ego ceteras copias, ornamenta, praesidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia atque egestate conferre debeo. 25. Sed si, omissis his rebus, quibus nos suppeditamur, eget ille, — senatu, equitibus Romanis, urbe, aerario, vectigalibus, cuncta Italia, provinciis omnibus, exteris nationibus, — si, his rebus omissis, causas ipsas quae inter se confligunt contendere velimus, ex eo ipso quam valde illi jaceant intellegere possumus. Ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio; hinc pietas, illinc scelus; hinc constantia, illinc furor; hinc honestas, illinc turpitudine; hinc continentia, illinc libido; denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, [virtutes omnes,] certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, temeritate, [cum vitiis omnibus]; postremo copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit. In ejus modi certamine ac proelio, nonne, etiam si hominum studia deficient, di ipsi immortales cogant ab his praeclarissimis virtutibus tot et tanta vitia superari?

Opd 30

XII. 26. Quae cum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quem ad modum jam antea, vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite: mihi, ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset praesidi, consultum atque provisum
5 est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri, certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursione Catilinae, facile urbis suas finisque defendent. Gladiatores, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putavit, — quamquam animo
10 meliore sunt quam pars patriciorum, — potestate tamen nostra continebuntur. Q. Metellus, quem ego hoc prospiciens in agrum Gallicum Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimit hominem, aut omnis ejus motus conatusque prohibebit. Reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis, jam ad senatum re-
15 feremus, quem vocari videtis.

27. Nunc illos qui in urbe remanserunt, atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina relictis sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt cives, monitos etiam atque etiam volo. Mea
20 lenitas si cui adhuc solutior visa est, hoc exspectavit, ut id quod latebat erumperet. Quod reliquum est, jam non possum oblivisci meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum. Nullus est portis custos,
25 nullus insidiator viae: si qui exire volunt, convivere possum. Qui vero se in urbe commoverit, cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantis, esse egregios magistratus, esse fortem
30 senatum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefariorum ac manifestorum scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt.

XIII. 28. Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut maximae res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo tumultu, bellum intestinum ac domesticum post hominum
35 memoriam crudelissimum et maximum, me uno togato

duce et imperatore sedetur. Quod ego sic adminis-
trabo, Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri poterit, ne impro-
bus quidem quisquam in hac urbe poenam sui sceleris
sufferat. Sed si vis manifestae audaciae, si impen-
dens patriae periculum me necessario de hac animi 5
lenitate deduxerit, illud profecto perficiam, quod in
tanto et tam insidioso bello vix optandum videtur, ut
neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poena
vos omnes salvi esse possitis. 29. Quae quidem ego
neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis fretus 10
polliceor vobis, Quirites, sed multis et non dubiis deo-
rum immortalium significationibus, quibus ego ducibus
in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus; qui jam
non procul, ut quondam solebant, ab externo hoste
atque longinquo, sed hic praesentes suo numine atque 15
auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt. Quos
vos, Quirites, precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut,
quam urbem pulcherrimam flōrentissimamque esse vol-
uerunt, hanc, omnibus hostium copiis terra marique
superatis, a perditissimorum civium nefario scelere 20
defendant.

3. *How the Conspiracy was suppressed.*

Before the People, Dec. 3.

Now that Catiline had been driven into open war, the conspir-
acy within the city was in the hands of utterly incompetent men.
Lentulus, who claimed the lead by virtue of his consular rank, was
vain, pompous, and inefficient. The next in rank, Cethegus, was
energetic enough, but rash and bloodthirsty. The consul easily
kept the run of events, and at last succeeded in getting them to
commit themselves in writing, when he had no difficulty in secur-
ing the documents, and arresting the conspirators. How this was
accomplished is told in the third oration.

I. 1. REM PUBLICAM, Quirites, vitamque omnium
vestrum, bona, fortunas, conjuges liberosque vestros,

atque hoc domicilium clarissimi imperi, fortunatissimam pulcherrimamque urbem, hodierno die deorum immortalium summo erga vos amore, laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis, e flamma atque ferro ac paene
5 ex faucibus fati ereptam et vobis conservatam ac restitutam videtis. 2. Et si non minus nobis jucundi atque inlustres sunt ei dies quibus conservamur, quam illi quibus nascimur, — quod salutis certa laetitia est, nascendi incerta condicio; et quod sine sensu
10 nascimur, cum voluptate servamur, — profecto, quoniam illum qui hanc urbem condidit ad deos immortalis benevolentia famaue sustulimus, esse apud vos posterosque vestros in honore debebit is qui eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificatamque servavit. Nam
15 toti urbi, templis, delubris, tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignis circumdatosque restinximus; idemque gladios in rem publicam dstrictos rettudimus, mucronesque eorum a jugulis vestris dejecimus. 3. Quae quoniam in senatu inlustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt
20 per me, vobis jam exponam breviter, Quirites, ut et quanta et qua ratione investigata et comprehensa sint, vos qui ignoratis et exspectatis scire possitis.

Principio, ut Catilina paucis ante diebus erupit ex urbe, cum sceleris sui socios, hujusce nefarii belli acer-
25 rimos duces, Romae reliquisset, semper vigilavi et providi, Quirites, quem ad modum in tantis et tam absconditis insidiis salvi esse possemus. II. Nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilinam eiciebam, — non enim jam vereor hujus verbi invidiam, cum illa magis sit
30 timenda, quod vivus exierit, — sed tum, cum illum exterminari volebam, aut reliquam conjuratorum manum simul exituram, aut eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo ac debilis fore putabam. 4. Atque ego, ut vidi quos maximo furore et scelere esse inflammatos
35 sciebam eos nobiscum esse, et Romae remansisse, in eo omnis dies noctisque consumpsi, ut quid agerent,

quid molirentur, sentirem ac viderem; ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum demum animis salutis vestrae provideretis, cum oculis maleficio ipsum videretis. 5
Itaque, ut comperi legatos Allobrogum, belli Transalpini et tumultus Gallici excitandi causa, a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, eosque in Galliam ad suos civis, eodemque itinere cum litteris mandatisque ad Catilinam esse missos, comitemque eis adjunctum esse T. Vol- 10
turcium, atque huic ad Catilinam esse datas litteras, facultatem mihi oblatam putavi, ut — quod erat difficillimum, quodque ego semper optabam ab dis immortalibus — tota res non solum a me, sed etiam a senatu et a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur. 5. Itaque hesterno 15
die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi; rem exposui, quid fieri placeret ostendi. Illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium 20
susceperunt, et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem Mulvium pervenerunt, atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi sine cujusquam suspicionis multos fortis viros eduxerant, et ego ex 25
praefectura Reatina compluris delectos adolescentis, quorum opera utor adsidue in re publica praesidio, cum gladiis miseram. 6. Interim, tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum jam pontem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent, unaque Voltur- 30
cius, fit in eos impetus; educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris.

III. Tum, interventu Pomptini atque Flacci, pugna [quae erat commissae] sedatur. Litterae, quaecumque 35
erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus tra-

duntur; ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur. Atque horum omnium scelerum improbissimum machinatorem Cimbrum Gabinium statim ad me, nihil dum suspicantem, vocavi; deinde item
 5 arcessitus est L. Statilius, et post eum C. Cethegus; tardissime autem Lentulus venit, credo quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat. 7. Cum summis ac clarissimis hujus civitatis viris (qui audita re frequentes ad me mane convene-
 10 rant) litteras a me prius aperiri quam ad senatum deferrem placeret, — ne, si nihil esset inventum, temere a me tantus tumultus injectus civitati videretur, — negavi me esse facturum, ut de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram deferrem. Etenim,
 15 Quirites, si ea quae erant ad me delata reperta non essent, tamen ego non arbitrabar, in tantis rei publicae periculis, esse mihi nimiam diligentiam pertimescendam. Senatum frequentem celeriter, ut vidistis, coëgi.
 20 8. Atque interea statim, admonitu Allobrogum, C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi si quid telorum esset efferret: ex quibus ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiatorum extulit.

iv. Introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis: fidem publicam jussu senatus dedi: hortatus sum, ut ea quae sciret sine timore indicaret. Tum ille dixit, cum vix se
 25 ex magno timore recreasset, ab Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum praesidio uteretur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet: id autem eo consilio, ut, cum urbem ex
 30 omnibus partibus quem ad modum descriptum distributumque erat incendissent, caedemque infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille, qui et fugientis exciperet, et se cum his urbanis ducibus conjungeret.
 9. Introducti autem Galli jus jurandum sibi et litteras
 35 ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem data esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse

praescriptum, ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent; pedestris sibi copias non defuturas. Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse, ex fati Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, se esse tertium illum Cornelium, ad quem regnum hujus urbis atque imperium pervenire esset necesse; Cinnam ante se et Sullam fuisse; eundemque dixisse fatalem hunc annum esse ad interitum hujus urbis atque imperi, qui esset annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, post Capitoli autem incensionem vicesimus. 10. Hanc autem Cethego cum ceteris controversiam fuisse dixerunt, quod Lentulo et aliis Saturnalibus caedem fieri atque urbem incendi placeret, Cethego nimium id longum videretur.

v. Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primum ostendimus Cethego signum: cognovit. Nos linum incidimus: legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese quae eorum legatis confirmasset facturum esse; orare ut item illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati receperant. Tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, responderet, dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abjectus conscientia repente conticuit. Introductus est Statilius: cognovit et signum et manum suam. Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam: confessus est. Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaesivi cognosceretne signum. Adnuit. 'Est vero,' inquam, 'notum quidem signum, imago avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui amavit unice patriam et civis suos; quae quidem te a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit.' 11. Leguntur eadem ratione ad senatum Allobrogum populumque litterae. Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem. Atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto, toto jam indicio exposito atque edito, surrexit; quaesivit a Gal-

lis quid sibi esset cum eis, quam ob rem domum suam venissent, itemque a Volturcio. Qui cum illi breviter constanterque respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiensque venissent, quaesissentque ab eo nihilne
 5 secum esset de fatis Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito, scelere demens, quanta conscientiae vis esset ostendit. Nam cum id posset infitiri, repente praeter opinionem omnium confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium
 10 illud et dicendi exercitatio, qua semper valuit, sed etiam propter vim sceleris manifesti atque deprehensi impudentia, qua superabat omnis, improbitasque defecit.

12. Volturcius vero subito litteras proferri atque aperiri jubet, quas sibi a Lentulo ad Catilinam datas esse dicebat. Atque ibi vehementissime perturbatus Lentulus
 15 tamen et signum et manum suam cognovit. Erant autem [scriptae] sine nomine, sed ita: *Quis sim scies ex eo quem ad te misi. Cura ut vir sis, et cogita quem in locum sis progressus; vide ecquid tibi jam sit necesse, et cura ut omnium tibi auxilia adjun-*
 20 *gas, etiam infimorum.* Gabinius deinde introductus, cum primo impudenter respondere coepisset, ad extremum nihil ex eis quae Galli insimulabant negavit.

13. Ac mihi quidem, Quirites, cum illa certissima visa sunt argumenta atque indicia sceleris, — tabellae, signa,
 25 manus, denique unius cujusque confessio; tum multo certiora illa, — color, oculi, voltus, taciturnitas. Sic enim obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim non numquam inter sese aspiciebant, ut non jam ab aliis indicari, sed indicare se ipsi viderentur.

30 VI. Indiciis expositis atque editis, senatum consului de summa re publica quid fieri placeret. Dictae sunt a principibus acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, quas senatus sine ulla varietate est secutus. Et quoniam
 nondum est perscriptum senatus consultum, ex memoria
 35 vobis, Quirites, quid senatus censuerit exponam.

14. Primum mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis aguntur,

quod virtute, consilio, providentia mea res publica maximis periculis sit liberata : deinde L. Flaccus et C. Pomptinus praetores, quod eorum opera forti fidelique usus essem, merito ac jure laudantur; atque etiam viro forti, conlegae meo, laus impertitur, quod eos qui hujus conjurationis participes fuissent a suis et a rei publicae consiliis removisset. Atque ita censuerunt, ut P. Lentulus, cum se praetura abdicasset, in custodiam traderetur; itemque uti C. Cethegus, L. Statilius, P. Gabinus, qui omnes praesentes erant, in custodiam traderentur; atque idem hoc decretum est in L. Cassium, qui sibi procurationem incendendae urbis depoposcerat, in M. Ceparium, cui ad sollicitandos pastores Apuliam attributam esse erat indicatum, in P. Furium, qui est ex eis colonis quos Faesulas L. Sulla deduxit, in Q. Annium Chilonem, qui una cum hoc Furio semper erat in hac Allobrogum sollicitatione versatus, in P. Umbrenum, libertinum hominem, a quo primum Gallos ad Gabinium perductos esse constabat. Atque ea lenitate senatus est usus, Quirites, ut ex tanta conjuratione, tantaque hac multitudo domesticorum hostium, novem hominum perditissimorum poena re publica conservata, reliquorum mentis sanari posse arbitraretur. .15. Atque etiam supplicatio dis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, quod mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togato contigit. Et his verbis decreta est : *quod urbem incendiis, caede civis, Italiam bello liberasset.* Quae supplicatio si cum ceteris conferatur, hoc interest, quod ceterae bene gesta, haec una conservata re publica constituta est. Atque illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est. Nam P. Lentulus — quamquam patefactis indiciis, confessionibus suis, iudicio senatus non modo praetoris jus, verum etiam civis amiserat — tamen magistratu se abdicavit, ut, quae religio C. Mario, claris-

simo viro, non fuerat, quo minus C. Glauciam, de quo nihil nominatim erat decretum, praetorem occideret, ea nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur.

- 5 VII. 16. Nunc quoniam, Quirites, consceleratissimi periculosissimique belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, existimare debetis omnis Catilinae copias, omnis spes atque opes, his depulsis urbis periculis concidisse. Quem quidem ego cum ex urbe
10 pellebam, hoc providebam animo, Quirites, — remoto Catilina, non mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum, nec L. Cassi adipem, nec C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam. Ille erat unus timendus ex istis omnibus, sed tam diu, dum urbis moenibus contine-
15 batur. Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat: appellare, temptare, sollicitare poterat, audebat: erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum, consilio autem neque manus neque lingua deërat. Jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos ha-
20 bebat. Neque vero, cum aliquid mandarat, confectum putabat: nihil erat quod non ipse obiret, occurreret, vigilaret, laboraret. Frigus, sitim, famem, ferre poterat. 17. Hunc ego hominem tam acrem, tam audacem, tam paratum, tam callidum, tam in scelere
25 vigilantem, tam in perditis rebus diligentem, nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium compulsem, — dicam id quod sentio, Quirites, — non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulsem. Non ille nobis Saturnalia constituisset, neque
30 tanto ante exsili ac fati diem rei publicae denuntiavisset; neque commisisset ut signum, ut litterae suae testes manifesti sceleris deprehenderentur. Quae nunc illo absente sic gesta sunt, ut nullum in privata domo furtum umquam sit tam palam inventum, quam
35 haec tanta in re publica conjuratio manifesto inventa atque deprehensa est. Quod si Catilina in urbe

ad hanc diem remansisset, quamquam, quoad fuit, omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, tamen, ut levissime dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illo fuisset; neque nos umquam, cum ille in urbe hostis esset, tantis periculis rem publicam tanta pace, tanto otio, 5 tanto silentio liberassemus.

VIII. 18. Quamquam haec omnia, Quirites, ita sunt a me administrata, ut deorum immortalium nutu atque consilio et gesta et provisa esse videantur; idque cum conjectura consequi possumus, quod vix vide- 10 tur humani consili tantarum rerum gubernatio esse potuisse; tum vero ita praesentes his temporibus opem et auxilium nobis tulerunt, ut eos paene oculis videre possemus. Nam ut illa omittam, — visas nocturno tempore ab occidente faces, ardoremque caeli, ut ful- 15 minum jactus, ut terrae motus relinquam, ut omittam cetera, quae tam multa nobis consulibus facta sunt, ut haec, quae nunc fiunt, canere di immortales viderentur, — hoc certe, quod sum dicturus, neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est. 20

19. Nam profecto memoria tenetis, Cotta et Torquato consulibus, compluris in Capitolio res de caelo esse percussas, cum et simulacra deorum depulsa sunt, et statuae veterum hominum dejectae, et legum aera liquefacta: tactus est etiam ille qui hanc urbem con- 25 didit Romulus, quem inauratum in Capitolio, parvum atque lactentem, uberibus lupinis inhiantem, fuisse meministis. Quo quidem tempore cum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, caedes atque incendia et legum interitum et bellum civile ac domesticum, et 30 totius urbis atque imperi occasum appropinquare dixerunt, nisi di immortales, omni ratione placati, suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent. 20 Itaque illorum responsis tum et ludi per decem dies facti sunt, neque res ulla quae ad placandos deos pertineret praeter- 35 missa est; idemque jusserunt simulacrum Jovis facere

majus, et in excelso conlocare, et (contra atque antea fuerat) ad orientem convertere; ac se sperare dixerunt, si illud signum, quod videtis, solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, fore ut ea consilia, quae
5 clam essent inita contra salutem urbis atque imperi, inlustrarentur, ut a senatu populoque Romano perspicere possent. Atque [illud signum] conlocandum consules illi locaverunt; sed tanta fuit operis tarditas, ut neque superioribus consulibus, neque nobis ante hodiernum
10 diem, conlocaretur.

IX. 21. Hic quis potest esse tam aversus a vero, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, qui neget haec omnia quae videmus, praecipueque hanc urbem, deorum immortalium nutu ac potestate administrari? Etenim
15 cum esset ita responsum, caedes, incendia, interitum rei publicae comparari, et ea per civis, — quae tum propter magnitudinem scelerum non nullis incredibilia videbantur, — ea non modo cogitata a nefariis civibus, verum etiam suscepta esse sensistis. Illud vero nonne
20 ita praesens est, ut nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi factum esse videatur, ut, cum hodierno die mane per forum meo jussu et conjurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur? quo conlocato atque ad vos senatumque con-
25 verso, omnia [et senatus et vos] quae erant cogitata contra salutem omnium, inlustrata et patefacta vidistis.
22. Quo etiam majore sunt isti odio supplicioque digni, qui non solum vestris domiciliis atque tectis, sed etiam deorum templis atque delubris sunt funestos ac nefarios ignis inferre conati. Quibus ego si me restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sumam, et non sim ferendus. Ille, ille Juppiter restitit: ille Capitolium, ille haec templa, ille cunctam urbem, ille vos omnis salvos esse voluit. Dis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc mentem,
30 Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi, atque ad haec tanta indicia perveni. Jam vero [illa Allobrogum sollici-

tatio] ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae res creditae et ignotis et barbaris [commissae litterae] numquam essent profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. Quid vero? ut homines Galli, ex civitate 5 male pacata, quae gens una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent, vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum 10 putatis? praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint?

x. 23. Quam ob rem, Quirites, quoniam ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe 15 honores dis immortalibus justis habiti sunt ac debiti, sed profecto iustiores numquam. Erepti enim estis ex crudelissimo ac miserrimo interitu; erepti sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitu, sine dimicatione. Togati me uno togato duce et imperatore vicistis. 20

24. Etenim recordamini, Quirites, omnis civilis dissensiones: non solum eas quas audistis, sed eas quas vosmet ipsi meministis atque vidistis. L. Sulla P. Sulpicium oppressit; [ejecit ex urbe] C. Marium, custodem hujus urbis, multosque fortis viros partim 25 ejecit ex civitate, partim interemit. Cn. Octavius consul armis expulit ex urbe conlegam: omnis hic locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit. Superavit postea Cinna cum Mario: tum vero, clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis exstincta sunt. 30

Ultus est hujus victoriae crudelitatem postea Sulla: ne dici quidem opus est quanta diminutione civium, et quanta calamitate rei publicae. Dissensit M. Lepidus a clarissimo ac fortissimo viro Q. Catulo: attulit non tam ipsius interitus rei publicae luctum quam 35 ceterorum. 25. Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones

erant ejus modi, quae non ad delendam, sed ad commutandam rem publicam pertinerent. Non illi nullam esse rem publicam, sed in ea quae esset, se esse principes; neque hanc urbem conflagrare, sed se in hac
 5 urbe florere voluerunt. [Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones, quarum nulla exitium rei publicae quae-sivit, ejus modi fuerunt, ut non reconciliatione concordiae, sed internecione civium dijudicatae sint.] In hoc autem uno post hominum memoriam maximo crudelis-
 10 simoque bello, quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, quo in bello lex haec fuit a Lentulo, Catilina, Cethego, Cassio constituta, ut omnes, qui salva urbe salvi esse possent, in hostium numero ducerentur, ita me gessi, Quirites, ut salvi
 15 omnes conservaremini; et cum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum infinitae caedi restitisset, tantum autem urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, et urbem et civis integros incolu-misque servavi.

May 4
 20 XI. 26. Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum ego a vobis praemium virtutis, nullum insigne honoris, nullum monumentum laudis postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam. In animis ego
 25 vestris omnis triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris, monumenta gloriae, laudis insignia condi et conlocari volo. Nihil me mutum potest delectare, nihil tacitum, nihil denique ejus modi, quod etiam minus digni adsequi possint. Memoria vestra, Quirites, res nostrae alentur, sermonibus crescent, lit-
 30 terarum monumentis inveterascent et conrobaborabuntur; eandemque diem intellego, quam spero aeternam fore, propagatam esse et ad salutem urbis et ad memoriam consulatus mei; unoque tempore in hac re publica duos civis exstitisse, quorum alter finis vestri
 35 imperi non terrae, sed caeli regionibus terminaret, alter ejusdem imperi domicilium sedisque servaret. /

XII. 27. Sed quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum qui externa bella gesserunt, — quod mihi cum eis vivendum est quos vici ac subegi, isti hostis aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt, — vestrum est, 5 Quirites, si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, mihi mea ne quando obsint providere. Mentis enim hominum audacissimorum sceleratae ac nefariae ne vobis nocere possent ego providi; ne mihi noceant vestrum est providere. Quamquam, Quirites, mihi 10 quidem ipsi nihil ab istis jam noceri potest. Magnum enim est in bonis praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparatum est; magna in re publica dignitas, quae me semper tacita defendet; magna vis conscientiae, quam qui neglegunt, cum me violare 15 volent, se [ipsi] indicabunt. 28. Est etiam nobis is animus, Quirites, ut non modo nullius audaciae cedamus, sed etiam omnis improbos ultro semper lacesamus. Quod si omnis impetus domesticorum hostium, depulsus a vobis, se in me unum convertit, vobis 20 erit videndum, Quirites, qua condicione posthac eos esse velitis, qui se pro salute vestra obtulerint invidiae periculisque omnibus: mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod jam ad vitae fructum possit adquiri, cum praesertim neque in honore vestro, neque in gloria vir- 25 tutis, quicquam videam altius, quo mihi libeat ascendere? 29. Illud profecto perficiam, Quirites, ut ea quae gessi in consulatu privatus tuear atque ornem: ut si qua est invidia conservanda re publica suscepta, laedat invidos, mihi valeat ad gloriam. Denique ita me 30 in re publica tractabo, ut meminerim semper quae gesserim, curemque ut ea virtute, non casu gesta esse videantur. Vos, Quirites, quoniam jam nox est, venerati Jovem, illum custodem hujus urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tecta discedite; et ea, quamquam jam est 35 periculum depulsum, tamen aequae ac priore nocte

custodiis vigiliisque defendite. Id ne vobis diutius faciendum sit, atque ut in perpetua pace esse possitis, providebo.

4. *Sentence of the Conspirators.*

In the Senate, Dec. 5.

Two days later the Senate was convened, to determine what was to be done with the prisoners. It was a fundamental principle of the Roman Constitution that no citizen should be put to death without the right of appeal to the people. Against the view of Cæsar, which favored perpetual confinement, Cicero urged the very lame argument that, by the fact of taking up arms against the Republic, they had forfeited their citizenship, and the law therefore did not protect them. This view prevailed, and the conspirators — Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and Cæparius — were strangled by the public executioners.

This was one of those acts of excessive vigor and severity which a man who feels himself deficient in decision of character — as Cicero was, at bottom — will sometimes force himself to commit. Had he had the strength to maintain himself as a leader in public affairs, it need not have hurt him in the end. As it was, he was soon pushed aside by men of genuine executive power, Pompey and Cæsar, and was made to suffer severely for his illegal act.

1. VIDEO, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos. Video vos non solum de vestro ac rei publicae, verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos. Est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas: sed eam, per deos immortalis, deponite; atque obliti salutis meae, de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate. Mihi si haec condicio consulatus data est, ut omnis acerbitates, omnis dolores cruciatusque perferrem, feram non solum fortiter, verum etiam libenter, dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas salusque pariat. 2. Ego sum ille consul,

patres conscripti, cui non forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, non campus consularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium, non domus, commune perfugium, non lectus ad quietem datus, non denique haec sedes honoris [sella curulis] umquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui, multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi. Nunc si hunc exitum consulatus mei di immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos populumque Romanum ex caede miserrima, conjuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestalis ex acerbissima vexatione, templa atque delubra, hanc pulcherrimam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissima flamma, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem, quaecumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur. Etenim si P. Lentulus suum nomen, inductus a vatibus, fatale ad perniciem rei publicae fore putavit, cur ego non laeter meum consulatum ad salutem populi Romani prope fatalem exstitisse?

II. 3. Qua re, patres conscripti, consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, conservate vos, conjuges, liberos fortunasque vestras, populi Romani nomen salutemque defendite: mihi parcere ac de me cogitare desinite. Nam primum debeo sperare omnis deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi ac mereor relatores esse gratiam; deinde, si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar. Nam neque turpis mors forti viro potest accidere, neque immatura consulari, nec misera sapienti. Nec tamen ego sum ille ferreus, qui fratris carissimi atque amantissimi praesentis maerore non movear, horumque omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis. Neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, et abjecta metu filia, et parvulus filius, quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica tamquam obsidem consulatus mei, neque ille, qui exspectans hujus exitum diei adstat in conspectu meo

gener. Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, uti salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si me vis aliqua oppresserit, potius quam et illi et nos una rei publicae peste pereamus.

5 4. Qua re, patres conscripti, incumbite ad salutem rei publicae, circumspicite omnis procellas, quae impendent nisi providetis. Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare conatus est, non L. Saturninus,
10 quod C. Memmium occidit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae severitatis iudicium adducitur: tenentur ei qui ad urbis incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilinam accipiendum, Romae resisterunt; tenentur litterae, signa, manus, denique unius cujusque
15 confessio; sollicitantur Allobroges, servitia excitantur, Catilina arcessitur; id est initum consilium, ut interfectis omnibus nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandam tanti imperi calamitatem relinquatur.

20 III. 5. Haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, vos multis jam iudiciis iudicavistis: primum quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, et mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum conjurationem patefactam esse decrevistis; deinde quod P.
25 Lentulum se abdicare praetura coëgistis; tum quod eum et ceteros, de quibus iudicavistis, in custodiam dandos censuistis; maximeque quod meo nomine supplicationem decrevistis, qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini; postremo hesterno die praemia
30 legatis Allobrogum Titoque Volturcio dedistis amplissima. Quae sunt omnia ejus modi, ut ei qui in custodiam nominatim dati sunt sine ulla dubitatione a vobis damnati esse videantur.

6. Sed ego institui referre ad vos, patres conscripti,
35 tamquam integrum, et de facto quid iudicetis, et de poena quid censeatis. Illa praedicam quae sunt con-

sulis. Ego magnum in re publica versari furorem, et nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjunctionem a civibus numquam putavi. Nunc quicquid est, quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant atque 5 sententiae, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit videtis. Huic si paucos putatis adfinis esse, vehementer erratis. Latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum: manavit non solum per Italiam, verum etiam transcendit Alpibus, et obscure 10 serpens multas jam provincias occupavit. Id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest. Quacumque ratione placet, celeriter vobis vindicandum est.

iv. 7. Video adhuc duas esse sententias: unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, 15 morte esse multandos; alteram C. Caesaris, qui mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnis acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos qui nos omnis, [qui populum Romanum,] 20 vita privare conati sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen extinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere; atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos civis in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter in- 25 tellegit mortem ab dis immortalibus non esse supplicii causa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae, aut laborum ac miseriarum quietem. Itaque eam sapientes numquam inviti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt. Vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singu- 30 larem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt. Municipiis dispertiri jubet. Habere videtur ista res iniquitatem si imperare velis, difficultatem si rogare. Decernatur tamen, si placet. 8. Ego enim suscipiam, et (ut spero) reperiam qui id quod salutis omnium causa statueritis, 35 non putent esse suae dignitatis recusare. Adjungit

gravem poenam municipibus, si quis eorum vincula ruperit: horribilis custodias circumdat, et dignas scelerere hominum perditorum; sancit ne quis eorum poenam quos condemnat, aut per senatum aut per
5 populum, levare possit; eripit etiam spem, quae sola hominem in miseriis consolari solet; bona praeterea publicari jubet; vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus, quam si eripuisset, multos uno dolores animi atque corporis et omnis scelerum poenas ademisset.

10 Itaque, ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos ejus modi quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, quod videlicet intellegebant, eis remotis, non esse mortem ipsam pertimescendam.

15 v. 9. Nunc, patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit. Si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in re publica viam quae popularis habetur secutus est, fortasse minus erunt — hoc auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae — mihi populares impetus
20 pertimescendi: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negoti contrahatur. Sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis. Intellectum est quid
25 interesset inter levitatem contionatorum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem. 10. Video de istis, qui se popularis haberi volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite videlicet civium Romanorum sententiam ferat. At is et nudius tertius in custodiam
30 civis Romanos dedit, et supplicationem mihi decrevit, et indices hesterni die maximis praemiis adfecit. Jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quaesitori gratulationem, indici praemium decrevit, quid de tota re
35 et causa judicavit. At vero C. Cæsar intellegit legem Semproniam esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui

autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse; denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis jussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem et prodigum, non putat, cum de perniciie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis 5 tam acerbe, tam crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem. Itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, et sancit in posterum, ne quis hujus supplicio levando se jactare, et in perniciem populi 10 Romani posthac popularis esse possit: adjungit etiam publicationem bonorum, ut omnis animi cruciatus et corporis etiam egestas ac mendicitas consequatur.

VI. 11. Quam ob rem, sive hoc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad contionem populo carum atque jucundum; sive Silani sententiam sequi malueritis, facile me [atque vos] crudelitatis vituperatione exsolveritis, atque obtinebo eam multo leniorem fuisse. Quamquam, patres conscripti, quae potest esse in tanti sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim de 20 meo sensu judico. Nam ita mihi salva re publica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor — quis est enim me mitior? — sed singulari quadam humanitate et misericordia. Videor enim mihi videre hanc urbem, 25 lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem. Cerno animo sepulta in patria miseros atque insepultos acervos civium. Versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi, et furor in vestra caede bacchantis. 12. Cum vero mihi propositum regnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse ex fatiis se sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse huic Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catilinam, tum lamentationem matrum familias, tum fugam virginum atque puerorum ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco; 35 et quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque

miseranda, idcirco in eos qui ea perficere voluerunt me
severum vehementemque praebeo. Etenim quaero, si
quis pater familias, liberis suis a servo interfectis, uxore
occisa, incensa domo, supplicium de servo non quam
5 acerbissimum sumpserit, utrum is clemens ac miseri-
cors, an inhumanissimus et crudelissimus esse videat-
tur? Mihi vero importunus ac ferreus, qui non dolore
et cruciatu nocentis suum dolorem cruciatumque le-
nuerit. Sic nos in his hominibus, — qui nos, qui con-
10 juges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt; qui
singulas unius cujusque nostrum domos et hoc univer-
sum rei publicae domicilium delere conati sunt; qui
id egerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus
urbis atque in cinere deflagrati imperi conlocarent, —
15 si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur:
sin remissiores esse voluerimus, summae nobis crudeli-
tatis in patriae civiumque perniciem fama subeunda est.
13. Nisi vero cuiquam L. Cæsar, vir fortissimus et aman-
tissimus rei publicae, crudelior nudius tertius visus est,
20 cum sororis suae, feminae lectissimae, virum praesen-
tem et audientem vita privandum esse dixit, cum avum
suum jussu consulis interfectum, filiumque ejus impu-
berem, legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum
esse dixit. Quorum quod simile factum? quod initum
25 delendae rei publicae consilium? Largitionis voluntas
tum in re publica versata est, et partium quaedam
contentio. Atque eo tempore hujus avus Lentuli, vir
clarissimus, armatus Gracchum est persecutus. Ille
etiam grave tum vulnus accepit, ne quid de summa re
30 publica deminueretur: hic ad evertenda rei publicae
fundamenta Gallos arcessit, servitia concitat, Catili-
nam vocat, attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, et
ceteros civis interficiendos Gabinio, urbem inflam-
mandam Cassio, totam Italiam vastandam diripien-
35 damque Catilinae. Vereamini, censeo, ne in hoc
scelere tam immani ac nefando nimis aliquid severe

statuisse videamini: multo magis est verendum ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam, quam ne severitate animadversionis nimis vehementes in acerbissimos hostis, fuisse videamur.

VII. 14. Sed ea quae exaudio, patres conscripti, dissimulare non possum. Jaciuntur enim voces, quae perveniunt ad aures meas, eorum qui vereri videntur ut habeam satis praesidi ad ea quae vos statueritis hodierno die transigunda. ^{maioris} Omnia et provisa et parata et constituta sunt, patres conscripti, cum mea summa cura atque diligentia, tum multo etiam maiore populi Romani ad summum imperium retinendum et ad communis fortunas conservandas voluntate. Omnes adsunt omnium ordinum homines, omnium denique aetatum: plenum est forum, plena templa circum forum, pleni omnes aditus hujus templi ac loci. Causa est enim post urbem conditam haec inventa sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, praeter eos qui, cum sibi viderent esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt. 15. Hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, neque in improborum civium, sed in acerbissimorum hostium numero habendos puto. Ceteri vero, di immortales! qua frequentia, quo studio, qua virtute ad communem salutem dignitatemque consentiunt! Quid ego hic equites Romanos commemorem? qui vobis ita summam ordinis consilique concedunt, ut vobiscum de amore rei publicae certent; quos ex multorum annorum dissensione hujus ordinis ad societatem concordiamque revocatos hodiernus dies vobiscum atque haec causa conjungit: quam si conjunctionem, in consulatu confirmatam meo, perpetuam in re publica tenuerimus, confirmo vobis nullum posthac malum civile ac domesticum ad ullam rei publicae partem esse venturum. Pari studio defendundae rei publicae convenisse video tribunos aerarios, fortissimos viros; scribas item universos, quos cum

casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, video ab expectatione sortis ad salutem communem esse conversos. 16. Omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, etiam tenuissimorum. Quis est enim cui non haec templa, 5 aspectus urbis, possessio libertatis, lux denique haec ipsa et [hoc] commune patriae solum, cum sit carum tum vero dulce atque jucundum ?

VIII. Operae pretium est, patres conscripti, libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere, qui, sua virtute 10 fortunam hujus civitatis consecuti, hanc suam patriam judicant, — quam quidam hic nati, et summo loco nati, non patriam suam sed urbem hostium esse judicaverunt. Sed quid ego hosce homines ordinesque commemoro, quos privatae fortunae, quos communis res 15 publica, quos denique libertas, ea quae dulcissima est, ad salutem patriae defendendam excitavit ? Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis, qui non audaciam civium perhorrescat, qui non haec stare cupiat, qui non quantum audet et quantum potest 20 conferat ad salutem voluntatis. 17. Qua re si quem vestrum forte commovet hoc, quod auditum est, lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, pretio sperare sollicitari posse animos egentium atque imperitorum, — est id quidem coeptum atque temptatum ; 25 sed nulli sunt inventi tam aut fortuna miseri aut voluntate perdit, qui non illum ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus cotidiani locum, qui non cubile ac lectulum suum, qui denique non cursum hunc otiosum vitae suae salvum esse velint. Multo vero maxima 30 pars eorum qui in tabernis sunt, immo vero — id enim potius est dicendum — genus hoc universum, amantissimum est oti. Etenim omne instrumentum, omnis opera atque quaestus frequentia civium sustentatur, alitur otio : quorum si quaestus occlusis tabernis minui 35 solet, quid tandem incensis futurum fuit ?

18. Quae cum ita sint, patres conscripti, vobis populi

Romani praesidia non desunt; vos ne populo Romano deesse videamini providete. ~~Xix.~~ Habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, non ad vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram reservatum. Omnes ordines ad conservandam rem publicam mente, 5 voluntate, voce consentiunt. Obsessa facibus et telis impiae conjurationis vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis; vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis arcem et Capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis illum ignem Vestae sempiternum, vobis omnium deorum 10 templa atque delubra, vobis muros atque urbis tecta commendat. Praeterea de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum atque liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de sedibus, de focis vestris, hodierno die vobis judicandum est. 19. Habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum 15 sui, quae non semper facultas datur: habetis omnis ordines, omnis homines, universum populum Romanum — id quod in civili causa hodierno die primum videmus — unum atque idem sentientem. Cogitate quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, quanta virtute 20 stabilitam libertatem, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas, una nox paene delerit. Id ne umquam posthac non modo non confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est. Atque haec non ut vos, qui mihi studio 25 paene praecurritis, excitarem, locutus sum; sed ut mea vox, quae debet esse in re publica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

x. 20. Nunc, ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam. Ego, quanta manus est conjurato- 30 rum, quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudinem suscepisse video: sed eam judico esse turpem et infirmam et abjectam. Quod si aliquando alicujus furore et scelere concitata manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, me 35 tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam,

patres conscripti, poenitebit. Etenim mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parata: vitae tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est adsecutus. Ceteris enim semper bene gesta,
5 mihi uni conservata re publica, gratulationem decrevistis. 21. Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbis huic imperio infestissimas, Karthaginem
10 Numantiamque, delevit; habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus Perses honestavit; sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque
15 virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur: erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriæ, — nisi forte majus est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire possimus, quam curare ut etiam illi qui absunt habeant quo victores
20 revertantur. 22. Quamquam est uno loco condicio melior externae victoriae quam domesticae, — quod hostes alienigenae aut oppressi serviunt, aut recepti in amicitiam beneficio se obligatos putant; qui autem ex numero civium, dementia aliqua depravati, hostes
25 patriae semel esse coeperunt, eos cum a perniciæ rei publicae reppuleris, nec vi coercere nec beneficio placare possis. Qua re mihi cum perditis civibus aeternum bellum susceptum esse video. Id ego vestro bonorumque omnium auxilio, memoriaque tantorum
30 periculorum, — quae non modo in hoc populo, qui servatus est, sed in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerebit, — a me atque a meis facile propulsari posse confido. Neque ulla profecto tanta vis reperietur, quae conjunctionem vestram equitum-
35 que Romanorum, et tantam conspiracy bonorum omnium, confringere et labefactare possit.

XI. 23. Quae cum ita sint, pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, quam neglexi, pro triumpho ceterisque laudis insignibus, quae sunt a me propter urbis vestraeque salutis custodiam repudiata, pro clientelis hospitiisque provincialibus, quae tamen urbanis opibus 5 non minore labore tueor quam comparo, pro his igitur omnibus rebus, pro meis in vos singularibus studiis, proque hac quam perspicitis ad conservandam rem publicam diligentia, nihil a vobis nisi hujus temporis totiusque mei consulatus memoriam postulo : quae dum 10 erit vestris fixa mentibus, tutissimo me muro saeptum esse arbitror. Quod si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, commendo vobis parvum meum filium, cui profecto satis erit praesidi non solum ad salutem, verum etiam ad dignitatem, si ejus, qui 15 haec omnia suo solius periculo conservarit, illum filium esse memineritis. 24. Quapropter de summa salute vestra populiue Romani, de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, de fanis atque templis, de totius urbis tectis ac sedibus, de imperio ac libertate, 20 de salute Italiae, de universa re publica, decernite diligenter, ut instituistis, ac fortiter. Habetis eum consulem qui et parere vestris decretis non dubitet, et ea quae statueritis, quoad vivet, defendere et per se ipsum praestare possit. 25

17

THE CITIZENSHIP OF ARCHIAS.

B.C. 62.

THE case of Archias, though not a public one, yet had its origin in the politics of the time. The aristocratic faction, suspecting that much of the strength of their opponents was derived from the fraudulent votes of those who were not citizens, procured in B.C. 65 the passage of the *Lex Papia*, by which "all the strangers, who possessed neither Roman nor Latin burgess-rights, were ejected from the capital" (Mommsen). Archias, a native of Antioch, but for many years a Roman citizen, a friend of Lucius Lucullus, was accused in B.C. 62, by a certain Grattius, under this law, on the ground that he was not a citizen. The case was tried before the prætor Quintus Cicero, brother of the orator.

It was a very small matter to disprove the charge, and completely establish Archias's claims to citizenship. The greater part of the speech, therefore, is made up of an eulogy upon the poet, and upon poetry and literature in general. It is, for this reason, one of the most agreeable of Cicero's orations, and perhaps the greatest favorite of them all.

SI QUID est in me ingeni, judices, quod sentio
quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi,
in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut
si hujusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis
5 ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aeta-
tis meae tempus abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium vel
in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope
suo jure debet. Nam quoad longissime potest mens
mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis, et pueritiæ
10 memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens
hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad
ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse.
Quod si haec vox, hujus hortatu praeceptisque con-
formata, non nullis aliquando salutis fuit, a quo id
15 accepimus quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare pos-
semus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis,

et opem et salutem ferre debemus. 2. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingeni, neque haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus. Etenim omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur. 5

II. 3. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me in quaestione legitima et in iudicio publico — cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos iudices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia — hoc uti genere dicendi, quod non modo a consuetudine iudiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat; quaeso a vobis, 15 ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam, adcommodatam huic reo, vobis (quem ad modum spero) non molestam, ut me pro summo poëta atque eruditissimo homine dicentem, hoc concursu hominum literatissimorum, hâc vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore 20 exercente iudicium, patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui liberius, et in ejus modi persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi. 4. Quod si mihi a vobis 25 tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse.

III. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, 30 atque ab eis artibus quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae — nam ibi natus est loco nobili — celebri quondam urbe et copiosa, atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis adfluenti, celeriter 35 antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria contigit. Post in

ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaeque Graeciae sic ejus adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingeni exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret. 5. Erat Italia tunc plena Graecarum artium
5 ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglegebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt;
10 et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant judicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scriben-
15 dum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque auris adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sic etiam hoc non solum ingeni ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut
20 domus, quae hujus adulescentiae prima fuit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti. 6. Erat temporibus illis jucundus Metello illi Numidico et ejus Pio filio; audiebatur a M. Aemilio; vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio; a L. Crasso colebatur; Lucullos vero et
25 Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine cum teneret, adfiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant. iv. Interim satis longo
30 intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus, et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam: quae cum esset civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit; idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur,
35 tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit.

7. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis: *Si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent; si tum, cum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent; et si sexaginta diebus apud praetorem essent professi.* Cum hic domicilium Romae multos jam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. 5
 8. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius: causa dicta est, Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heracliae^{ne} esse tum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari sed scire, non audisse sed vidisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines: hujus judici causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio [venerunt]; qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas: quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnis. Est ridiculum ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere quae habere non possumus; et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagitare; et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipi jus jurandum fidemque, ea quae depravari nullo modo possunt repudiare, tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare.

9. An domicilium Romae non habuit is, qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romae conlocavit? At non est professus. Immo vero eis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione conlegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem. v. Nam—cum Appi tabulae neglegentius adservatae dicerentur; Gabini, quam diu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset—Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad judices venerit, et unius nominis litura se commo-

tum esse dixerit. *In* his igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licini videtis.

10. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus
5 fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa
10 ingeni praedito gloria noluisse! Quid? cum ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas inrepserunt, hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit,
15 reicietur? 11. Census nostros requiris scilicet. Est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse; superioribus, cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia; primis Julio et Crasso nullam populi partem esse cen-
20 sam. Sed — quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat, ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census [ita] se jam tum gessisse pro cive — eis temporibus quibus tu criminari ne ipsius quidem judicio in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit
25 nostris legibus, et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum, et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule. VI. Quaere argumenta, si qua potes: numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur.
- 30 12. Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convitio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod cotidie dicamus in tanta
35 varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus; aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem,

nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum: ceteros pudeat, si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad communem adferre fructum, neque in aspectum lucemque proferre: me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, judices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut denique somnus retardarit? 13. Qua re quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi jure suspenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero? 15 Atque hoc ideo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque crescit oratio et facultas; quae, quantacumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit. Quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam sentio. 14. Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adulescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnis cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum cotidianos impetus objecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas: quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines -- non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum -- fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt? Quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens, animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam. 35

- VII. 15. Quaeret quispiam: 'Quid? illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, istane doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt?' Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est
5 certe quod respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse, et sine doctrina naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et gravis exstitisse, fateor: etiam illud adjungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam
10 sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque inlustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere existere.
16. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri vide-
15 runt, divinum hominem Africanum; ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos; ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem: qui profecto si nihil ad percipiendam [colendam] virtutem litteris adju-
20 varentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen (ut opinor) hanc animi adversionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam judicaretis. (Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt
25 neque aetatum omnium neque locorum: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.)
- 30 17. Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus. VIII. Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Rosci morte nuper non commoveretur? qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen
35 propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu

tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus: nos animorum incredibilis motus celeritatemque ingeniorum neglegemus? 18. Quotiens ego hunc Archiam vidi, iudices, — utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis, — quotiens ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de eis ipsis rebus quae tum agerentur dicere ex tempore! Quotiens revocatum eandem rem dicere, commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero adcurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem?

Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accipimus, ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare: poëtam natura ipsa valere, et mentis viribus excitari, et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Qua re suo jure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poëtas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur. 19. Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poëtae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt: nos, instituti rebus optimis, non poëtarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant, itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt: permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. ix. Ergo illi alienum, quia poëta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt: nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus? praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et

Cimbricas res adulescens attigit, et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, jucundus fuit.

20. Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis, qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum
5 facile praeconium patiat. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt, cum ex eo quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem libentissime audiret : *Ejus, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur*. Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium dilexit,
10 cujus ingenio putabat ea quae gesserat posse celebrari.
21. Mithridaticum vero bellum, magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum, totum ab hoc expressum est : qui libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam populi
15 Romani nomen inlustrant. Populus enim Romanus aperuit Lucullo imperante Pontum, et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura et regione vallatum : populi Romani exercitus, eodem duce, non maxima manu innumerabilis Armeniorum copias fudit : populi Romani
20 laus est urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorum ejusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio atque totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque servatam : nostra semper feretur et praedicabitur, L. Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis, et incredi-
25 bilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis : nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monimenta, nostri triumphi. Quae quorum ingeniis efferuntur, ab eis populi Romani fama celebratur.
22. Carus fuit Africano superiori, noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is
30 esse constitutus ex marmore. At eis laudibus certe non solum ipse qui laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In caelum hujus proavus Cato tollitur : magnus honos populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii, non sine
35 communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur. x. Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem, majores

nostri in civitatem receperunt: nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitur, in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate eiciemus?

23. Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat: propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Qua re si res eae quas gessimus orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuumstrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare; quod cum ipsis populis de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum. 24. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset: *O fortunate inquit adulescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praekonem inveneris!* Et vere. Nam nisi Ilias illa exstisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, nonne Theopha-nem Mytilenaeum, scriptorem rerum suarum, in contione militum civitate donavit; et nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, quasi participes ejusdem laudis, magno illud clamore approbaverunt?

25. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos donaret et Gallos, credo hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset, tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex eis rebus quas tunc vendebat jubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet.

Qui sedulitatem mali poëtae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 26. Quid? a Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poëtis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen auris suas dederet.

- 10 XI. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum (quod obscurari non potest) sed prae nobis ferendum: trahimur omnes studio laudis, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi, etiam in eis libellis quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum
15 inscribunt: in eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt. 27. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam
20 vero ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Qua re in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poëtarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poëtarum
25 salute abhorрere.

28. Atque ut id libentius faciatis, jam me vobis, iudices, indicabo, et de meo quodam amore gloriae, nimis acri fortasse verum tamen honesto vobis, confitebor.
➤ Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul
30 pro salute hujusce imperi et pro vita civium proque universa re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit: quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et jucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adornavi. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum
35 periculorumque desiderat, praeter hanc laudis et gloriae: qua quidem detracta, iudices, quid est quod in

hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo [et tam brevi] tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? 29. Certe si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum, et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnis cogitationes terminaret suas; nec tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur, nec totiens de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctis ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat, atque admonet non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis 10 nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.

XII. 30. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque versamur, ut, cum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum 15 duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerunt; consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus, summis 20 ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia quae gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero sive a meo sensu post mortem afutura est, sive — ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt — ad ali- 25 quam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.

31. Qua re conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto, quantum id 30 convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis; causa vero ejus modi, quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo hu- 35 mana, verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis com-

mendatio debet esse, ut eum qui vos, qui vestros
imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper
ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque
domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis
5 daturum esse profitetur, estque ex eo numero qui
semper apud omnis sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti,
sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra
levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur.

32. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter
10 simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea confido probata esse
omnibus. Quae autem remota a mea judicialique
consuetudine, et de hominis ingenio et communiter de
ipsius studio locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis spero
esse in bonam partem accepta; ab eo qui iudicium
15 exercet, certo scio.

CICERO'S EXILE AND RETURN.

(*Extract from the Defence of Sestius.*)

B. C. 56.

THE year B. C. 60 is marked by the coalition between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, — sometimes called the First Triumvirate, — of which the immediate result was the election of Cæsar to the consulship for the following year. During the existence of this coalition, the Senate was almost wholly stripped of power. The chief act of Cæsar's administration was his iniquitous law for dividing the fertile and populous territory of Campania among needy citizens of Rome; which was carried with such a degree of mob violence, that Bibulus, Cæsar's colleague, after vainly resisting it, shut himself up in his house, leaving affairs of state to their own course. Cicero had refused to serve as one of the Board (*viginti viri*) for executing this law, and thus brought upon himself the resentment of the party in power; whose leaders, while claiming to be his personal friends, gave him no support in the attacks which were presently made upon him. His most active enemy was Publius Clodius, a man of patrician birth (of the great Claudian house, whence his name Clodius), who, in order to hold the plebeian office of Tribune, caused himself to be adopted as son into a plebeian family. As Tribune, early in B. C. 58, he introduced a bill (apparently never passed) aimed at Cicero, making it penal to put to death a Roman citizen without trial. Upon this, Cicero and his friends — as many, it is said, as 20,000 — went into mourning. The consuls, Gabinius and Piso, refused to interfere. Pompey would not meet or see his eloquent advocate. Cæsar, just departing for his campaigns in Gaul, waited till he should be assured of Clodius's triumph. As the affair was just coming to blows, Cicero withdrew into voluntary exile, which was followed, the next day, by a decree (*privilegium*) forbidding him by name the use of fire or water — the regular formula for a sentence of banishment — anywhere within four hundred miles of Rome.

The year of his exile Cicero spent mostly in Thessalonica, with his friend Plancius, quæstor of Macedonia, the same whom he afterwards defended on a charge of bribery. In the summer of the following year he was restored, "by the late but earnest efforts

of Pompey, by the vows of Italy, by the resolutions of the Senate, by the courage and energy of the tribune Annius Milo" (Vell. Paterc.). The consuls of this year, Lentulus and Metellus, with eight of the tribunes, actively favored Cicero's recall. But it was violently resisted by Clodius, who attempted to prevent it by an appeal to terror; and the disorders which followed led the way to that period of party passion and mob rule, which culminated in the civil war and the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar. The most full and authentic account of these disorders is contained in Cicero's defence of Publius Sestius, a colleague of Milo in the tribuneship, who was brought to trial on a charge of assault (*de vi*). The following extracts include nearly a third of this great speech.

FUERAT ille annus jam in re publica, iudices, cum
 in magno motu et multorum timore intentus est
 arcus in me unum, sicut volgo ignari rerum loqueban-
 tur; re quidem vera in universam rem publicam, tra-
 5 ductione ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perdit, mihi
 irati, sed multo acrius oti et communis salutis inimici.
 Hunc vir clarissimus mihi que multis repugnantibus
 amicissimus, Cn. Pompeius, omni cautione, foedere,
 execratione devinxerat nihil in tribunatu contra me
 10 esse facturum. Quod ille nefarius, ex omnium sce-
 lerum colluvione natus, parum se foedus violaturum
 arbitratus est, nisi ipsum cautorem alieni periculi suis
 propriis periculis terruisset. 2. Sed fuit profecto quae-
 dam illa rei publicae fortuna fatalis, ut ille caecus atque
 15 amens tribunus plebis nancisceretur, — quid dicam?
 consules? hocine ut ego nomine appellem eversores
 hujus imperi, proditores vestrae dignitatis, hostis bo-
 norum omnium? — qui ad delendum senatum, affli-
 gendum equestrem ordinem, extinguenda omnia jura
 20 atque instituta majorum se illis fascibus ceterisque
 insignibus summi honoris atque imperi ornatos esse
 arbitrabantur. Quorum (per deos immortalis!) si
 nondum scelera volneraque inusta rei publicae voltis
 recordari, voltum atque incessum animis intuemini.
 25 Facilius eorum facta occurrent mentibus vestris, si ora
 ipsa oculis proposueritis.

3. Alter unguentis adfluens, calamistrata coma, despiciens conscios stuprorum ac veteres vexatores aetulae suae, puteali et faeneratorum gregibus inflatus,— a quibus compulsus olim, ne in Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni tamquam [in] fretu ad columnam adhaeresceret, 5 in tribunatus portum perfugerat,— contemnebat equites Romanos, minitabatur senatui, venditabat se operis, atque ab eis se ereptum, ne de ambitu causam diceret, praedicabat, ab isdemque se etiam invito senatu provinciam sperare dicebat: eamque nisi adeptus esset, 10 se incolumem nullo modo fore arbitrabatur.

4. Alter, O di boni! quam taeter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! — unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperi veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicae diceres intueri: 15 vestitus aspere nostra hac purpura plebeia ac paene fusca; capillo ita horrido, ut Capua, in qua ipsa tum imaginis ornandae causa duumviratum gerebat, Seplasiam sublaturus videretur. Nam quid ego de supercilio dicam, quod tum hominibus non supercilium, sed 20 pignus rei publicae videbatur? [Tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio annus ille niti tamquam *vade* videretur]. 5. Erat hic omnium sermo: ‘Est tamen rei publicae magnum firmumque subsidium; habeo quem opponam labi illi atque caeno; 25 voltu, me dius fidius, conlegae sui libidinem levitatemque franget; habebit senatus in hunc annum quem sequatur; non deerit auctor et dux bonis.’ Mihi denique homines praecipue gratulabantur, quod habiturus essem, contra tribunum plebis furiosum et audacem, 30 cum amicum et adfinem, tum etiam fortem et gravem consulem.

6. Atque eorum alter fefellit neminem. Quis enim clavum tanti imperi tenere, et gubernacula rei publicae tractare in maximo cursu ac fluctibus, posse arbitra- 35 retur hominem emersum subito ex diuturnis tenebris

- lustrorum ac stuprorum, vino, ganeis, lenociniis adulteriisque confectum? cum is praeter spem in altissimo gradu alienis opibus positus esset, qui non modo tempestatem impendentem intueri temulentus, sed ne lucem quidem insolitam aspicere posset? 7. Alter multos plane in omnis partis fefellit. Erat enim hominum opinioni nobilitate ipsa, blanda conciliatricula, commendatus. Omnes boni semper nobilitati favemus, et quia utile est rei publicae nobilis homines esse dignos majoribus suis, et quia valet apud nos clarorum hominum et bene de re publica meritorum memoria etiam mortuorum. Quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum, quia subhorridum atque incultum videbant, et quod erat eo nomine, ut ingenerata familiae frugalitas videretur, favebant, gaudebant, et ad integritatem majorum spe sua hominem vocabant, materni generis obliti. 8. Ego autem — vere dicam, iudices — tantum esse in homine sceleris, audaciae, crudelitatis, quantum ipse cum re publica sensi, numquam putavi. Nequam esse hominem et levem et [falsa opinione] errore hominum ab adolescentia commendatum sciebam. Etenim animus ejus voltu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur; sed haec obstructio nec diuturna est, neque obducta ita ut curiosis oculis perspicere non possit.
9. Videbamus genus vitae, desidiam, inertiam: inclusas ejus libidines qui paulo propius accesserant intuebantur: denique etiam sermones ansas dabant, quibus reconditos ejus sensus tenere possemus. Laudabat homo doctus philosophos nescio quos, neque eorum tamen nomina poterat dicere: sed tamen eos laudabat maxime qui dicuntur praeter ceteros esse auctores et laudatores voluptatis — cujus et quo tempore et quo modo non quaerebat; verbum ipsum omnibus animi et corporis *sensibus* devorabat: eosdemque praeclare dicere aiebat, sapientis omnia sua causa facere; rem publicam capessere hominem bene sanum non oport-

tere ; nihil esse praestabilius otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus ; eos autem, qui dicerent dignitati esse serviendum, rei publicae consulendum, officii rationem in omni vita, non commodi esse ducendam, adeunda pro patria pericula, volnera excipienda, mortem oppetendam, vaticinari atque insanire dicebat. 5
 10. Ex his adsiduis ejus cotidianisque sermonibus, et quod videbam quibuscum hominibus in interiore parte aedium viveret, et quod ita domus ipsa fumabat ut multa ejus sermonis indicia redolerent, statuebam sic, boni 10
 nihil ab illis nugis esse exspectandum, mali quidem certe nihil pertimescendum. Sed ita est, judices, ut, si gladium parvo puero aut si imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, ipse impetu suo nemini noceat, sin ad nudum vel fortissimi viri corpus accesserit, possit acie ipsa et 15
 ferri viribus volnerare ; *sic* cum hominibus enervatis atque exsanguibus consulatus tamquam gladius esset datus, qui per se pungere neminem umquam potuissent, ei summi imperi nomine armati totam rem publicam contrucidaverunt. Foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis 20
 palam, ut ab eo provincias acciperent quas ipsi vel-
 lent ; exercitum et pecuniam quantam vellent ea lege, si ipsi prius tribuno plebis adflitam et constrictam rem publicam tradidissent : id autem foedus meo sanguine ici posse dicebant. Qua re patefacta — 25
 neque enim dissimulari tantum scelus poterat nec latere — promulgantur uno eodemque tempore rogationes ab eodem tribuno de mea perniciie et de provinciis consulum nominatim. . . .

11. Erat igitur in luctu senatus ; squalebat civitas, 30
 publico consilio veste mutata ; nullum erat Italiae municipium, nulla colonia, nulla praefectura, nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum conlegium aut concilium aut omnino aliquod commune consilium, quod tum non honorificentissime de mea salute decre- 35
 visset : cum subito edicunt duo consules, ut ad suum

- vestitum senatores redirent. Quis umquam consul
 senatum ipsius decretis parere prohibuit? Quis tyran-
 nus miseros lugere vetuit? Parumne est, Piso — ut
 omittam Gabinium — quod tantum homines fefellisti,
 5 ut neglegeres auctoritatem senatus, optimi cujusque
 consilia contemneres, rem publicam proderes, con-
 sulare nomen adfligeres? Etiamne edicere audebas,
 ne maererent homines meam, suam, rei publicae ca-
 lamitatem? ne hunc suum dolorem veste significarent?
 10 Sive illa vestis mutatio ad luctum ipsorum, sive ad
 deprecandum valebat, quis umquam tam crudelis fuit
 qui prohiberet quemquam aut sibi maerere aut ceteris
 supplicare? 12. Quid? sua sponte homines in ami-
 corum periculis vestitum mutare non solent? Pro te
 15 ipso, Piso, nemone mutabit? ne isti quidem, quos
 [legatos] non modo nullo senatus consulto, sed etiam
 repugnante senatu tibi tute legasti? Ergo hominis
 desperati et proditoris rei publicae casum lugebunt
 fortasse qui volent: civis florentissimi benevolentia
 20 bonorum et optime de salute patriae meriti periculum
 conjunctum cum periculo civitatis lugere senatui non
 licebit? Eidemque consules (si appellandi sunt con-
 sules, quos nemo est quin non modo ex memoria, sed
 etiam ex fastis evellendos putet), pacto jam foedere
 25 provinciarum, producti in circo Flaminio in contionem
 ab illa furia ac peste patriae, maximo cum gemitu ves-
 tro illa omnia voce ac sententia sua comprobaverunt.
 Isdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata
 lex est, *Ne auspicia valerent, ne quis obnuntiaret, ne*
 30 *quis legi intercederet: ut omnibus fastis diebus legem*
ferri liceret: ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret: qua
 una rogatione quis est qui non intellegat universam rem
 publicam esse deletam? 13. Isdemque consulibus in-
 spectantibus, servorum dilectus habebantur pro tribu-
 35 nali Aurelio nomine conlegiorum, cum vicatim homines
 conscriberentur, decuriarentur, ad vim, ad manus, ad

caedem, ad direptionem incitarentur. Isdemque consuli-
 bus arma in templum Castoris palam comportabantur;
 gradus ejusdem templi tollebantur; armati homines
 forum et contiones tenebant; caedes lapidationesque
 fiebant. Nullus erat senatus, nihil reliqui magistra-
 tus; unus omnem omnium potestatem armis et latro-
 ciniis possidebat, non aliqua vi sua, sed cum duo con-
 sules a re publica provinciarum foedere retraxisset,
 insultabat, dominabatur, [aliis pollicebatur,] terrore ac
 metu multos, pluris etiam spe et promissis tenebat. 10

14. Quae cum essent ejus modi, judices, — cum sena-
 tus duces nullos ac pro ducibus proditores aut potius
 apertos hostis haberet, equester ordo reus a consuli-
 bus citaretur, Italiae totius auctoritas repudiaretur, alii
 nominatim relegarentur, alii metu et periculo terre- 15
 rentur, arma essent in templis, armati in foro, eaque
 non silentio consulum dissimularentur, sed et voce et
 sententia comprobarentur, cum omnes urbem nondum
 excisam et eversam, sed jam captam atque oppres-
 sam videremus, — tamen his tantis malis tanto bono- 20
 rum studio, judices, restitissimus: sed me alii metus
 atque aliae curae suspensionesque moverunt. 15. Ex-
 ponam enim hodierno die, judices, omnem rationem
 facti et consili mei, neque huic vestro tanto studio
 audiendi nec vero huic tantae multitudini, quanta mea 25
 memoria numquam ullo in judicio fuit, deëro. Nam
 si ego — in causa tam bona, tanto studio senatus, con-
 sensu tam incredibili bonorum omnium, tam parato,
 tota denique Italia ad omnem contentionem expedita
 — cessi tribuni plebis, despicatissimi hominis, furori, 30
 contemptissimorum consulum levitatem audaciamque
 pertimui, nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius
 consili fuisse confiteor.

16. Erat autem mihi contentio non cum victore exer-
 citu, sed cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem 35
 concitatis. Habebam inimicum non C. Marium, ter-

rorem hostium, spem subsidiumque patriae, sed duo importuna prodigia, quos egestas, quos aeris alieni magnitudo, quos levitas, quos improbitas tribuno plebis constrictos addixerat. Quos homines si — id quod
5 facile factu fuit, et quod fieri debuit, quodque a me optimi et fortissimi cives flagitabant — vi armisque superassem, non verebar ne quis aut vim vi depulsam reprehenderet, aut perditorum civium [vel potius domesticorum hostium] mortem maereret. 17. Sed me
10 illa moverunt. Omnibus in contionibus illa furia clamabat se quae faceret contra salutem meam facere auctore Cn. Pompeio, clarissimo viro mihique et nunc et quoad licuit amicissimo. M. Crassus, quocum mihi omnes erant amicitiae necessitudines, vir fortissi-
15 mus, ab eadem illa peste infestissimus esse meis fortunis praedicabatur. C. Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, inimicissimus esse meae saluti ab eodem cotidianis contionibus dicebatur. His se tribus auctoribus in consiliis capiendis, adiutoribus
20 in re gerenda esse usurum dicebat: ex quibus unum habere exercitum in Italia maximum; duo, qui privati tum essent, et praesto esse et parare, si vellent, exercitum posse, idque facturos esse dicebat. 18. Nec mihi ille iudicium populi, nec legitimam aliquam contentionem,
25 nec disceptationem aut causae dictionem, sed vim, arma, exercitus, imperatores, castra denuntiabat. Quid ergo? inimici oratio, vana praesertim, tam improbe in clarissimos viros conjecta me movit? Me vero non illius oratio, sed eorum taciturnitas, in quos illa oratio tam
30 improba conferebatur: qui tum, quamquam ob alias causas tacebant, tamen hominibus omnia timentibus tacendo loqui, non infitiando confiteri videbantur. Illi autem alio tum timore perterriti [quod acta illa atque omnis res anni superioris labefactari a praetoribus, in-
35 firmari a senatu atque principibus civitatis putabant], tribunum popularem a se alienare nolebant, suaque

sibi propiora esse pericula quam mea loquebantur.
 19. Sed tamen et Crassus a consulibus meam causam
 suscipiendam esse dicebat, et eorum fidem Pompeius
 implorabat, neque se privatum publice susceptae cau-
 sae defuturum esse dicebat. Quem virum studiosum 5
 mei, cupidissimum rei publicae conservandae [domi
 meae], certi homines [ad eam rem positi] monuerunt,
 ut esset cautior, ejusque vitae a me insidias apud me
 domi positas esse dixerunt; atque hanc ejus suspitio-
 nem alii litteris mittendis, alii nuntiis, alii coram ipsi 10
 excitaverunt, ut ille, cum a me certe nihil timeret, ab
 illis ne quid meo nomine molirentur sibi cavendum
 putaret. Ipse autem Caesar, quem maxime homines
 ignari veritatis mihi esse iratum putabant, erat ad
 portas, erat cum imperio; erat in Italia ejus exercitus, 15
 inque eo exercitu ipsius tribuni plebis, inimici mei,
 fratrem praefecerat.

20. Unum enim mihi restabat illud, quod forsitan non
 nemo vir fortis et acris animi magnique dixerit: 'Re-
 stitisses, repugnasses, mortem pugnans oppetisses.' De 20
 quo te, te, inquam, patria, testor, et vos, penates patrii-
 que dei, me vestrarum sedum templorumque causa, me
 propter salutem meorum civium, quae mihi semper
 fuit mea carior vita, dimicationem caedemque fugisse.
 Etenim si mihi in aliqua nave cum meis amicis navi- 25
 ganti hoc, judices, accidisset, ut multi ex multis locis
 praedones classibus eam navem se oppressuros mini-
 tarentur, nisi me unum sibi dedidissent, si id vectores
 negarent, ac mecum simul interire quam me tradere
 hostibus mallent, jecissem ipse me potius in profun- 30
 dum, ut ceteros conservarem, quam illos mei tam cupi-
 dos non modo ad certam mortem, sed in magnum vitae
 discrimen adducerem. 21. Cum vero in hanc rei pub-
 licae navem, ereptis senatui, gubernaculis, fluitantem in
 alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, armatae 35
 tot classes, nisi ego essem unus deditus, incursurae

viderentur, — cum proscripio, caedes, direptio denuntiaretur; cum alii me suspitione periculi sui non defenderent, alii vetere odio bonorum incitarentur, alii inviderent, alii obstare sibi me arbitrarentur, alii ul-
 5 cisci dolorem aliquem suum vellent, alii rem ipsam publicam atque hunc bonorum statum otiumque odissent, et ob hasce causas tot tamque varias me unum deposcerent, — depugnarem potius cum summo non dicam exitio, sed periculo certe vestro liberorumque
 10 vestrorum quam [non] id, quod omnibus impendebat, unus pro omnibus susciperem ac subirem?

22. 'Victi essent improbi.' At cives, at ab eo privato, qui sine armis etiam consul rem publicam conservarat. Sin victi essent boni, qui superessent? nonne
 15 ad servos videtis rem publicam venturam fuisse? An mihi ipsi, ut quidam putant, fuit mors aequo animo oppetenda? Quid? tum mortemne fugiebam? an erat res ulla quam mihi magis optandam putarem? aut ego illas res tantas in tanta improborum multitudine cum
 20 gerebam, non mihi mors, non exitium ob oculos versabatur? non haec denique a me tum tamquam fata in ipsa re gerenda canebantur? 23. An erat mihi in tanto luctu meorum, tanta diiunctione, tanta acerbitate, tanta spoliatione omnium rerum, quas mihi aut
 25 natura aut fortuna dederat, vita retinenda? Tam eram rudis, tam ignarus rerum, tam expers consili aut ingeni? nihil audieram? nihil **videram**? nihil ipse legendo quaerendoque cognoveram? Nesciebam vitae brevem esse cursum, gloriae sempiternum? cum esset
 30 omnibus definita mors, optandum esse ut vita, quae necessitati deberetur, patriae potius donata quam reservata naturae videretur? Nesciebam inter sapientissimos homines hanc contentionem fuisse, ut alii dicerent animos hominum sensusque morte restringui,
 35 alii autem tum mentis maxime sapientium ac fortium virorum, cum ex corpore excessissent, sentire ac vi-

gere? Quorum alterum fugiendum non esse, carere sensu: alterum etiam optandum, meliore esse sensu.

24. Haec ego et multa alia cogitans hoc videbam, si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, neminem umquam fore qui auderet suscipere contra improbos civis salutem rei publicae. Itaque non solum si vi interissem, sed etiam si morbo extinctus essem, fore putabam ut exemplum rei publicae conservandae mecum simul interiret. Quis enim umquam — me a senatu populoque Romano tanto omnium bonorum studio non restituto, quod certe, si essem interfectus, accidere non potuisset — ullam rei publicae partem cum sua minima invidia auderet attingere? Servavi igitur rem publicam discessu meo, iudices: caedem a vobis liberisque vestris, vastitatem, incendia, rapinas meo dolore luctuque depuli, et unus bis rem publicam servavi, semel gloria, iterum aerumna mea. 25. Neque enim in hoc me hominem esse infitiabor umquam, ut me optimo fratre, carissimis liberis, fidissima conjuge, vestro conspectu, patria, hoc honoris gradu, sine dolore caruisse glorier. Quod si fecissem, quod a me beneficium haberetis, cum pro vobis ea, quae mihi essent vilia, reliquissem? Hoc meo quidem animo summi in patriam amoris mei signum esse debet certissimum, quod, cum abesse ab ea sine summo dolore non possem, hunc me perpeti quam illam labefactari ab improbis malui.

26. Memineram, iudices, divinum illum virum, atque ex isdem quibus nos radicibus natum ad salutem hujus imperi, C. Marium, summa senectute, cum vi prope justorum armorum profugisset, primo senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, deinde ad infimorum ac tenuissimorum hominum [Minturnis] misericordiam confugisse; inde navigio perparvo, cum omnis portus terrasque fugeret, in oras Africae desertissimas pervenisse. 27. Atque ille vitam suam, ne inultus esset, ad incertissimam spem et ad rei publicae

fatum reservavit: ego, qui (quem ad modum multi in senatu me absente dixerunt) periculo rei publicae vivebam, quique ob eam causam consularibus litteris de senatus sententia exteris nationibus commendabar, 5 nonne, si meam vitam deseruissem, rem publicam prodidissem? in qua quidem nunc me restituto vivit mecum simul exemplum fidei publicae. Quod si immortale retinetur, quis non intellegit immortalem hanc civitatem futuram? 28. Nam externa bella 10 regum, gentium, nationum jam pridem ita extincta sunt, ut praeclare cum eis agamus, quos pacatos esse patiamur. Denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta. Domesticis malis et audacium civium consiliis saepe est re- 15 sistendum, eorumque periculorum est in re publica retinenda medicina: quam omnem, iudices, perdidissetis, si meo interitu senatui populoque Romano doloris sui de me declarandi potestas esset erepta. Qua re moneo vos, adulescentes, atque hoc meo jure prae- 20 cipio, qui dignitatem, qui rem publicam, qui gloriam spectatis, ne, si quae vos aliquando necessitas ad rem publicam contra improbos civis defendendam vocabit, segniores sitis, et recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis. 29. Primum, non est periculum ne 25 quis umquam incidat in ejus modi consules, praesertim si erit eis id quod debetur persolutum. Deinde numquam jam, ut spero, quisquam improbus consilio et auxilio bonorum se oppugnare rem publicam dicet illis tacentibus, nec armati exercitus terrorem opponet togatis; neque erit justa causa ad portas sedenti impera- 30 tori, qua re suum terrorem falso jactari opponique patiatur. Numquam denique erit tam oppressus senatus, ut ei ne supplicandi quidem ac lugendi sit potestas; tam captus equester ordo, ut equites Romani a consule 35 relegentur. Quae cum omnia atque etiam multo alia majora, quae consulto praetereo, accidissent, videtis

me tamen in meam pristinam dignitatem, brevi tempore doloris interjecto, rei publicae voce esse revocatum.

30. Sed (ut revertar ad illud quod mihi in hac omni est oratione propositum, omnibus malis illo anno scelere consulum rem publicam esse confectam) primum illo ipso die, qui mihi funestus fuit, omnibus bonis luctuosus, — cum ego me e complexu patriae conspectuque vestro eripuissem, et metu vestri periculi, non mei, furori hominis, sceleri, perfidiae, telis minisque cessissem, patriamque, quae mihi erat carissima, propter ipsius patriae caritatem reliquissem; cum meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum non solum homines, sed tecta urbis ac templa lugerent, nemo vestrum forum, nemo curiam, nemo lucem aspicere vellet, — illo, inquam, ipso die, die dico? immo hora atque etiam puncto temporis eodem, mihi reique publicae perniciēs, Gabinio et Pisoni provincia rogata est. 31. Pro dei immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperi! quāenam illa in re publica monstra, quae scelera vidistis! Civis erat expulsus is, qui rem publicam ex senatus auctoritate cum omnibus bonis defenderat, et **expulsus non alio** aliquo, sed eo ipso crimine. Erat autem expulsus sine iudicio, vi, lapidibus, ferro, servitio denique concitato: lex erat lata vasto ac relicto foro et sicariis servisque tradito; et ea lex, quae ut ne ferretur, senatus fuerat veste mutata. 32. Hac tanta perturbatione civitatis ne noctem quidem consules inter meum interitum et suam praedam interesse passi sunt: statim me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, et spirante etiam re publica ad ejus spolia detrahenda advolaverunt. Omitto gratulationes, epulas, **partitionem** aerari, beneficia, spem, promissa, praedam, laetitiam paucorum in luctu omnium. Vexabatur uxor mea: liberi ad necem quaerebantur: gener, et Piso gener a Pi-

sonis consulis pedibus supplex reiciebatur: bona diripiebantur, eaque ad consules deferebantur: domus ardebat in Palatio: consules epulabantur. Quod si meis incommodis laetabantur, urbis tamen periculo
 5 commoverentur. . . .

33. Hic aliquando, serius quam ipse vellet, Cn. Pompeius, invitissimis eis qui mentem optimi ac fortissimi viri suis consiliis fictisque terroribus a defensione
 10 meae salutis averterant, excitavit illam suam non sopitam, sed suspicionem aliqua retardatam consuetudinem reipublicae bene gerendae. Non est passus ille vir — qui sceleratissimos civis, qui acerrimos hostis, qui maximas nationes, qui reges, qui gentis feras atque inauditas, qui praedonum infinitam manum, qui etiam servitia
 15 virtute victoriaeque domuisset, qui omnibus bellis terrarumque compressis imperium populi Romani orbis terrarum terminis definisset — rem publicam everti scelere paucorum, quam ipse non solum consiliis, sed etiam sanguine suo saepe servasset. 34. Accessit ad
 20 causam publicam: restitit auctoritate sua reliquis rebus: questus est de praeteritis. Fieri quaedam ad meliorem spem inclinatio visa est. Decrevit senatus frequens de meo reditu Kalendis Juniis, dissentiente nullo, referente L. Ninnio, cujus in mea causa num-
 25 quam fides virtusque contremuit. De meo reditu octo tribuni promulgaverunt. Ex quo intellectum est non mihi absenti *decrevisse* amicos, in ea praesertim fortuna, in qua non nulli etiam, quos esse putaveram, non erant, sed eos voluntatem semper eandem, libertatem
 30 non eandem semper habuisse. Nam ex novem tribunis, quos tamen habueram, unus me absente defluxit, qui cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus adripuit, quo magis nationis ejus esse quam generis videretur.

35. Abiit ille annus: veniunt Kalendae Januariae. Vos haec melius scire potestis; equidem audita dico: quae tum frequentia senatus, quae expectatio populi,

qui concursus legatorum ex Italia cuncta, quae virtus, actio, gravitas P. Lentuli consulis fuerit, quae etiam conlegae ejus moderatio de me; qui cum inimicitias sibi mecum ex rei publicae dissensione susceptas esse dixisset, eas se patribus conscriptis dixit et temporibus 5 rei publicae permissurum. 36. Tum princeps rogatus sententiam L. Cotta dixit — id quod dignissimum re publica fuit — nihil de me actum esse jure, nihil more majorum, nihil legibus; non posse quemquam de civitate tolli sine judicio; de capite non modo ferri sed 10 ne judicari quidem posse nisi comitiis centuriatis; vim fuisse illam, flammam quassatae rei publicae perturbatorumque temporum jure judiciisque sublati; magna rerum permutatione impendente, declinasse me paulum, et spe reliquae tranquillitatis praesentis fluctus 15 tempestatemque fugisse: qua re, cum absens rem publicam non minus magnis periculis quam quodam tempore praesens liberassem, non restitui me solum, sed etiam ornari a senatu decere. Disputavit etiam multa prudenter, ita de me illum amentissimum et profliga- 20 tissimum hostem pudoris et pudicitiae scripsisse quae scripsisset, eis verbis, rebus, sententiis, ut, etiam si jure esset rogatum, tamen vim habere non posset: qua re me, qui nulla lege abessem, non restitui lege, sed revocari senatus auctoritate oportere. 37. Hunc 25 nemo erat quin verissime sentire diceret. Sed post eum rogatus Cn. Pompeius, approbata laudataque Cottae sententia, dixit sese oti mei causa, ut omni populari concitatione defungerer, censere ut ad senatus auctoritatem populi quoque Romani beneficium 30 erga me adjungeretur. Cum omnes certatim, aliusque alio gravius atque ornatius de mea salute dixisset, fieretque sine ulla varietate discessio, surrexit (ut scitis) Atilius hic Gavianus, nec ausus est, cum esset emptus, intercedere: noctem sibi ad deliberandum 35 postulavit. Clamor senatus: querellae, preces, socer

ad pedes abjectus. Ille se adfirmare postero die moram nullam esse facturum. Creditum est: discessum est. Illi interea deliberatori merces, longa interposita nocte, duplicata est. Consecuti dies pauci omnino
 5 Januario mense per quos senatum haberi liceret: sed tamen actum nihil nisi de me.

38. Cum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impediretur, venit tandem concilio de me agendi dies VIII. Kalendas Februarias. Princeps ro-
 10 gationis, vir mihi amicissimus, Q. Fabricius, templum aliquanto ante lucem occupavit. Quietus eo die Sestius, is qui est de vi reus: actor hic defensorque causae meae nihil progreditur; consilia exspectat inimicorum meorum. Quid illi, quorum consilio P. Sestius in
 15 iudicium vocatur, quo se pacto gerunt? Cum forum, comitium, curiam multa de nocte armatis hominibus ac servis plerisque occupavissent, impetum faciunt in Fabricium; manus adferunt, occidunt non nullos, vulerant multos. 39. Venientem in forum, virum opti-
 20 mum et constantissimum, M. Cispium, tribunum plebis, vi depellunt: caedem in foro maximam faciunt: universique, dstrictis gladiis et cruentis, in omnibus fori partibus fratrem meum [virum optimum, fortissimum meique amantissimum] oculis quaerebant, voce posce-
 25 bant. Quorum ille telis libenter in tanto luctu ac desiderio mei [non repugnandi, sed moriendi causa] corpus obtulisset suum, nisi suam vitam ad spem mei reditus reservasset. Subiit tamen vim illam nefariam conscele-
 30 ratorum latronum, et, cum ad fratris salutem a populo Romano deprecandam venisset, pulsus e rostris in comitio jacuit, seque servorum et libertorum corporibus obtexit, vitamque tum suam noctis et fugae praesidio, non juris iudiciorumque defendit. 40. Meministis tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas
 35 refarciri, e foro spongiis effingi sanguinem, ut omnes tantam illam copiam et tam magnificum apparatus

non privatum aut plebeium, sed patricium et praetorium esse arbitrarentur.

Nihil neque ante hoc tempus neque hoc ipso turbulentissimo die criminamini Sestium. ‘Atqui vis in foro versata est.’ Certe: quando enim major? Lapidationes persaepe vidimus: non ita saepe, sed nimium tamen saepe gladios. Caedem vero tantam, tantos acervos corporum exstructos, nisi forte illo Cinnano atque Octaviano die, quis umquam in foro vidit? qua ex concitatione animorum? Nam ex pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris oritur saepe seditio, culpa atque improbitate latoris *oblato* commodo aliquo imperitis aut largitione; oritur ex concertatione magistratum; oritur sensim ex clamore primum, deinde aliqua discessione contionis: vix, sero et raro ad manus pervenitur. Nullo vero verbo facto, nulla contione advocata, nulla *lata* lege, concitatam nocturnam seditionem quis audivit? 41. An veri simile est, ut civis Romanus aut homo liber quisquam cum gladio in forum descenderit ante lucem, ne de me ferri pateretur, praeter eos qui ab illo pestifero ac perduto civi jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur? Hic jam de ipso accusatore quaero, qui P. Sestium queritur cum multitudine in tribunatu et cum praesidio magno fuisse, num illo die fuerit? Certe non fuit. Victa igitur est causa rei publicae, et victa non auspiciis, non intercessione, non suffragiis, sed vi, manu, ferro. Nam si obnuntiasset [Fabricio] is *praetor* qui se servasse de caelo dixerat, accepisset res publica plagam, sed eam quam acceptam gemere posset: si intercessisset conlega Fabricio, laesisset rem publicam, sed [rem publicam] jure laesisset. Gladiatores tu novicios, pro exspectata aedilitate suppositos, cum sicariis e carcere emissis ante lucem immittas? magistratus templo deicias? caedem maximam facias? forum spurces? et, cum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere?

42. Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut a suis munitus tuto in foro magistratum gereret, rem publicam administraret. Itaque fretus sanctitate tribu-
natus, cum se non modo contra vim et ferrum, sed
5 etiam contra verba atque interfationem legibus sacratis esse armatum putaret, venit in templum Castoris, obnuntiavit consuli: cum subito manus illa Clodiana, in caede civium saepe jam victrix, exclamat, incitatur, invadit; inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gla-
10 diis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis saeptorum et fustibus: a quibus hic, multis vulneribus acceptis, [ac] debilitato corpore et contrucidato, se abjecit exanimatus; neque ulla alia re ab se mortem nisi opinione mortis depulit. Quem cum jacentem et concisum plurimis vulneribus,
15 extremo spiritu exsanguem et confectum viderent, defetigatione magis et errore quam misericordia et modo aliquando caedere destiterunt.

43. Adiit ad rem publicam [tribunus plebis] Milo, — de cujus laude plura dicam, non quo aut ipse haec dici
20 quam existimari malit, aut ego hunc laudis fructum praesenti libenter impertiam, praesertim cum verbis consequi non possim; sed quod existimo, si Milonis causam accusatoris voce conlaudatam probaro, vos in hoc crimine parem Sesti causam existimatu-
25 igitur T. Annius ad causam rei publicae sic, ut civem patriae recuperare vellet ereptum. Simplex causa, constans ratio, plena consensionis omnium, plena concordiae. Conlegas adju-
tores habebat: consulis alterius summum studium, alterius animus paene placatus;
30 de praetoribus unus alienus; senatus incredibilis voluntas, equitum Romanorum animi ad causam excitati, erecta Italia. Duo soli erant empti ad impediendum: qui si homines despecti et contempti tantam rem sustinere non potuissent, se causam quam susceperat
35 nullo labore peracturum videbat. Agebat auctoritate, agebat consilio, agebat per summum ordinem, agebat

exemplo bonorum et fortium civium. Quid republica, quid se dignum esset, quis ipse esset, quid sperare, quid majoribus suis reddere deberet, diligentissime cogitabat. 44. Huic gravitati hominis videbat ille gladiator se, si moribus ageret, parem esse non 5 posse. Ad cotidianam caedem, incendia, rapinas se cum exercitu suo contulit: domum oppugnare, itineribus occurrere, vi lacessere et terrere coepit. Non movit hominem summa gravitate summaque constantia. Sed — quamquam dolor animi, innata libertas, prompta 10 excellensque virtus fortissimum virum hortabatur, vim oblatam, praesertim saepius, ut frangeret et refutaret — tanta moderatio fuit hominis, tantum consilium, ut contineret dolorem, neque eadem se re ulcisceretur qua esset lacessitus; sed illum, tot jam in funeribus rei 15 publicae exsultantem ac tripudiantem, legum, si posset, laqueis constringeret. 45. Descendit ad accusandum. Quis umquam tam proprie rei publicae causa? nullis inimiciis, nullis praemiis, nulla hominum postulatione aut etiam opinione id eum umquam esse facturum. 20 Fracti erant animi hominis: hoc enim accusante, pristini illius sui iudici turpitudinem desperabat. Ecce tibi consul, praetor, tribunus plebis nova novi generis edicta proponunt: *Ne reus adsit, ne citetur, ne quaeratur, ne mentionem omnino cuiquam iudicum aut* 25 *iudiciorum facere liceat.* Quid ageret vir ad virtutem, dignitatem, gloriam natus, vi sceleratorum hominum conroborata, legibus iudiciisque sublati? Cervices tribunus plebis privato, praestantissimus vir profligatissimo homini daret? an causam susceptam 30 adfligeret? an se domi contineret? Et vinci turpe putavit, et deterreri, et latere. Perfecit ut, quoniam sibi in illum legibus uti non liceret, illius vim neque in suo neque in rei publicae periculo pertimesceret.

46. Quo modo igitur hoc in genere [praesidi com- 35 parati] accusas Sestium, cum idem laudes Milonem?

An qui sua tecta defendit, qui ab aris, focus, ferrum flammamque depellit, qui sibi licere volt tuto esse in foro, in templo, in curia, jure praesidium comparat; qui vulneribus, quae cernit cotidie toto corpore, mone-
5 tur ut aliquo praesidio caput et cervices et jugulum ac latera tutetur, — hunc de vi accusandum putas?

47. Quis enim nostrum, judices, ignorat ita naturam rerum tulisse, ut quodam tempore homines, nondum neque naturali neque civili jure descripto, fusi per
10 agros ac dispersi vagarentur, tantumque haberent quantum manu ac viribus per caedem ac volnera aut eripere aut retinere potuissent? Qui igitur primi vir- tute et consilio praestanti exstiterunt, ei, perspecto genere humanae docilitatis atque ingeni, dissipatos
15 unum in locum congregarunt, eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque ad mansuetudinem transduxerunt. Tum res ad communem utilitatem quas publicas ap- pellamus; tum conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt; tum domicilia conjuncta,
20 quas urbis dicimus, invento et divino jure et humano *ut* moenibus saepserunt. 48. Atque inter hanc vitam per- politam humanitate et illam immanem nihil tam inter- est quam jus atque vis. Horum utro uti nolumus, altero est utendum. Vim volumus extinguere: jus
25 valeat necesse est, — id est, judicia, quibus omne jus continetur. Judicia displicent aut nulla sunt: vis do- minetur necesse est. Hoc vident omnes. Milo et vidit et fecit [ut jus experiretur, vim depelleret]. Altero uti voluit, ut virtus audaciam vinceret; altero usus
30 necessario est, ne virtus ab audacia vinceretur. Eadem- que ratio fuit Sesti, si minus in accusando — neque enim per omnis fuit idem fieri necesse — at certe in necessitate defendendae salutis suae, praesidioque con- tra vim et manum comparando. . . .

35 49. Reditus vero meus qui fuerit quis ignorat? quem ad modum mihi advenienti tamquam totius Italiae at-

que ipsius patriae dextram porrexerint Brundisini, — cum ipsis Nonis Sextilibus idem dies adventus mei fuisset reditusque, qui natalis idem carissimae filiae, quam ex gravissimo tum primum desiderio luctuque conspexi; idem etiam ipsius coloniae Brundisinae; idem (ut scitis) *aedis Salutis*: cumque me domus eadem optimorum et doctissimorum virorum, M. Laeni Flacci et patris et fratris ejus, laetissima accepisset, quae proximo anno maerens receperat et suo praesidio periculoque defenderat; cumque itinere toto urbes Italiae festos dies agere adventus mei videbantur; viae multitudine legatorum undique missorum celebrabantur; ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat; iter a porta, in Capitolium ascensus, domum reditus erat ejus modi, ut summa in laetitia illud dolerem, civitatem tam gratam tam miseram atque oppressam fuisse.

50. Sed me repente, judices, de fortissimorum et clarissimorum civium dignitate et gloria dicentem et plura etiam dicere parantem, horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit. Video P. Sestium — meae salutis, vestrae auctoritatis, publicae causae defensorem, propugnatorem, actorem — reum. Video hunc praetextatum ejus filium oculis lacrimantibus me intuentem. Video Milonem, vindicem vestrae libertatis, custodem salutis meae, subsidium adflictae rei publicae, extinctorem domestici latrocini, repressorem caedis cotidianae, defensorem templorum atque tectorum, praesidium curiae, sordidatum et reum. Video P. Lentulum, cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei et fratris rerumque nostrarum, in hoc misero squalore et sordibus: cui superior annus idem et virilem patris et praetextam populi judicio togam dederit, hunc hoc anno in hac toga rogationis injustissimae subitam acerbitatem pro patre fortissimo et clarissimo cive deprecantem.

51. Atque hic tot et talium civium squalor, hic luctus, hae sordes susceptae sunt propter unum me: quia me defenderunt, quia meum casum luctumque doluerunt, quia me lugenti patriae, flagitanti senatui, poscenti
5 Italiae, vobis omnibus orantibus reddiderunt. Quod tantum est in me scelus? Quid tanto opere deliqui illo die, cum ad vos indicia, litteras, confessiones communis exiti detuli, cum parui vobis? Ac si scelestum est amare patriam, pertuli poenarum satis. Eversa domus
10 est, fortunae vexatae, dissipati liberi, raptata conjux, frater optimus, incredibili pietate, amore inaudito, maximo in squalore volutatus est ad pedes inimicissimorum. Ego pulsus aris, focis, dis penatibus, distractus a meis, carui patria, quam, ut levissime
15 dicam, certe dilexeram: pertuli crudelitatem inimicorum, scelus infidelium, fraudem invidorum.

52. Si hoc non est satis, quod haec omnia deleta videntur reditu meo, multo mihi, multo (inquam), iudices, praestat in eandem illam recidere fortunam, quam
20 tantam importare meis defensoribus et conservatoribus calamitatem. An ego in hac urbe esse possim, his pulsus qui me hujus urbis compotem fecerunt? Non ero, non potero esse, iudices. Neque hic umquam puer, qui his lacrimis qua sit pietate declarat, amisso
25 patre suo propter me, me ipsum incolumem videbit; nec quotienscumque me viderit, ingemescet ac pestem suam ac patris sui se dicet videre. Ego vero hos in omni fortuna, quaecumque erit oblata, complectar; nec me ab eis quos meo nomine sordidatos videtis
30 umquam ulla fortuna divellet; neque eae nationes, quibus me senatus commendavit, quibus de me gratias egit. hunc exsulem propter me sine me videbunt.

DEFENCE OF MILO.

B. C. 52.

DURING the absence of Cæsar in Gaul, and after the disastrous campaign of Crassus in the East (B. c. 54), Pompey remained in Rome, with an influence which would have amounted to absolute power, if he had been a man of more political sagacity, and had known his own mind better. The real leader of the popular party at this time was Clodius, a man of versatile and brilliant gifts, of high birth but infamous life, a bitter and unscrupulous partisan in politics; while, after the death of Crassus, the unnatural coalition was dissolved, and Pompey drifted easily into the ranks of the oligarchy, where his real sympathies attached him. The strife of parties, which had broken out at the time of Cicero's recall, soon raged with more violence than ever. The organized mob, headed by Clodius, was resisted by a troop of professional bullies and prize-fighters (*gladiatores*), purchased and led by Milo. This was greatly praised in him as a mark of public spirit. (De Off. ii. 17.) His hearty partisanship, his lavish use of money, his personal courage, his headstrong temper, and his friendly relations with many members of the aristocracy, made him a recognized leader; while Cicero himself was personally grateful to him for his bold and unhesitating defence at the time of his darkest fortunes.

Under the auspices of these two leaders, the old political strife was turned into a contest of bludgeons. The disorders were so great, that the year B. C. 53 was half over before consuls were elected — who should have been chosen six months before the beginning of the year. The next year began with the same disorder, and with no consuls. Milo was a candidate for the consulship, but his election had been successfully resisted by Clodius. On the 18th of January, the quarrel came to a bloody crisis. Milo had set out from Rome, towards nightfall, with a large retinue, including his troop of armed guards or dependants, for Lanuvium, a village about twenty miles S.E. of Rome, where he held an office of some local dignity. He was met on the Appian Way, a few miles out, by Clodius, returning on horseback, with thirty armed attendants, from one of his estates. As they passed each other, their mob of followers came to blows. Clodius was wounded, and driven into a shop or

tavern by the wayside. Here Milo, not to leave so dangerous an enemy alive, followed him up; and Clodius with a dozen others, including the owner of the tavern, was killed. The meeting was probably accidental on both sides. But each had openly threatened the other's life: each party violently charged the other with premeditated assault, and actual or intended murder. Anarchy broke loose in Rome. The funeral of Clodius was an occasion of riot and conflagration. Other disorders followed. Quiet was only restored at last by the appointment of Pompey as "consul without colleague," who for about six months held the city under a sort of martial law.

A special court was organized early in the year, to try all cases arising out of the brawl in the Appian Way. The trial of Milo, before this court, on the charge of assault and homicide, took place about the 10th of April. Cicero undertook his defence both from political motives and from personal regard. The court was guarded by armed troops—a strange sight then in Rome—from the violence of the mob which raged outside. Cicero, whose nerves were shaken by the uproar, lost his self-command, and spoke "not with his usual firmness." Milo was condemned by thirty-eight votes out of fifty-one, and went into exile at Marseilles. Cicero, dissatisfied with the speech actually delivered, as taken down by short-hand, wrote out at his leisure the master-piece of eloquence and specious argument which follows.

ETSI vereor, judices, ne turpe sit pro fortissimo viro dicere incipientem timere, minimeque deceat, cum T. Annius ipse magis de rei publicae salute quam de sua perturbetur, me ad ejus causam parem
 5 animi magnitudinem adferre non posse, tamen haec novi judici nova forma terret oculos, qui, quocumque inciderunt, consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt. Non enim corona consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat; non usitata frequentia
 10 stipati sumus: 2. non illa praesidia, quae pro templis omnibus cernitis, etsi contra vim conlocata sunt, non adferunt tamen [oratori] aliquid, ut in foro et in iudicio, quamquam praesidiis salutaribus et necessariis saepti sumus, tamen ne non timere quidem sine aliquo

timore possimus. Quae si opposita
cederem tempori, judices, nec inter ta
rum existimarem esse oratori locum.
et reficit Cn. Pompei, sapientissimi et
consilium, qui profecto nec justitiae suae
quem reum sententiis judicum tradidisset, eundem
militum dedere, nec sapientiae, temeritatem con
tae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare. 3. Quam
ob rem illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum
nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant; neque solum ut 10
quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur;
neque auxilium modo defensionis meae, verum etiam
silentium pollicentur. Reliqua vero multitudo, quae
quidem est civium, tota nostra est; neque eorum quis-
quam, quos undique intuentis, unde aliqua fori pars 15
aspici potest, et hujus exitum judici exspectantis
videtis, non cum virtuti Milonis favet, tum de se,
de liberis suis, de patria, de fortunis hodierno die
decertari putat.)

II. Unum genus est adversum infestumque nobis, 20
eorum quos P. Clodi furor rapinis et incendiis et omni-
bus exitiis publicis pavit: qui hesternae etiam contione
incitati sunt, ut vobis voce praeirent quid judicaretis.
Quorum clamor si qui forte fuerit, admonere vos debe-
bit, ut eum civem retineatis, qui semper genus illud 25
hominum clamoresque maximos prae vestra salute ne-
glexit. 4. Quam ob rem adeste animis, judices, et
timorem si quem habetis deponite. Nam — si umquam
de bonis et fortibus viris, si umquam de bene meritis civi-
bus potestas [vobis] judicandi fuit, si denique umquam 30
locus amplissimorum ordinum delectis viris datus est,
ut sua studia erga fortis et bonos civis, quae vultu et
verbis saepe significassent, re et sententiis declararent
— hoc profecto tempore eam potestatem omnem vos
habetis, ut statuatis utrum nos, qui semper vestrae 35
auctoritati dediti fuimus, semper miseri lugeamus, an,

arditissimis civibus, aliquando per
ram fidem, virtutem, sapientiamque
Quid enim nobis duobus, iudices,
id magis sollicitum, magis exercitum
gi potest, qui, spe amplissimorum praemi-
rem publicam adducti, metu crudelissimorum
pliciorum carere non possumus? Equidem ceteras
tempestates et procellas in illis dum taxat fluctibus
contionum semper putavi Miloni esse subeundas, quia
10 semper pro bonis contra improbos senserat; in iudicio
vero, et in eo consilio in quo ex cunctis ordinibus
amplissimi viri iudicarent, numquam existimavi spem
ullam esse habituros Milonis inimicos, ad ejus non
modo salutem exstinguendam, sed etiam gloriam per
15 talis viros infringendam. 6. Quamquam in hac causa,
iudices, T. Anni tribunatu, rebusque omnibus pro sa-
lute rei publicae gestis ad hujus criminis defensionem
non abutemur. Nisi oculis videritis insidias Miloni a
Clodio factas, nec deprecaturi sumus ut crimen hoc
20 nobis propter multa praeclara in rem publicam merita
condonetis, nec postulaturi, ut si mors P. Clodi salus
vestra fuerit, idcirco eam virtuti Milonis potius quam
populi Romani felicitati adsignetis. Sed si illius in-
sidiae clariores, hac luce fuerint, tum denique obse-
25 crabo obtestaborque vos, iudices, si cetera amisimus,
hoc saltem nobis ut relinquatur, ab inimicorum audacia
telisque vitam ut impune liceat defendere.

III. 7. Sed ante quam ad eam orationem venio quae
est propria vestrae quaestionis, videntur ea esse re-
30 futanda, quae et in senatu ab inimicis saepe jactata
sunt, et in contione ab improbis, et paulo ante ab ac-
cusatoribus, ut omni errore sublato, rem plane quae
veniat in iudicium videre possitis. Negant intueri
lucem esse fas ei qui a se hominem occisum esse fate-
35 atur. In qua tandem urbe hoc homines stultissimi
disputant? nempe in ea quae primum iudicium de

capite vidit M. Horati, fortissimi viri, qui nondum libera civitate, tamen populi Romani comitiis liberatus est, cum sua manu sororem esse interfectam fateretur. 8. An est quisquam qui hoc ignoret, cum de homine occiso quaeratur, aut negari solere omnino esse factum aut recte et jure factum esse defendi? Nisi vero existimatis dementem P. Africanum fuisse, qui cum a C. Carbone [tribuno plebis seditiose] in contione interrogaretur quid de Ti. Gracchi morte sentiret, responderit jure caesum videri. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servilius, aut P. Nasica, aut L. Opimius, aut C. Marius, aut me consule senatus, non nefarius haberi, si sceleratos civis interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, judices, non sine causa etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines memoriae prodiderunt, eum qui patris ulciscendi causa matrem necavisset, variatis hominum sententiis, non solum divina, sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. 9. Quod si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, quis est qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus.

iv. Atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo justum, verum etiam necessarium, cum vi vis inlata defenditur. Pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu C. Mari, propinquus ejus imperatoris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim adferebat. Facere enim probus adulescens periculose quam perpeti turpiter maluit. Atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutus periculo liberavit. 10. Insidiatori vero et latroni inferri injusta nex? Quid comitatus dii volunt? quos habere certe nullo pacto liceret. Est iusta, sed nata lex; quan-

legimus, verum ex natura ipsa adripuimus, hausimus, expressimus; ad quam non docti sed facti, non instituti sed imbuti sumus, — ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis. 11. Silent enim leges inter arma; nec se exspectari jubent, cum ei qui exspectare velit, ante injusta poena luenda sit, quam justa repetenda. Etsi persapienter et quodam modo tacite dat ipsa lex 10 potestatem defendendi, quae non hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa vetat; ut, cum causa non telum quaereretur, qui sui defendendi causa telo esset usus non hominis occidendi causa habuisse telum judicaretur. Quapropter hoc maneat 15 in causa, iudices: non enim dubito quin probaturus sim vobis defensionem meam, si id memineritis quod oblivisci non potestis, insidiatorem jure interfici posse.

v. 12. Sequitur illud, quod a Milonis inimicis saepissime dicitur, caedem in qua P. Clodius occisus 20 est senatum judicasse contra rem publicam esse factam. Illam vero senatus non sententiis suis solum, sed etiam studiis comprobavit. Quotiens enim est illa causa a nobis acta in senatu! quibus adsensionibus universi ordinis, quam nec tacitis nec occultis! 25 Quando enim frequentissimo senatu quattuor aut summum quinque sunt inventi qui Milonis causam non probarent? Declarant hujus ambusti tribuni plebis illae intermortuae contiones, quibus cotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, cum diceret senatum 30 non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere.

Quam eadem si potentia est appellanda — potius quam magna in rem publicam merita mediocris auctoritas, aut propter hos officiosos apud bonos gratia, — appellamus nos utamur pro salute creditorum.

13. Hanc vero quaestionem, etsi non est iniqua, numquam tamen senatus constituendam putavit. Erant enim leges, erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi; nec tantum maerorem ac luctum senatui mors P. Clodi adferebat, ut nova quaestio constitueretur. Cujus enim 5 de illo incesto stupro judicium decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta, de ejus interitu quis potest credere senatum judicium novum constituendum putasse? Cur igitur incendium curiae, oppugnationem aedium M. Lepidi, caedem hanc ipsam contra rem publicam senatus factam esse decrevit? quia nulla vis umquam est in libera civitate suscepta inter civis non contra rem publicam. 14. Non enim est illa defensio contra vim umquam optanda, sed non numquam est necessaria. Nisi vero aut ille dies quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, aut 15 ille quo Gaius, aut quo arma Saturnini *oppressa sunt*, etiam si e re publica oppressa sunt, rem publicam tamen non volnerarunt. VI. Itaque ego ipse decrevi, cum caedem in Appia factam esse constaret, non eum qui se defendisset contra rem publicam fecisse, 20 sed, cum inesset in re vis et insidiae, crimen judicio reservavi, rem notavi. Quod si per furiosum illum tribunum senatui quod sentiebat perficere licuisset, novam quaestionem nullam haberemus. Decernebat enim, ut veteribus legibus, tantum modo extra ordi- 25 nem, quaeretur. Divisa sententia est, postulante nescio quo: nihil enim necesse est omnium me flagitia proferre. Sic reliqua auctoritas senatus empta intercessionem sublata est.

15. At enim Cn. Pompeius rogatione sua et de re et 30 de causa judicavit: tulit enim de caede quae in Appia via facta esset, in qua P. Clodius occisus esset. Quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quaeretur. Quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret. Vidit igitur, etiam in confessione facti, juris tamen 35 defensionem suscipi posse. Quod nisi vidisset posse

absolvi eum qui fateretur, cum videret nos fateri, neque quaeri umquam jussisset, nec vobis tam hanc salutarem in judicando litteram quam illam tristem dedisset. Mihi vero Cn. Pompeius non modo nihil
5 gravius contra Milonem judicasse, sed etiam statuuisse videtur quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret. Nam qui non poenam confessioni, sed defensionem dedit, is causam interitus quaerendam, non interitum putavit.
16. Jam illud ipse dicet profecto, quod sua sponte fecit,
10 Publione Clodio tribuendum putarit an tempori.

VII. Domi suae nobilissimus vir, senatus propugnator, atque illis quidem temporibus paene patronus, avunculus hujus judicis nostri, fortissimi viri, M. Catonis, tribunus plebis M. Drusus occisus est. Nihil de
15 ejus morte populus consultus, nulla quaestio decreta a senatu est. Quantum luctum in hac urbe fuisse a nostris patribus accepimus, cum P. Africano domi suae quiescenti illa nocturna vis esset inlata? Quis tum non gemit? Quis non arsit dolore, quem immortalē,
20 si fieri posset, omnes esse cuperent, ejus ne necessariam quidem exspectatam esse mortem? Num igitur ulla quaestio de Africani morte lata est? certe nulla. 17. Quid ita? quia non alio facinore clari homines, alio obscuri necantur. Intersit inter vitae digni-
25 tatem summorum atque infimorum: mors quidem inlata per scelus isdem et poenis teneatur et legibus. Nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si quis humilem necarit: aut eo mors atrocior erit P. Clodi, quod is in monumentis majorum suorum
30 sit interfectus,—hoc enim ab istis saepe dicitur; proinde quasi Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non qua populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posterī latrocina-
rentur!

18. Itaque in eadem ista Appia via cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium
35 occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum, homo

enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat: nunc ejusdem Appiae nomen quantas tra-
goedias excitat! Quae cruentata antea caede honesti
atque innocentis viri silebatur, eadem nunc crebro
usurpatur, postea quam latronis et parricidae sanguine 5
imbuta est. Sed quid ego illa commemoro? Com-
prehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodi, quem
ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum collocarat: ex-
torta est ei confitenti sica de manibus: caruit foro
postea Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico: janua 10
se ac parietibus, non jure legum judiciorumque
textit. 19. Num quae rogatio lata, num quae nova
quaestio decreta est? Atqui si res, si vir, si tempus
ullum dignum fuit, certe haec in illa causa summa
omnia fuerunt. Insidiator erat in foro conlocatus, 15
atque in vestibulo ipso senatus; ei viro autem mors
parabatur, cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis; eo
porro rei publicae tempore, quo, si unus ille occidisset,
non haec solum civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent.
Nisi vero quia perfecta res non est, non fuit poenienda: 20
proinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia
legibus vindicentur. Minus dolendum fuit re non per-
fecta, sed poeniendum certe nihilo minus. 20. Quo-
tiens ego ipse, judices, ex P. Clodi telis et ex cruentis
ejus manibus effugi! ex quibus si me non vel mea vel 25
rei publicae fortuna servasset, quis tandem de interitu
meo quaestionem tulisset?

VIII. Sed stulti sumus qui Drusum, qui Africanum,
Pompeium, nosmet ipsos cum P. Clodio conferre aude-
amus. Tolerabilia fuerunt illa: P. Clodi mortem 30
aequo animo ferre nemo potest. Luget senatus, mae-
ret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squa-
lent municipia, afflictantur coloniae, agri denique ipsi
tam beneficum, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem
desiderant. 21. Non fuit ea causa, judices, profecto, 35
non fuit, cur sibi censeret Pompeius quaestionem feren-

dam; sed homo sapiens atque alta et divina quadam
mente praeditus multa vidit: fuisse illum sibi inimicum,
familiarem Milonem; in communi omnium laetitia, si
etiam ipse gauderet, timuit ne videretur infirmior fides
5 reconciliatae gratiae; multa etiam alia vidit, sed illud
maxime, quamvis atrociter ipse tulisset, vos tamen
fortiter iudicaturos. Itaque delegit ex florentissimis
ordinibus ipsa lumina: neque vero, quod non nulli dic-
titant, secrevit in iudiciis legendis amicos meos. Ne-
10 que enim hoc cogitavit vir justissimus; neque in bonis
viris legendis id adsequi potuisset, etiam si cupisset.
Non enim mea gratia familiaritatibus continetur, quae
late patere non possunt, propterea quod consuetudines
of daily life victus non possunt esse cum multis; sed, si quid possu-
15 mus, ex eo possumus, quod res publica nos conjunxit
cum bonis: ex quibus ille cum optimos viros legeret,
idque maxime ad fidem suam pertinere arbitraretur,
non potuit legere non studiosos mei. 22. Quod vero
te, L. Domiti, huic quaestioni praeesse maxime voluit,
20 nihil quaesivit [aliud] nisi justitiam, gravitatem, hu-
manitatem, fidem. Tulit ut consulare necesse esset:
credo, quod principum munus esse ducebat resistere
et levitati multitudinis et perditorum temeritati. Ex
consularibus te creavit potissimum: dederas enim
25 quam contemneres popularis insanias jam ab adu-
lescentia documenta maxima.

IX. 23. Quam ob rem, iudices, ut aliquando ad cau-
sam crimenque veniamus, — si neque omnis confessio
facti est inusitata, neque de causa nostra quicquam
30 aliter ac nos vellemus a senatu iudicatum est, et lator
ipse legis, cum esset controversia nulla facti, juris
tamen discepcionem esse voluit, et ei lecti iudices
isque praepositus est quaestioni, qui haec juste sapien-
terque disceptet, — reliquum est, iudices, ut nihil jam
35 quaerere aliud debeatis, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit.
Quod quo facilius argumentis perspicere possitis, rem

gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite.

24. P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam, videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos mensis praeturam gerere posset, — qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et L. Paulum conlegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaereret, — subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit: non (ut fit) religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad ever-

tendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum. 25. Occurrebat ei mancā ac debilem praeturam futuram suam consule Milone: eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. Contulit se ad ejus competitores, sed ita, totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret. Convocabat tribus, se interponebat, Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat. Quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. Ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit, et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem. 26. Servos agrestis et barbaros, quibus silvas publicas depopulatus erat Etruriamque vexarat, ex Apennino deduxerat, quos videbatis. Res erat minime obscura. Etenim palam dictitabat consulatum Miloni eripi non posse, vitam posse. Significavit hoc saepe in senatu, dixit in contione. Quin etiam M. Favonio, fortissimo viro, quaerenti ex eo qua spe fureret Milone vivo, respondit triduo illum aut summum quadriduo esse peritum: quam vocem ejus ad hunc M. Catonem statim Favonius detulit.

x. 27. Interim cum sciret Clodius — neque enim erat difficile scire — iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII. Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, [quod erat dictator
5 Lanuvi Milo,] Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias conlocaret. Atque ita profectus est, ut contionem turbulentam, in qua ejus furor desideratus est, [quae illo ipso die habita est,] relinqueret, quam nisi obire
10 facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. 28. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit; calceos et vestimenta mutavit; paulisper, dum se uxor (ut fit) comparat, commoratus est; dein profectus id tem-
15 poris cum jam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Ob viam fit ei Clodius, expeditus, in equo, nulla raeda, nullis impedimentis; nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat; sine uxore, quod numquam fere: cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad
20 caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. 29. Fit ob viam Clodio ante fundum ejus hora fere undecima, aut non multo secus. Statim complures cum telis in hunc
25 faciunt de loco superiore impetum: adversi raedarium occidunt. Cum autem hic de raeda rejecta paenula desiluisset, seque acri animo defenderet, illi qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad raedam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur; partim, quod hunc
30 jam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant: ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audi-
35 rent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis — dicam enim aperte, non derivandi criminis causa, sed

ut factum est — nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset.

XI. 30. Haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sunt, iudices. Insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa 5 virtute audacia est. Nihil dico quid res publica consecuta sit, nihil quid vos, nihil quid omnes boni : nihil sane id prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit, quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. Si id jure fieri non potuit, nihil habeo 10 quod defendam. Sin hoc et ratio doctis, et necessitas barbaris, et mos gentibus, et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescripsit, — ut omnem semper vim, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a vita sua propulsarent, — non potestis hoc facinus impro- 15 bum judicare, quin simul judicetis omnibus, qui in latrones inciderint, aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse pereundum. 31. Quod si ita putasset, certe optabilius Miloni fuit dare jugulum P. Clodio, non daniel ab illo neque tum primum petitem, quam jugu- 20 lari a vobis, quia se non jugulandum illi tradidisset. Sicut hoc nemo vestrum ita sentit, non illud jam in iudicium venit, occisusne sit (quod fatemur), sed jure an injuria, quod multis in causis saepe quaesitum est. Insidias factas esse constat, et id est quod senatus con- 25 trit rem publicam factum judicavit : ab utro factae sint incertum est. De hoc igitur latum est ut quaereretur. Ita et senatus rem non hominem notavit, et Pompeius de jure non de facto quaestionem tulit. XII. Num quid igitur aliud in iudicium venit, nisi uter utri insidias 30 fecerit? Profecto nihil : si hic illi, ut ne sit impune ; ille huic, ut scelere solvatur.

32. Quonam igitur pacto probari potest insidias Miloni fecisse Clodium? Satis est in illa quidem tam audaci, tam nefaria belua, docere magnam ei causam, 35 magnam spem in Milonis morte propositam, magnas

utilitates fuisse. Itaque illud Cassianum *cui bono fuerit* in his personis valeat; etsi boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi saepe parvo. Atqui Milone interfecto Clodius haec adsequebatur, non modo
 5 ut praetor esset non eo consule quo sceleris nihil facere posset; sed etiam ut eis consulibus praetor esset, quibus si non adjuvantibus at coniventibus certe, speraret posse se eludere in illis suis cogitatis furoribus: cujus illi conatus, ut ipse ratiocinabatur, nec cuperent re-
 10 primere si possent, cum tantum beneficium ei se debere arbitrarentur; et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent frangere hominis sceleratissimi conroboratam jam vetustate audaciam.

✓ 33. An vero, iudices, vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites
 15 in hac urbe versamini? vestrae peregrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges — si leges nominandae sunt ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae — fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus atque inustus? Exhibe, quaeso, Sexte
 20 Clodi, exhibe librarium illud legumstrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium sustulisse, ut praeclarum videlicet munus atque instrumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nactus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum
 25 gereret, deferre posses. Atque per . . . an huius legis quam Clodius a se inventam gloriatur, mentem nem facere ausus esset vivo Milone, non dicam consule. De nostrum enim omnium — non audeo totum dicere. Videte quid ea viti lex habitura fuerit, cujus periculosi
 30 etiam reprehensio est. Et aspexit me illis quidam oculis, quibus tum solebat cum omnibus omnia minabatur. Movet me quippe lumen curiae! XIII. Quia tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cujus inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam poenitus es, quam erat humani-
 35 tatis meae postulare? Tu P. Clodi cruentum cadaver ejecisti domo; tu in publicum abjecisti; tu spoliatum

imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione, infelicissimis lignis semiustilatum, nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Qua re, etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen quoniam in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non possum, irasci certe non debeo. 5

34. *Audistis, judices, quantum Clodi interfuerit occidi Milonem:* convertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? Quid erat cur Milo non dicam admitteret, sed optaret? 'Obstabat in spe consulatus Miloni Clodius.' At eo repugnante fiebat, immo vero eo fiebat magis; nec me suffragatore meliore utebatur quam Clodio. Valebat apud vos, judices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria; valebant preces et lacrimae nostrae, quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam; sed plus multo valebat periculorum impendentium timor. Quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam P. Clodi praeturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere. Eum Milonem unum esse cum sentiret universus populus Romanus, quis dubitaret suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? At nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis jam rebus enitendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam: singularis illa et huic uni concessa gloria, quae cotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, jam Clodi morte cecidit. Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metueretis: hic exercitationem virtutis, suffragationem consulatus, fontem perennem gloriae suae perdidit. Itaque Milonis consulatus, qui vivo Clodio labefactari non poterat, mortuo denique temptari coeptus est. Non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam Clodi mors Miloni. 15

35. 'At valuit odium, fecit iratus, fecit inimicus, fuit ultor injuriae, poenitor doloris sui.' Quid? si haec non dico majora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, 20

sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc? quid vultis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suae gloriae, praeter hoc civile odium, quo omnis improbos odimus? Ille erat ut odisset, primum defen-
5 sorem salutis meae, deinde vexatorem furoris, domitorum armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum: reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum illum tulisse creditis? quantum odium illius, et in homine
10 injusto quam etiam justum fuisse?

xiv. 36. Reliquum est ut jam illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguat. Nihil per vim umquam Clodius, omnia per vim Milo. Quid? ego, iudices, cum maerentibus vobis
15 urbe cessi, iudiciumne timui? non servos, non arma, non vim? Quae fuisset igitur justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta eiciendi? Diem mihi, credo, dixerat, multam inrogarat, actionem perduellionis intenderat: et mihi videlicet in causa aut mala aut mea,
20 non et praeclarissima et vestra, iudicium timendum fuit. Servorum et egentium civium et facinorosorum armis meos civis, meis consiliis periculisque servatos, pro me obici nolui. 37. Vidi enim, vidi hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen et ornamentum rei publicae, paene
25 interfici servorum manu, cum mihi adesset: qua in turba C. Vibienus senator, vir optimus, cum hoc cum esset una, ita est mulcatus, ut vitam amiserit. Itaque quando illius postea sica illa, quam a Catilina acceperat, conquievit? Haec intentata nobis est; huic ego
30 vos obici pro me non sum passus; haec insidiata Pompeio est; haec istam Appiam, monumentum sui nominis, nece Papiri cruentavit; haec eadem longo intervallo conversa rursus est in me: nuper quidem, ut scitis, me ad regiam paene confecit.
35 38. Quid simile Milonis? cujus vis omnis haec semper fuit, ne P. Clodius, cum in iudicium detrahi non

posset, vi oppressam civitatem teneret. Quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quotiens occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt! Potuitne, cum domum ac deos penatis suos illo oppugnante defenderet, jure se ulcisci? Potuitne, civi egregio et viro fortissimo, P. Sestio, conlega suo, vulnerato? Potuitne, Q. Fabricio, viro optimo, cum de reditu meo legem ferret, pulso, crudelissima in foro caede facta? Potuitne, L. Caecili, justissimi fortissimique praetoris, oppugnata domo? Potuitne illo die, cum est lata lex de me; cum totius Italiae concursus, quem mea salus concitarat, facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, ut, etiam si id Milo fecisset, cuncta civitas eam laudem pro sua vindicaret?

xv. 39. At quod erat tempus? Clarissimus et fortissimus consul, inimicus Clodio, [P. Lentulus,] ultor sceleris illius, propugnator senatus, defensor vestrae voluntatis, patronus publici consensus, restitutor salutis meae; septem praetores, octo tribuni plebei, illius adversarii, defensores mei; Cn. Pompeius, auctor et dux mei reditus, illius hostis, cujus sententiam senatus [omnis] de salute mea gravissimam et ornatissimam secutus est, qui populum Romanum est cohortatus, qui cum de me decretum Capuae fecisset, ipse cunctae Italiae cupienti et ejus fidem imploranti signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent; omnium denique in illum odia civium ardebant desiderio mei, quem qui tum interemisset, non de impunitate ejus, sed de praemiis cogitaretur. 40. Tamen se Milo continuit, et P. Clodium in judicium bis, ad vim numquam vocavit. Quid? privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio, cum in Cn. Pompeium pro Milone dicentem impetus factus est, quae tum non modo occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit! Nuper vero cum M. Antonius summam spem salutis bonis omnibus attulisset, gravissimamque adulescens nobilissimus rei publicae partem fortissime suscepisset, atque illam

beluam, judici laqueos declinantem, jam inretitam teneret, qui locus, quod tempus illud, di immortales, fuit! cum se ille fugiens in scararum tenebris abdidisset, magnum Miloni fuit conficere illam pestem
5 nulla sua invidia, M. vero Antoni maxima gloria?
41. Quid? comitiis in campo quotiens potestas fuit! cum ille in saepta ruisset, gladios destringendos, lapides jaciendos curavisset; dein subito, voltu Milonis perterritus, fugeret ad Tiberim, vos et omnes boni vota
10 faceretis, ut Miloni uti virtute sua liberet.

XVI. Quem igitur cum omnium gratia noluit, hunc voluit cum aliquorum querella? quem jure, quem loco, quem tempore, quem impune non est ausus, hunc injuria, iniquo loco, alieno tempore, periculo capitis,
15 non dubitavit occidere? 42. praesertim, iudices, cum honoris amplissimi contentio et dies comitorum subesset, quo quidem tempore — scio enim quam timida sit ambitio, quantaque et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consularis — omnia, non modo quae reprehendi palam,
20 sed etiam obscure quae cogitari possunt timemus, rumorem, fabulam fictam, levem perhorrescimus, ora omnium atque oculos intuemur. Nihil est enim tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile, quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium,
25 qui non modo improbitati irascuntur candidatorum, sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. 43. Hunc igitur diem campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi proponens Milo, cruentis manibus scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, ad illa augusta centuriarum
30 auspicia veniebat? Quam hoc non credibile in hoc! quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum, cum se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret! Quid? (quod caput est [audaciae], iudices) quis ignorat maximam inlecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? In utro
35 igitur haec fuit? in Milone, qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praeclari aut certe necessarii, an in Clodio,

qui ita judicia poenamque contempserat, ut eum nihil delectaret quod aut per naturam fas esset, aut per leges liceret.

44. Sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Te, Q. Petili, appello, optimum et fortissimum civem : 5
te, M. Cato, testor, quos mihi diuina quaedam sors dedit iudices. Vos ex M. Favonio audistis Clodium sibi dixisse, et audistis vivo Clodio, periturum Milonem triduo. Post diem tertium gesta res est quam dixerat. Cum ille non dubitarit aperire quid cogitaret, vos 10
potestis dubitare quid fecerit? xvii. 45. Quem ad modum igitur eum dies non fefellit? Dixi equidem modo. Dictatoris Lanuvini stata sacrificia nosse negoti nihil erat. Vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso quo est profectus die. Itaque 15
antevertit. At quo die? Quo, ut ante dixi, fuit insanissima contio ab ipsius mercenario tribuno plebis concitata: quem diem ille, quam contionem, quos clamores, nisi ad cogitatum facinus approperearet, numquam reliquisset. Ergo illi ne causa quidem 20
itineris, etiam causa manendi: Miloni manendi nulla [facultas], exeundi non causa solum, sed etiam necessitas fuit. Quid? si, ut ille scivit Milonem fore eo die in via, sic Clodium Milo ne suspicari quidem potuit?

46. Primum quaero qui id scire potuerit? quod vos 25
idem in Clodio quaerere non potestis. Ut enim neminem alium nisi T. Patinam, familiarissimum suum, rogasset, scire potuit illo ipso die Lanuvii a dictatore Milone prodi flaminem necesse esse. Sed erant permulti alii, ex quibus id facillime scire posset: [omnes 30
scilicet Lanuvini.] Milo de Clodii reditu unde quaesivit? Quaesierit sane — videte quid vobis largitus servum etiam, ut Q. Arrius, meus amicus, ruperit. Legite testimonia testium veterum. C. Causinius Schola, Interamnas, idem comes Clodi, — cujus

Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, —
 P. Clodium illo die in Albano mansurum fuisse; sed
 subito ei esse nuntiatum Cyrum architectum esse mor-
 tuum, itaque repente Romam constituisse proficisci.

5 Dixit hoc comes item P. Clodi, C. Clodius.

xviii. 47. Videte, iudices, quantae res his testimo-
 niis sint confectae. Primum certe liberatur Milo non
 eo consilio profectus esse, ut insidiaretur in via Clodio:
 quippe, si ille obuius ei futurus omnino non erat.

10 Deinde — non enim video cur non meum quoque
 agam negotium — scitis, iudices, fuisse qui in hac
 rogatione suadenda dicerent Milonis manu caedem
 esse factam, consilio vero majoris alicujus. Me videli-
 cet latronem ac sicarium abjecti homines et perdit
 15 describebant. Jacent suis testibus [ei] qui Clodium
 negant eo die Romam, nisi de Cyro audisset, fuisse
 rediturum. Respiravi, liberatus sum; non vereor ne,
 quod ne suspicari quidem potuerim, videar id cogitasse.

48. Nunc persequar cetera. Nam occurrit illud: 'Igi-
 20 tur ne Clodius quidem de insidiis cogitavit, quoniam
 fuit in Albano mansurus.' Si quidem exiturus ad
 caedem e villa non fuisset. Video enim illum, qui
 dicatur de Cyri morte nuntiasse, non id nuntiasse, sed
 Milonem appropinquare. Nam quid de Cyro nuntia-
 25 ret, quem Clodius Roma proficiscens reliquerat mori-
 entem? Una fui, testamentum simul obsignavi cum
 Clodio: testamentum autem palam fecerat, et illum
 heredem et me scripserat. Quem pridie hora tertia
 animam efflantem reliquisset, eum mortuum postridie
 30 hora decima denique ei nuntiabatur?

xix. 49. Age, sit ita factum. Quae causa cur
 Romam properaret? cur in noctem se coniceret?
 adferebat festinationis, quod heres erat? Pri-
 mo nihil cur properato opus esset: deinde, si
 moriendum erat quod ea nocte consequi
 poteretur, si postridie Romam mane

venisset? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem adventus vitandus potius quam expetendus fuit, sic Miloni, cum insidiator esset, si illum ad urbem nocte accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit. 50. Nemo ei neganti non credidisset, quem esse omnes 5 saluum etiam confitentem volunt. Sustinisset hoc crimen primum ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, cum neque muta solitudo indicasset neque caeca nox ostendisset Milonem; deinde ibi multi ab illo violati, spoliati, bonis expulsi, multi haec etiam 10 timentes in suspicionem caderent, tota denique rea citaretur Etruria. 51. Atque illo die certe Aricia rediens devertit Clodius ad Albanum. Quod ut sciret Milo illum Ariciae fuisse, suspicari tamen debuit eum, etiam si Romam illo die reverti vellet, ad villam 15 suam, quae viam tangeret, deversurum. Cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret, nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset?

Video adhuc constare, iudices, omnia: — Miloni etiam utile fuisse Clodium vivere, illi ad ea quae con- 20 cupierat optatissimum interitum Milonis; odium fuisse illius in hunc acerbissimum, nullum hujus in illum; consuetudinem illius perpetuam in vi inferenda, hujus tantum in repellenda; 52. mortem ab illo denuntiata Miloni et praedicatam palam, nihil umquam auditum 25 ex Milone; profectionis hujus diem illi notum, reditus illius huic ignotum fuisse; hujus iter necessarium, illius etiam potius alienum; hunc prae se tulisse illo die Roma exiturum, illum eo die se dissimulasse rediturum; hunc nullius rei mutasse consilium, illum 30 causam mutandi consili finxisse; huic, si insidiaretur, noctem prope urbem exspectandam, illi, etiam si hunc non timeret, tamen accessum ad urbem nocturnum fuisse metuendum.

xx. 53. Videamus nunc (id quod caput est) locus 35 ad insidias ille ipse, ubi congressi sunt, utri tandem

fuerit aptior. Id vero, iudices, etiam dubitandum et diutius cogitandum est? Ante fundum Clodi, quo in fundo propter insanas illas substructiones facile hominum mille versabantur valentium, edito adversari atque
 5 excelso loco, superiorem se fore putarat Milo, et ob eam rem eum locum ad pugnam potissimum elegerat? an in eo loco est potius exspectatus ab eo qui ipsius loci spe facere impetum cogitarat? Res loquitur ipsa, iudices, quae semper valet plurimum. 54. Si haec
 10 non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen apparet uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in raeda paenulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an comes? Quid minus promptum ad pugnam,
 15 cum paenula inretitus, raeda impeditus, uxore paene constrictus esset? Videte nunc illum, primum egredientem e villa, subito: cur? vesperi: quid necesse est? tarde: qui convenit, praesertim id temporis? Devertit in villam Pompei. Pompeium ut videret?
 20 sciebat in Alsiensi esse: villam ut perspiceret? miliens in ea fuerat. Quid ergo erat? morae et tergiversationes: dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit.

XXI. 55. Age nunc; iter expediti latronis cum Milonis impedimentis compare. Semper ille antea cum
 25 uxore, tum sine ea; numquam nisi in raeda, tum in equo; comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat, etiam cum in castra Etrusca properabat, tum nugarum in comitatu nihil. Milo, qui numquam, tum casu pueros sympho-
 30 nicos uxoris ducebat et ancillarum greges. Ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres. Cur igitur victus est? Quia non semper viator a latrone, non numquam etiam latro a viatore
 35 occiditur: quia, quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius, tamen mulier inciderat in viros. 56. Nec vero

sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum, ut non satis fere esset paratus. Semper [ille] et quantum interesset P. Clodi se perire, et quanto illi odio esset, et quantum ille auderet cogitabat. Quam ob rem vitam suam, quam maximis praemiis propositam et 5 paene addictam sciebat, numquam in periculum sine praesidio et sine custodia proiciebat. Adde casus, adde incertos exitus pugnarum Martemque communem, qui saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto : adde inscitiam pransi, poti, osci- 10 tantis ducis, qui cum a tergo hostem interclusum reliquisset, nihil de ejus extremis comitibus cogitavit, in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantis cum incidisset, haesit in eis poenis, quas ab eo servi fideles pro domini vita expetiverunt. 15

57. Cur igitur eos manu misit? Metuebat scilicet ne indicaretur, ne dolorem perferre non possent, ne tormentis cogerentur occisum esse a servis Milonis in Appia via P. Clodium confiteri. Quid opus est tortore? quid quaeris? Occideritne? occidit. Jure an injuria? 20 nihil ad tortorem : facti enim in eculeo quaestio est, juris in judicio. XXII. Quod igitur in causa quaerendum est, indagamus hic : quod tormentis invenire vis, id fatemur. Manu vero cur miserit, si id potius quaeris, quam cur parum amplis adfecerit praemiis, nescis 25 inimici factum reprehendere. 58. Dixit enim hic idem, qui omnia semper constanter et fortiter, M. Cato, et dixit in turbulenta contione, quae tamen hujus auctoritate placata est, non libertate solum, sed etiam omnibus praemiis dignissimos fuisse, qui domini caput 30 defendissent. Quod enim praemium satis magnum est tam benevolis, tam bonis, tam fidelibus servis, propter quos vivit? Etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem non sanguine et vulneribus suis crudelissimi inimici mentem oculosque satiavit. Quos nisi 35 manu misisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt conser-

vatores domini, ultores sceleris, defensores necis. Hic vero nihil habet in his malis quod minus moleste ferat, quam, etiam si quid ipsi accidat, esse tamen illis meritum praemium persolutum.

- 5 59. Sed quaestiones urgent Milonem, quae sunt habitae nunc in atrio Libertatis. Quibusnam de servis? rogas? de P. Clodi. Quis eos postulavit? Appius. Quis produxit? Appius. Unde? ab Appio. Di boni! quid potest agi severius? [De servis nulla
10 lege quaestio est in dominum nisi de incestu, ut fuit in Clodium.] Proxime deos accessit Clodius, propius quam tum cum ad ipsos penetrarat, cujus de morte tamquam de caerimoniis violatis quaeritur. Sed tamen majores nostri in dominum [de servo] quaeri noluerunt,
15 non quin posset verum inveniri, sed quia videbatur indignum esse et [domini] morte ipsa tristius. In reum de servo accusatoris cum quaeritur, verum inveniri potest? 60. Age vero, quae erat aut qualis quaestio? ‘Heus tu, Rufio’ (verbi causa) ‘cave sis mentiaris. Clodius insidias fecit Miloni?’ ‘Fecit:’ ‘certa crux.’
20 ‘Nullas fecit:’ ‘sperata libertas.’ Quid hac quaestione certius? Subito abrepti in quaestionem, tamen separantur a ceteris et in arcas coniciuntur, ne quis cum eis conloqui possit. Hi centum dies penes accusato-
25 rem cum fuissent, ab eo ipso accusatore producti sunt. Quid hac quaestione dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius?

XXIII. 61. Quod si nondum satis cernitis, cum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura
30 mente atque integra Milonem, nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu perterritum, nulla conscientia exanimatum Romam revertisse, recordamini (per deos immortalis!) quae fuerit celeritas reditus ejus, qui ingressus in forum ardente curia, quae magnitudo animi, qui vol-
35 tus, quae oratio. Neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit; neque senatui modo, sed

etiam publicis praesidiis et armis; neque his tantum, verum etiam ejus potestati, cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat: cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset, nisi causae suae confideret, praesertim omnia 5 audienti, magna metuenti, multa suspicanti, non nulla credenti. Magna vis est conscientiae, judices, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserunt, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint.

10

62. Neque vero sine ratione certa causa Milonis semper a senatu probata est. Videbant enim sapientissimi homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis constantiam. An vero oblitus estis, judices, recenti illo nuntio necis Clodianae, non modo inimico- 15 rum Milonis sermones et opiniones, sed non nullorum etiam imperitorum? Negabant eum Romam esse rediturum. 63. Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut incensus odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur eum tanti mortem P. Clodi putasse, ut aequo 20 animo patria careret, cum sanguine inimici explesset odium suum; sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non dubitaturum fortem virum quin, cum suo periculo salutem populo Romano attulisset, cederet aequo animo [legibus], secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset. Multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur: ‘Erumpet, occupabit aliquem locum, bellum patriae faciet.’ Miseros interdum civis optime de re publica meritos, in quibus homines non modo res 30 praeclarissimas obliviscuntur, sed etiam nefarias suspicantur! 64. Ergo illa falsa fuerunt, quae certe vera exstitissent, si Milo admisisset aliquid quod non posset honeste vereque defendere.

xxiv. Quid? quae postea sunt in eum congesta, 35 quae quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscien-

tia perculissent, ut sustinuit, di immortales ! Sustinuit ?
 immo vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit, quae
 neque maximo animo nocens neque innocens nisi for-
 tissimus vir negligere potuisset ! Scutorum, gladio-
 5 rum, frenorum, pilorumque etiam multitudo apprehendi
 posse indicabatur ; nullum in urbe vicum, nullum
 angiportum esse dicebant, in quo Miloni conducta non
 esset domus ; arma in villam Ocriculanam devecta
 Tiberi, domus in clivo Capitolino scutis referta,
 10 plena omnia malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparato-
 rum : haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, nec
 ante repudiata sunt quam quaesita. 65. Laudabam
 equidem incredibilem diligentiam Cn. Pompei, sed
 dicam ut sentio, iudices. Nimis multa audire cogun-
 15 tur, neque aliter facere possunt, ei quibus tota com-
 missa est res publica. Quin etiam fuit audiendus popa
 Licinius (nescio qui de Circo maximo) servos Milonis,
 apud se ebrios factos, sibi confessos esse de interfici-
 endo Pompeio conjurasse, dein postea se gladio per-
 20 cussus esse ab uno de illis, ne indicaret. Pompeio
 in hortos nuntiavit ; arcessor in primis ; de amicorum
 sententia rem defert ad senatum. Non poteram in
 illius mei patriaeque custodis tanta suspitione non
 metu exanimari ; sed mirabar tamen credi popae, con-
 25 fessionem servorum audiri, vulnus in latere, quod
 acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari.
 66. Verum, ut intellego, cavebat magis Pompeius quam
 timebat, non ea solum quae timenda erant, sed omnia,
 ne vos aliquid timeretis. Oppugnata domus C. Cae-
 30 saris, clarissimi et fortissimi viri, per multas noctis
 horas nuntiabatur. Nemo audierat tam celebri loco,
 nemo senserat : tamen audiebatur. Non poteram Cn.
 Pompeium, praestantissima virtute virum, timidum
 suspicari : diligentiam, tota republica suscepta, nimiam
 35 nullam putabam. Frequentissimo senatu nuper in
 Capitolio senator inventus est qui Milonem cum telo

esse diceret. Nudavit se in sanctissimo templo, quoniam vita talis et civis et viri fidem non faciebat, ut eo tacente res ipsa loqueretur.

xxv. 67. Omnia falsa atque insidiosae ficta comperta sunt. Cum tamen, si metuitur etiam nunc Milo, non 5 jam hoc Clodianum crimen timemus, sed tuas, Cn. Pompei — te enim jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis — tuas, tuas, inquam, suspitiones perhorrescimus: si Milonem times; si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando ali- 10 quid putas; si Italiae dilectus (ut non nulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt), si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si dilecta juvenus quae tuum corpus domumque custodit contra Milonis impetum armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum 15 instituta, parata, intenta sunt, — magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus, et non unius viri vires atque opes judicantur, si quidem in hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est.

68. Sed quis non intellegit omnis tibi rei publicae 20 partis aegras et labantis, ut eas his armis sanares et confirmares, esse commissas? Quod si locus Miloni datus esset, probasset profecto tibi ipsi neminem umquam hominem homini cariorum fuisse quam te sibi; nullum se umquam periculum pro tua dignitate fugisse; 25 cum ipsa illa taeterrima peste se saepissime pro tua gloria contendisse; tribunatum suum ad salutem meam, quae tibi carissima fuisset, consiliis tuis gubernatum; se a te postea defensum in periculo capitis, adjutum in petitione praeturae; duos se habere semper amicissi- 30 mos sperasse, te tuo beneficio, me suo. Quae si non probaret, si tibi ita penitus inhaesisset ista suspitio nullo ut evelli modo posset, si denique Italia a dilectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset inquietura, ne ille haud dubitans cessisset patria, is 35 qui ita natus est et ita consuevit: te, Magne, tamen antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit.

- xxvi. 69. Vide quam sit varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, quam vaga volubilisque fortuna, quantaefidelitates in amicis, quam ad tempus aptae simulationes, quantaef in periculis fugae proximorum, quantaef timi-
5 ditates. Erit, erit illud profecto tempus, et inlucescet aliquando ille dies, cum tu — salutaribus, ut spero, rebus tuis, sed fortasse motu aliquo communium temporum, qui quam crebro accadat experti scire debemus — et amicissimi benevolentiam et gravissimi hominis
10 fidem et unius post homines natos fortissimi viri magnitudinem animi desideres. 70. Quamquam quis hoc credat, Cn. Pompeium, juris publici, moris majorum, rei denique publicae peritissimum, cum senatus ei commiserit ut videret *Ne quid res publica detrimenti cap-*
15 *eret* (quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, etiam nullis armis datis), hunc exercitu, hunc dilectu dato, iudicium expectaturum fuisse in ejus consiliis vindicandis, qui vi iudicia ipsa tolleret? Satis iudicatum est a Pompeio, satis, falso ista conferri in
20 Milonem, qui legem tulit, qua, ut ego sentio, Milonem absolvi a vobis oporteret, ut omnes confitentur, liceret. 71. Quod vero in illo loco atque illis publicorum praesidiorum copiis circumfusus sedet, satis declarat se non terrorem inferre vobis — quid enim minus illo dignum
25 quam cogere ut vos eum condemnetis, in quem animadvertere ipse et more majorum et suo jure posset? sed praesidio esse, ut intellegatis contra hesternam illam contionem licere vobis quod sentiat libere iudicare.
- 30 xxvii. 72. Nec vero me, iudices, Clodianum crimen movet, nec tam sum demens tamque vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, ut nesciam quid de morte Clodi sentiat. De qua, si jam nollem ita diluere crimen, ut dilui, tamen impune Miloni palam clamare ac mentiri
35 gloriose liceret: ‘Occidi, occidi, non Sp. Maelium, qui annona levanda jacturis rei familiaris, quia nimis

amplecti plebem videbatur, in suspicionem incidit regni appetendi; non Ti. Gracchum, qui conlegae magistratum per seditionem abrogavit, quorum interfectores impleverunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria; sed eum — auderet enim dicere, cum patriam 5 periculo suo liberasset — cujus nefandum adulterium in pulvinaribus sanctissimis nobilissimae feminae comprehenderunt; 73. eum cujus supplicio senatus sollemnis religiones expiandas saepe censuit; eum quem cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse L. Lucullus 10 juratus se quaestionibus habitis dixit comperisse; eum qui civem quem senatus, quem populus Romanus, quem omnes gentes urbis ac vitae civium conservatorem judicarant, servorum armis exterminavit; eum qui regna dedit, ademit, orbem terrarum quibuscum voluit 15 paritus est; eum qui, plurimis caedibus in foro factis, singulari virtute et gloria civem domum vi et armis compulit; eum cui nihil umquam nefas fuit, nec in facinore nec in libidine; eum qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis 20 publicis impressam exstingeret; 74. eum denique, cui jam nulla lex erat, nullum civile jus, nulli possessionum termini; qui non calumnia litium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat; qui non 25 solum Etruscos — eos enim penitus contempserat — sed hunc P. Varium, fortissimum atque optimum civem, judicem nostrum, pellere possessionibus armis castrisque conatus est; qui cum architectis et decempedis villas multorum hortosque peragrabat; qui 30 Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminarat suarum; qui, cum ab equite Romano splendido et forti, M. Paconio, non impetrasset ut sibi insulam in lacu Prilio venderet, repente luntribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, domino- 35 que trans ripam inspectante, non dubitavit exstruere

aedificium in alieno; 75. qui huic T. Furfanio, -- cui viro, di immortales! quid enim ego de muliercula Scantia, quid de adolescente P. Apinio dicam? quorum utrique mortem est minitatus, nisi sibi hortorum
5 possessione cessissent, — sed ausum esse Furfanio dicere, si sibi pecuniam, quantam poposcerat, non dedisset, mortuum se in domum ejus inlaturum, qua invidia huic esset tali viro conflagrandum; qui Appium fratrem, hominem mihi conjunctum fidissima gratia,
10 absentem de possessione fundi dejecit; qui parietem sic per vestibulum sororis instituit ducere, sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem non modo vestibulo privaret, sed omni aditu et limine.

xxviii. 76. Quamquam haec quidem jam tolerabilia
15 videbantur, etsi aequabiliter in rem publicam, in privatos, in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos inruebat; sed nescio quo modo jam usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia. Quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea aut de-
20 pellere potuissetis aut ferre? Imperium ille si nactus esset, — omitto socios, exterarum nationes, reges, tetrarchas; vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius immitteret quam in vestras possessiones, vestra tecta, vestras pecunias: — pecunias dico? a liberis (me dius fidiis) et
25 a conjugibus vestris numquam ille effrenatas suas libidines cohibuisset. Fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? servorum exercitus illum in urbe conscripturum fuisse, per quos totam rem publicam resque privatas omnium possideret? 77.
30 Quam ob rem si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius: 'Adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives: P. Clodium interfeci; ejus furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cervicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum
35 jus, aequitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate maneret!' esset vero timendum, quonam modo id

ferret civitas! Nunc enim quis est qui non probet, qui non laudet, qui non unum post hominum memoriam T. Annium plurimum rei publicae profuisse, maxima laetitia populum Romanum, cunctam Italiam, nationes omnis adfecisse et dicat et sentiat? Non 5
 quoque vetera illa populi Romani gaudia quanta fuerint judicare: multas tamen jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, quarum nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit laetitiam nec tantam.
 78. Mandate hoc memoriae, iudices. Spero multa vos 10
 liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros: in eis singulis ita semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil eorum vos visuros fuisse. In spem maximam, et (quem ad modum confido) verissimam sumus adducti, hunc ipsum annum, hoc ipso summo viro consule, compressa hominum licentia, cupiditatibus fractis, legibus et judiciis constitutis, salutarem civitati fore. Num quis est igitur tam demens, qui hoc P. Clodio vivo contingere potuisse arbitretur? Quid? ea quae tenetis, privata atque vestra, dominante homine furioso 20
 quod jus perpetuae possessionis habere potuissent?

XXIX. Non, timeo, iudices, ne odio inimicitiarum mearum inflammatus libentius haec in illum evomere videar quam verius. Etenim si praecipuum esse debebat, tamen ita communis erat omnium ille hostis, 25
 ut in communi odio paene aequaliter versaretur odium meum. Non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum in illo sceleris, quantum exiti fuerit. 79. Quin attendite, iudices. Nempe haec est quaestio de
 P. Clodio. Fingite animis — liberae sunt enim 30
 nostrae cogitationes — quae volunt sic intuentur ut
 in communi quae videmus — fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius
 effigiem huius condicionis meae, si possim
 efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius
 revixerit. Quid vultu extimuiſtis? quonam modo ille 35
 vivus adficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione per-

cussit? Quid! si ipse Cn. Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est ut ea potuerit semper quae nemo praeter illum, si is, inquam, potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodi ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum
 5 putatis potius facturum fuisse? Etiam si propter amicitiam vellet illum ab inferis evocare, propter rem publicam non fecisset. Ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cujus vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis; et de ejus nece lata quaestio est, qui si lege eadem re-
 10 viviscere posset, lata lex numquam esset. Hujus ergo interfecto si esset, in confitendo ab eis poenam timeret quos liberavisset? 80. Graeci homines deorum honores tribuunt eis viris qui tyrannos necaverunt. Quae ego vidi Athenis! quae aliis in urbibus Graeciae!
 15 quas res divinas talibus institutas viris! quos cantus, quae carmina! prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur. Vos tanti conservatorem populi, tanti sceleris ultorem non modo honoribus nullis adficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium rapi patieminis?
 20 Confiteretur, confiteretur, inquam, si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter fecisse se libertatis omnium causa, quod esset ei non confitendum modo, verum etiam praedicandum.

xxx. 81. Etenim si id non negat ex quo nihil petit nisi
 25 ut ignoscatur, dubitaret id fateri ex quo etiam praemia laudis essent petenda? nisi vero gratus putat esse vobis sui se capitis quam vestri defensorem fuisse, cum praesertim [in] ea confessione, si grati esse velletis, honores adsequeretur amplissimos. Si factum
 30 non probaretur — quamquam qui potest scire cuiquam non probari? — sed tamen minus fortis viri virtus civibus grata cecidisset, magno amittente constantique cederet ex ingrata civitate. Nam quid esset ingratus quam laetari ceteros, fugere eum solum propter
 35 quem ceteri laetarentur? 82. Quamquam hoc animo semper omnes fuimus in patriae proditoribus

opprimendis, ut, quoniam nostra futura esset gloria, periculum quoque et invidiam nostram putaremus. Nam quae mihi ipsi tribuenda laus esset, cum tantum in consulatu meo pro vobis ac liberis vestris ausus essem, si id, quod conabar sine maximis dimicationibus meis me esse ausurum arbitrarer? Quae mulier sceleratum ac perniciosum civem interficere non auderet, si periculum non timeret? Proposita invidia, morte, poena, qui nihilo segnius rem publicam defendit, is vir vere putandus est. Populi grati est praemiis adficere bene meritos de re publica civis; viri fortis ne suppliciis quidem moveri ut fortiter fecisse paeniteat. 10
83. Quam ob rem uteretur eadem confessione T. Annius qua Ahala, qua Nasica, qua Opimius, qua Marius, qua nosmet ipsi; et, si grata res publica esset, laetaretur: si ingrata, tamen in gravi fortuna conscientia sua niteretur. 15

Sed hujus benefici gratiam, judices, fortuna populi Romani et vestra felicitas et di immortales sibi deberi putant. Nec vero quisquam aliter arbitrari potest, 20 nisi qui nullam vim esse ducit numenve divinum; quem neque imperi nostri magnitudo neque sol ille nec caeli signorumque motus nec vicissitudines rerum atque ordines movent, neque (id quod maximum est) majorum sapientia, qui sacra, qui caerimonias, 25 qui auspicia et ipsi sanctissime coluerunt, et nobis suis posteris prodiderunt. xxxI. 84. Est, est profecto illa vis: neque in his corporibus atque in hac imbecillitate nostra inest quiddam quod vigeat et sentiat, et non inest in hoc tanto naturae tam praeclaro motu. Nisi 30 forte idcirco non putant, quia non apparet nec cernitur: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem qua sapimus, qua providemus, qua haec ipsa agimus ac dicimus, videre aut plane qualis aut ubi sit sentire possimus. Ea vis igitur ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huic urbi 35 felicitates atque opes attulit, illam perniciem exstinxit

ac sustulit; cui primum mentem iniecit, ut vi irritare ferroque lacescere fortissimum virum auderet, vincereturque ab eo, quem si vicisset habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam.

- 5 85. Non est humano consilio, ne mediocri quidem, judices, deorum immortalium cura, res illa perfecta. Religiones me hercule ipsae, quae illam beluam cadere viderunt, commosse se videntur, et jus in illo suum retinuisse. Vos enim jam, Albani tumuli atque luci,
 10 vos, inquam, imploro atque obtestor; vosque, Albanorum obrutae arae, sacrorum populi Romani sociae et aequales, quas ille praeceps amentia, caesis prostratisque sanctissimis lucis, substructionum insanis molibus oppresserat. Vestrae tum [arae] vestrae religiones
 15 viguerunt; vestra vis valuit, quam ille omni scelere polluerat. Tuque ex tuo edito monte, Latiaris sancte Juppiter, cujus ille lacus, nemora finisque saepe omni nefario stupro et scelere macularat, aliquando ad eum poeniendum oculos aperuisti. Vobis illae, vobis vestro
 20 in conspectu serae, sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt. 86. Nisi forte hoc etiam casu factum esse dicemus, ut ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae deae, quod est in fundo T. Sergi Galli, in primis honesti et ornati adolescentis, ante ipsam, inquam, Bonam deam,
 25 cum proelium commisisset, primum illud vulnus acciperet, quo taeterrimam mortem obiret; ut non absolutus iudicio illo nefario videretur, sed ad hanc insignem poenam reservatus. xxxii. Nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus iniecit amen-
 30 tiam, ut sine imaginibus, sine cantu atque ludis, sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, sine laudationibus, sine funere, oblitus cruore et luto, spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, cui cedere inimici etiam solent, ambureretur abjectus. Non fuisse credo fas clarissimorum virorum
 35 formas illi taeterrimo parricidae aliquid decoris adferre, neque ullo in loco potius mortem ejus lacerari quam in quo vita esset damnata.

87. Dura (me dius fidius) mihi jam Fortuna populi Romani et crudelis videbatur, quae tot annos illum in hanc rem publicam insultare pateretur. Polluerat stupro sanctissimas religiones, senatus gravissima decreta perfregerat, pecunia se a iudicibus palam redem- 5 erat, vexarat in tribunatu senatum, omnium ordinum consensu pro salute rei publicae gesta resciderat, me patria expulerat, bona diripuerat, domum incenderat, liberos, conjugem meam vexarat, Cn. Pompeio nefarium bellum indixerat, magistratuum privatorum- 10 que caedis effecerat, domum mei fratris incenderat, vastarat Etruriam, multos sedibus ac fortunis ejece- rat. Instabat, urgebat. Capere ejus amentiam civitas, Italia, provinciae, regna non poterant. Incidebantur jam domi leges, quae nos servis nostris addicerent. 15 Nihil erat cuiusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret. 88. Obstabat ejus cogitationibus nemo praeter Milonem. Illum ipsum, qui obstare poterat, novo reditu in gratiam quasi devinctum arbitrabatur : Caesaris potentiam 20 suam esse dicebat : bonorum animos in meo casu contempserat : Milo unus urgebat.

xxxiii. Hic di immortales, ut supra dixi, mentem illi perduto ac furioso dederunt, ut huic faceret insidias. Aliter perire pestis illa non potuit : numquam illum 25 res publica suo jure esset ulta. Senatus (credo) praetorem eum circumscripsisset. Ne cum solebat quidem id facere, in privato eodem hoc aliquid profecerat. 89. An consules in praetore coercendo fortes fuissent? Primum, Milone occiso habuisset suos consules : deinde 30 quis in eo praetore consul fortis esset, per quem tribunum virtutem consularem crudelissime vexatam esse meminisset? Oppressisset omnia, possideret, teneret : lege nova [quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquis legibus Clodianis] servos nostros libertos suos fecisset : 35 postremo, nisi eum di immortales in eam mentem

impulissent, ut homo effeminatus fortissimum virum conaretur occidere, hodie rem publicam nullam haberetis. 90. An ille praetor, ille vero consul, — si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tam diu et
 5 consulum ejus exspectare potuissent, — ille denique vivus mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus, uno ex suis satellitibus [Sex. Clodio] duce, curiam incenderit? Quo quid miserius, quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus? Templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consili
 10 publici, caput urbis, aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab universo populo concessam uni ordini, inflammari, excindi, funestari? neque id fieri a multitudine imperita — quamquam esset miserum id ipsum — sed ab uno? Qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor
 15 pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abiecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat. 91. Et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia! et qui ab eo spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit
 20 cadaveri curia! Excitate, excitate ipsum, si potestis, a mortuis. Frangetis impetum vivi, cujus vix sustinetis furias insepulti? Nisi vero sustinuistis eos qui cum facibus ad curiam cucurrerunt, cum falcibus ad Castoris, cum gladiis toto foro volitarunt. Caedi
 25 vidistis populum Romanum, contionem gladiis disturbati, cum audiretur silentio M. Caelius, tribunus plebis, vir et in re publica fortissimus, et in suscepta causa firmissimus, et bonorum voluntati et auctoritati senatus deditus, et in hac Milonis sive invidia sive
 30 fortuna singulari, divina et incredibili fide.

xxxiv. 92. Sed jam satis multa de causa: extra causam etiam nimis fortasse multa. Quid restat nisi ut orem obtesterque vos, iudices, ut eam misericordiam tribuatis fortissimo viro, quam ipse non implorat,
 35 ego etiam repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco? Nolite, si in nostro omnium fletu nullam lacrimam

aspeexistis Milonis, si voltum semper eundem, si vocem, si orationem stabilem ac non mutatam videtis, hoc minus ei parcere: haud scio an multo sit etiam adjuvandus magis. Etenim si in gladiatoriiis pugnis et infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna timidos atque supplices et ut vivere liceat obsecrantis etiam odisse solemus, fortis atque animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentis servare cupimus, eorumque nos magis miseret qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt quam qui illam efflagitant, — quanto hoc magis in fortissimis civibus facere debemus? 93. Me quidem, iudices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, quas audio adsidue et quibus intersum cotidie. ‘Valeant,’ inquit, ‘valeant cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati: stet haec urbs praeclara mihique patria carissima, quoquo modo erit merita de me. Tranquilla re publica mei cives, quoniam mihi cum illis non licet, sine me ipsi, sed propter me tamen perfruantur. Ego cedam atque abibo: si mihi bona re publica frui non licuerit, at carebo mala, et quam primum tetigero bene moratam et liberam civitatem, in ea conquiescam. 94. O frustra,’ inquit, ‘mihi suscepti labores! O spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! Ego cum tribunus plebis re publica oppressa me senatui dedissem, quem extinctum acceperam, equitibus Romanis, quorum vires erant debiles, bonis viris, qui omnem auctoritatem Clodianis armis abjecerant, mihi umquam bonorum praesidium defuturum putarem? ego cum te’ — mecum enim saepissime loquitur — ‘patriae reddidissem, mihi putarem in patria non futurum locum? Ubi nunc senatus est, quem secuti sumus? ubi equites Romani illi [illi],’ inquit, ‘tui? ubi studia municipiorum? ubi Italiae voces? ubi denique tua illa, M. Tulli, quae plurimis fuit auxilio, vox atque defensio? mihine ea soli, qui pro te totiens morti me obtuli, nihil potest opitulari?’

xxxv. 95. Nec vero haec, iudices, ut ego nunc, flens, sed hoc eodem loquitur vultu quo videtis. Negat enim, negat ingratis civibus fecisse se quae fecerit; timidis et omnia circumspicientibus pericula
 5 non negat. Plebem et infimam multitudinem, quae P. Clodio duce fortunae vestrae imminerebat, eam, quod tutior esset vestra vita, se fecisse commemorat ut non modo virtute flecteret, sed etiam tribus suis patrimoniis deleniret; nec timet ne, cum plebem muneribus pla-
 10 carit, vos non conciliarit meritis in rem publicam singularibus. Senatus erga se benevolentiam temporibus his ipsis saepe esse perspectam, vestras vero et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, studia, sermones, quemcumque cursum fortuna dederit, se secum abla-
 15 turum esse dicit. 96. Meminit etiam sibi vocem praecoris modo defuisse, quam minime desideravit; populi vero cunctis suffragiis, quod unum cupierit, se consulem declaratum: nunc denique, si adeo contra se sint futura, sibi facinoris suspicionem, quod facti crimen
 20 obstare. Addit haec, quae certe vera sunt: fortis et sapientis viros non tam praemia sequi solere recte factorum, quam ipsa recte facta; se nihil in vita nisi praeclarissime fecisse, si quidem nihil sit praestabilius viro quam periculis patriam liberare; beatos esse quibus
 25 ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus. 97. nec tamen eos miseros qui beneficio civis suos viderint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemiis virtutis, si esset habenda ratio praemiorum, amplissimum esse praemium gloriam: esse hanc unam quae brevitatem vitae posteritatis memoria
 30 consolaretur; quae efficeret ut absentes adessemus, mortui viveremus; hanc denique esse, cujus gradibus etiam in caelum homines viderentur ascendere. 98. 'De me,' inquit, 'semper populus Romanus, semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas. Quin hoc tempore ipso, cum omnes a
 35 meis inimicis faces invidiae meae subiciantur, tamen

omni in hominum coetu gratiis agendis et gratulationibus habendis et omni sermone celebramur.' Omitto Etruriae festos et actos et institutos dies: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodi, et (opinor) altera. Quā fines imperi populi Romani sunt, eā non solum 5 fama jam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit. Quam ob rem 'Ubi corpus hoc sit non,' inquit, 'laboro, quoniam omnibus in terris et jam versatur et semper habitabit nominis mei gloria.'

xxxvi. 99. Haec tu mecum saepe his absentibus, 10 sed isdem audientibus haec ego tecum, Milo: 'Te quidem, cum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum; sed, quo est ista magis divina virtus, eo majore a te dolore divellor. Nec vero, si mihi eriperis, reliqua est illa tamen ad consolandum querella, ut eis irasci 15 possim, a quibus tantum vulnus accepero. Non enim inimici mei tamen mihi eripient, sed amicissimi; non male aliquando de me meriti, sed semper optime.' Nullum unquam super injurias, mihi tantum dolorem inuretis — etsi quis potest esse tantus? — sed ne hunc quidem 20 ipsum, ut obliviscar quanti me semper feceritis. Quae si vos cepit oblivio, aut si in me aliquid offendistis, cur non id meo capite potius luitur quam Milonis? Praeclare enim vixero, si quid mihi acciderit prius quam hoc tantum mali videro. 100. Nunc me una consolatio 25 sustentat, quod tibi, T. Anni, nullum a me amoris, nullum studi, nullum pietatis officium defuit. Ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi; ego meum saepe corpus et vitam objeci armis inimicorum tuorum; ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci; bona, for- 30 tunas meas ac liberorum meorum in communionem tuorum temporum contuli: hoc denique ipso die, si quae vis est parata, si quae dimicatio capitis futura, depono. Quid jam restat? Quid habeo quod faciam pro tuis in me meritis, nisi ut eam fortunam, quaecum- 35 que erit tua, ducam meam? Non recuso, non abnuo;

vosque obsecro, iudices, ut vestra beneficia, quae in me contulistis, aut in hujus salute augeatis, aut in ejusdem exitio occasura esse videatis.

- xxxvii. 101. His lacrimis non movetur Milo. Est
 5 quodam incredibili robore animi. Exsilium ibi esse putat, ubi virtuti non sit locus; mortem naturae finem esse, non poenam. Sed hic ea mente qua natus est. Quid vos, iudices? quo tandem animo eritis? Memoriam Milonis retinebitis, ipsum eicietis? et erit
 10 dignior locus in terris ullus qui hanc virtutem excipiat, quam hic qui procreavit? Vos, vos appello, fortissimi viri, qui multum pro re publica sanguinem effudistis: vos in viri et in civis invicti appello periculo, centuriones, vosque milites: vobis non modo inspectantibus,
 15 sed etiam armatis et huic iudicio praesidentibus, haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, proicietur? 102. O me miserum! O me infelicem! Revocare tu me in patriam, Milo, potuisti per hos: ego te in patria per eosdem retinere non potui. Quid
 20 respondebo liberis meis, qui te parentem alterum putant? Quid tibi, Quinte frater, qui nunc abes, consorti mecum temporum illorum? Mene non potuisse Milonis salutem tueri per eosdem, per quos nostram ille servasset? At in qua causa non potuisse? quae est
 25 grata gentibus . . . non potuisse? eis qui maxime P. Clodi morte acquirerunt: quo deprecante? me. 103. Quodnam ego concepi tantum scelus, aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi, iudices, cum illa indicia communis exiti indagavi, patefeci, protuli, exstinxi?
 30 Omnes in me meosque redundant ex fonte illo dolores. Quid me reducem esse voluistis? an ut inspectante me expellerentur ei per quos essem restitutus? Nolite, obsecro vos, acerbiorum mihi pati reditum esse, quam fuerit ille ipse discessus. Nam qui possum putare me
 35 restitutum esse, si distrahar ab his, per quos restitutus sum?

xxxviii. Utinam di immortales fecissent — pace tua, patria, dixerim; metuo enim ne scelerate dicam in te quod pro Milone dicam pie — utinam P. Clodius non modo viveret, sed etiam praetor, consul, dictator esset, potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem! 104. O di 5 immortales! fortem et a vobis, iudices, conservandum virum! ‘Minime, minime,’ inquit. ‘Immo vero poenas ille debitas luerit: nos subeamus, si ita necesse est, non debitas.’ Hicine vir, patriae natus, usquam nisi in patria morietur? aut, si forte, pro patria? 10 Hujus vos animi monumenta retinebitis, corporis in Italia nullum sepulcrum esse patiemini? Hunc sua quisquam sententia ex hac urbe expellet, quem omnes urbes expulsum a vobis ad se vocabunt? 105. O terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit: hanc 15 ingratham, si ejecerit; miseram, si amiserit!

Sed finis sit: neque enim prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat. Vos oro obtestorque, iudices, ut in sentiis ferendis, quod sentietis id audeatis. Vestram virtutem, justitiam, 20 fidem, mihi credite, is maxime probabit, qui in iudiciis legendis optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque elegit.

THE PARDON OF MARCELLUS.

B. C. 46.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (consul B. C. 51) had been an honest but active and bitter partisan of the Senate in the struggle which finally broke out in civil war. It was he who introduced the several decrees which set a limit to Cæsar's power, and put him in the attitude of a public enemy. After the defeat at Pharsalia, and the death of Pompey, he still refused to make terms with the victor, but remained in voluntary exile at Mitylene. When, contrary to the general fear, no massacre or proscription followed Cæsar's victory, his friends were encouraged to hope for a full pardon; and, in the summer of B. C. 46, in a meeting of the Senate, Cæsar was openly entreated in his behalf. In reply, the dictator reminded the senators of the intense and persistent hostility of Marcellus; but added, that he would not stand in the way if the Senate desired his restoration. The senators were then, in regular form, called up for the expression of their wishes; and, when it came to Cicero's name, he expressed the formal thanks of the body in the following speech. It is remarkable — especially in contrast to the language which Cicero used two years later — for the tone of its eulogy of Cæsar, and for the hope it expresses of an era of good feeling and a restored republic.

Marcellus set out for Rome, but never arrived. He was assassinated at the Piræus, and buried in the Academy near Athens. (See the letter of Sulpicius, *Fam.* iv. 12.)

DIUTURNI silenti, patres conscripti, quo eram his
temporibus usus — non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore, partim verecundia — finem hodiernus dies attulit, idemque initium quae vellem quaeque sentirem
5 meo pristino more dicendi. Tantam enim mansuetudinem, tam inusitatam inauditamque clementiam, tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum, tam denique incredibilem sapientiam ac paene divinam, tacitus praeterire nullo modo possum. 2. M. enim
10 Marcello vobis, patres conscripti, reique publicae reddito, non illius solum, sed etiam meam vocem et

auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto. Dolebam enim, patres conscripti, et vehementer angebar, virum talem, cum in eadem causa in qua ego fuisset, non in eadem esse fortuna; nec mihi persuadere poteram, nec fas esse ducebam, 5 versari me in nostro vetere curriculo, illo aemulo atque imitatore studiorum ac laborum meorum, quasi quodam socio a me et comite, distracto.

Ergo et mihi meae pristinae vitae consuetudinem, C. Caesar, interclusam aperuisti, et his omnibus ad 10 bene de [omni] re publica sperandum quasi signum aliquod sustulisti. 3. Intellectum est enim mihi quidem in multis, et maxime in me ipso, sed paulo ante [in] omnibus, cum M. Marcellum senatui rei-que publicae concessisti, commemoratis praesertim 15 offensionibus, te auctoritatem hujus ordinis dignitatemque rei publicae tuis vel doloribus vel suspicionibus anteferre. Ille quidem fructum omnis ante actae vitae hodierno die maximum cepit, cum summo consensu senatus, tum judicio tuo gravissimo et maximo. Ex 20 quo profecto intellegis quanta in dato beneficio sit laus, cum in accepto sit tanta gloria. Est vero fortunatus ille, cujus ex salute non minor paene ad omnis quam ad ipsum ventura sit laetitia pervenerit. 4. Quod quidem ei merito atque optimo jure contigit. 25 Quis enim est illo aut nobilitate aut probitate aut optimarum artium studio aut innocentia aut ullo laudis genere praestantior?

II. Nullius tantum flumen est ingeni, nullius dicendi aut scribendi tanta vis, tanta copia, quae non dicam 30 exornare, sed enarrare, C. Caesar, res tuas gestas possit. Tamen adfirmo, et hoc pace dicam tua, nullam in his esse laudem ampliorem quam eam quam hodierno die consecutus es. 5. Soleo saepe ante oculos ponere, idque libenter crebris usurpare sermo- 35 nibus, omnis nostrorum imperatorum, omnis exterarum

gentium potentissimorumque populorum, omnis clarissimorum regum res gestas, cum tuis nec contentionum magnitudine nec numero proeliorum nec varietate regionum nec celeritate conficiendi nec dissimilitudine
5 bellorum posse conferri; nec vero disjunctissimas terras citius passibus cujusquam potuisse peragrari, quam tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt. 6. Quae quidem ego nisi ita magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cujusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit,
10 amens sim: sed tamen sunt alia majora. Nam bellicas laudes solent quidam extenuare verbis, easque detrahare ducibus, communicare cum multis, ne propriae sint imperatorum. Et certe in armis militum virtus, locorum opportunitas, auxilia sociorum, classes,
15 commeatus multum juvant: maximam vero partem quasi suo jure Fortuna sibi vindicat, et quicquid prospere gestum est, id paene omne ducit suum. 7. At vero hujus gloriae, C. Caesar, quam es paulo ante adeptus, socium habes neminem: totum hoc quantum-
20 cumque est (quod certe maximum est) totum est, inquam, tuum. Nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit: quin etiam illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in istius societatem gloriae se non offert: tibi cedit;
25 tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur. Numquam enim temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, neque ad consilium casus admittitur.

III. 8. Domuisti gentis immanitate barbaras, multitudine innumerabilis, locis infinitas, omni copiarum
30 genere abundantis: sed tamen ea vicisti, quae et naturam et condicionem ut vinci possent habebant. Nulla est enim tanta vis, quae non ferro et viribus debilitari frangique possit. Animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, adversarium
35 nobilitate, ingenio, virtute praestantem non modo extollere jacentem, sed etiam amplificare ejus pristinam

dignitatem, haec qui facit, non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo judico. 9. Itaque, C. Caesar, bellicae tuae laudes celebrabuntur illae quidem non solum nostris, sed paene omnium gentium litteris atque linguis, nec ulla umquam aetas de tuis 5 laudibus conticescet. Sed tamen ejus modi res nescio quo modo etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur et tubarum sono. At vero cum aliquid clementer, mansuete, juste, moderate, sapienter factum—in iracundia praesertim, quae est inimica consilio, et in victoria, quae natura insolens et superba 10 est—audimus aut legimus, quo studio incendimur, non modo in gestis rebus, sed etiam in fictis, ut eos saepe, quos numquam vidimus, diligamus! 10. Te vero, quem praesentem intuemur, cujus mentem sensusque et os cernimus, ut, quicquid belli fortuna reliquum rei publicae fecerit, id esse salvum velis, quibus laudibus efferemus? quibus studiis prosequemur? qua benevolentia complectemur? Parietes (me dius fidius) ut mihi videtur hujus curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, 20 quod brevi tempore futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus. IV. Equidem cum C. Marcelli, viri optimi et commemorabili pietate praediti, lacrimas modo vobiscum viderem, omnium Marcello- rum meum pectus memoria obfudit, quibus tu etiam 25 mortuis, M. Marcello conservato, dignitatem suam reddidisti, nobilissimamque familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti. 11. Hunc tu igitur diem tuis maximis et innumerabilibus gratulationibus jure antepones. Haec enim res unius est pro- 30 pria C. Caesaris: ceterae duce te gestae magnae illae quidem, sed tamen multo magnoque comitatu. Hujus autem rei tu idem es et dux et comes: quae quidem tanta est, ut tropaeis et monumentis tuis adlatura finem sit aetas,—nihil est enim opere et manu factum, quod non [aliquando] conficiat et consumat 35

vetustas : — 12. at haec [tua justitia et lenitas animi] florescet cotidie magis, ita ut quantum tuis operibus diuturnitas detrahet, tantum adferat laudibus. Et ceteros quidem omnis victores bellorum civilium jam
5 ante aequitate et misericordia viceras : hodierno vero die te ipsum vicisti. Vereor ut hoc, quod dicam, perinde intellegi possit auditum atque ipse cogitans sentio : ipsam victoriam vicisse videris, cum ea quae illa erat adepta victis remisisti. Nam cum ipsius victoriae
10 condicione omnes victi occidissemus, clementiae tuae judicio conservati sumus. Recte igitur unus invictus es, a quo etiam ipsius victoriae condicio visque devicta est.

v. 13. Atque hoc C. Caesaris judicium, patres con-
15 scripti, quam late pateat attendite. Omnes enim, qui ad illa arma fato sumus nescio quo rei publicae misero funestoque compulsi, etsi aliqua culpa tenemur erroris humani, scelere certe liberati sumus. Nam cum M. Marcellum deprecantibus vobis rei publicae conserva-
20 vit, me et mihi et item rei publicae, nullo deprecante, reliquos amplissimos viros et sibi ipsos et patriae reddidit : quorum et frequentiam et dignitatem hoc ipso in consessu videtis. Non ille hostis induxit in curiam, sed judicavit a plerisque ignoratione potius et falso
25 atque inani metu quam cupiditate aut crudelitate bellum esse susceptum. 14. Quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendum putavi, semperque dolui non modo pacem, sed etiam orationem civium pacem flagitantium repudiari. Neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam
30 secutus sum arma civilia ; semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato consilio, non publico ; tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit, ut nulla non modo cupiditate, sed ne spe quidem,
35 prudens et sciens tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. 15. Quod quidem meum consilium minime

obscurum fuit. Nam et in hoc ordine integra re multa de pace dixi, et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Ex quo nemo jam erit tam injustus existimator rerum, qui dubitet quæ Cæsar de bello voluntas fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservan-
dos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit iratior. Atque id minus mirum fortasse tum, cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli: qui vero victor pacis auctores diligit, is profecto declarat se maluisse non dimicare
quam vincere.

10

vi. 16. Atque hujus quidem rei M. Marcello sum testis. Nostri enim sensus ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant. Quotiens ego eum et quanto cum dolore vidi, cum insolentiam certorum hominum tum etiam ipsius victoriae ferocitatem exti-
mescentem! Quo gratior tua liberalitas, C. Cæsar, nobis, qui illa vidimus, debet esse. Non enim jam causae sunt inter se, sed victoriae comparandae.

15

17. Vidimus tuam victoriam proeliorum exitu terminatam: gladium vagina vacuum in urbe non vidimus. Quos amisimus civis, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae; ut dubitare debeat nemo quin multos, si fieri posset, C. Cæsar ab inferis excitaret, quoniam ex eadem acie conservat quos potest. Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam (id quod omnes ve-
rebamur) nimis iracundam futuram fuisse victoriam.

25

18. Quidam enim non modo armatis, sed interdum etiam otiosis minabantur; nec quid quisque sensisset, sed ubi fuisset cogitandum esse dicebant: ut mihi quidem videantur di immortales, etiam si poenas a
populo Romano ob aliquod delictum expetiverunt, qui civile bellum tantum et tam luctuosum excitaverunt, vel placati jam vel satiati aliquando, omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse.

30

19. Qua re gaude tuo isto tam excellenti bono, et
fruere cum fortuna et gloria, tum etiam natura et mo-

35

ribus tuis : ex quo quidem maximus est fructus jucunditasque sapienti. Cetera cum tua recordabere, etsi persaepe virtuti, tamen plerumque felicitati tuae gratulabere : de nobis, quos in re publica tecum simul
5 esse voluisti, quotiens cogitabis, totiens de maximis tuis beneficiis, totiens de incredibili liberalitate, totiens de singulari sapientia tua cogitabis : quae non modo summa bona, sed nimirum audebo vel sola dicere. Tantus est enim splendor in laude vera, tanta in magnitudine animi et consili dignitas, ut haec a virtute
10 donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur.
20. Noli igitur in conservandis bonis viris defetigari — non cupiditate praesertim aliqua aut pravitate lapsis, sed opinione officii stulta fortasse, certe non im-
15 proba, et specie quadam rei publicae : non enim tua culpa est si te aliqui timuerunt, contraque summa laus, quod minime timendum fuisse senserunt.

VII. 21. Nunc venio ad gravissimam querelam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi
20 magis quam cum omnibus civibus tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est : quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo verbis. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio est, ut si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimis timidus quam pa-
25 rum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne? — tametsi qui magis sunt tui quam quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti? — an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? Non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus,
30 hujus vitam non anteponat suae. An si nihil tui cogitant sceleris, cavendum est ne quid inimici? Qui? omnes enim, qui fuerunt, aut sua pertinacia vitam amiserunt, aut tua misericordia retinuerunt; ut aut nulli supersint de inimicis, aut qui fuerunt sint ami-
35 cissimi. 22. Sed tamen cum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint et tanti recessus, augeamus sane

suspicionem tuam; simul enim augebimus diligentiam. Nam quis est omnium tam ignarus rerum, tam rudis in re publica, tam nihil umquam nec de sua nec de communi salute cogitans, qui non intellegat tua salute contineri suam, et ex unius tua vita pendere omnium? 5 Equidem de te dies noctisque (ut debeo) cogitans, casus dumtaxat humanos et incertos eventus valetudinis et naturae communis fragilitatem extimesco; doleoque, cum res publica immortalis esse debeat, eam in unius mortalis anima consistere. 23. Si vero ad 10 humanos casus incertosque motus valetudinis sceleris etiam accedit insidiarumque consensus, quem deum, si cupiat, posse opitulari rei publicae credamus?

VIII. Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, uni, quae jacere sentis, belli ipsius impetu, quod necesse 15 fuit, perculsa atque prostrata: constituenda judicia, revocanda fides, comprimendae libidines, propaganda suboles: omnia, quae dilapsa jam diffluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. 24. Non fuit recusandum in tanto civili bello, tanto animorum ardore et armorum, quin quassata res publica, quicumque belli even- 20 tus fuisset, multa perderet et ornamenta dignitatis et praesidia stabilitatis suae; multaque uterque dux faceret armatus, quae idem togatus fieri prohibuisset. Quae quidem tibi nunc omnia belli volnera sananda 25 sunt, quibus praeter te nemo mederi potest. 25. Itaque illam tuam praeclarissimam et sapientissimam vocem invitatus audivi: 'Satis diu vel naturae vixi vel gloriae.' Satis, si ita vis, fortasse naturae, addo etiam, si placet, gloriae: at, quod maximum est, patriae certe parum. 30 Qua re omitte istam, quaeso, doctorum hominum in contemnenda morte prudentiam: noli nostro periculo esse sapiens. Saepe enim venit ad aures meas, te idem istud nimis crebro dicere, tibi satis te vixisse. Credo: sed tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres, aut si 35 tibi etiam soli natus esses. Omnium salutem civium

cunctamque rem publicam res tuae gestae complexae sunt: tantum abes a perfectione maximorum operum, ut fundamenta nondum quae cogitas jeceris. Hic tu modum vitae tuae non salute rei publicae, sed aequi-
5 tate animi definies? Quid, si istud ne gloriae tuae quidem satis est? cujus te esse avidissimum, quamvis sis sapiens, non negabis. 26. Parumne igitur, inquires, magna relinquemus? Immo vero aliis quamvis multis satis, tibi uni parum. Quicquid est enim,
10 quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum, cum est aliquid amplius. Quod si rerum tuarum immortalium, C. Caesar, hic exitus futurus fuit, ut devictis adversariis rem publicam in eo statu relinqueres in quo nunc est, vide, quaeso, ne tua divina virtus admirationis
15 plus sit habitura quam gloriae: si quidem gloria est inlustris ac pervagata magnorum vel in suos vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum.

IX. 27. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est: hic restat actus, in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam con-
20 stituas, eaque tu in primis summa tranquillitate et otio perfruare: tum te, si voles, cum et patriae quod debes solveris, et naturam ipsam expleveris satietate vivendi, satis diu vixisse dicito. Quid est enim [omnino] hoc ipsum diu, in quo est aliquid extremum?
25 quod cum venit, omnis voluptas praeterita pro nihilo est quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit: semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. 28. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda
30 est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur. Illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigebit memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet, quae quidem quae miretur jam pridem multa habet:
35 nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescent posterius certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum,

Nilum, pugnās innumerabilis, incredibilis victorias, monimenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos. 29. Sed nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis et institutis erit, vagabitur modo tuum nomen longe atque late: sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habebit. Erit inter eos etiam qui nascentur, sicut inter nos fuit, magna dissensio, cum alii laudibus ad caelum res tuas gestas efferent, alii fortasse aliquid requirent, idque vel maximum, nisi belli civilis incendium salute patriae restinxeris, ut illud fati fuisse videatur, hoc consili. Servi igitur eis etiam iudicibus, qui multis post saeculis de te iudicabunt, et quidem haud scio an incorruptius quam nos. Nam et sine amore et sine cupiditate et rursus sine odio et sine invidia iudicabunt. 30. Id autem etiam si tum ad te, ut quidam falso putant, non pertinebit, nunc certe pertinet esse te talem, ut tuas laudes obscuratura nulla umquam sit oblivio.

x. Diversae voluntates civium fuerunt, distractaeque sententiae. Non enim consiliis solum et studiis, sed armis etiam et castris dissidebamus. Erat enim obscuritas quaedam; erat certamen inter clarissimos duces: multi dubitabant quid optimum esset, multi quid sibi expediret, multi quid deceret, non nulli etiam quid liceret. 31. Perfuncta res publica est hoc misero fatalique bello: vicit is, qui non fortuna inflammaret odium suum, sed bonitate leniret; neque omnis quibus iratus esset, eosdem [etiam] exsilio aut morte dignos iudicaret. Arma ab aliis posita, ab aliis erepta sunt. Ingratus est injustusque civis, qui, armorum periculo liberatus, arimū tamen retinet armatum; ut etiam ille melior sit qui in acie cecidit, qui in causa animam profudit. Quae enim pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest. 32. Sed jam omnis fracta dissensio est armis, exstincta aequitate victoris: restat ut omnes unum velint, qui modo habent aliquid non solum sapientiae, sed etiam sanitatis. Nisi te, C.

Caesar, salvo, et in ista sententia qua cum antea tum hodie vel maxime usus es manente, salvi esse non possumus. Qua re omnes te, qui haec salva esse volumus, et hortamur et obsecramus, ut vitae tuae et salutis
5 consulas; omnesque tibi, ut pro aliis etiam loquar quod de me ipse sentio, quoniam subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit, non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur.

- 10 XI. 33. Sed, ut unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, — maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar, majores etiam habemus. Nam omnes idem sentiunt, quod ex omnium precibus et lacrimis sentire potuisti: sed quia non est omnibus stantibus ne-
15 cesse dicere, a me certe dici volunt, cui necesse est quodam modo, et quod fieri decet — M. Marcello a te huic ordini populoque Romano et rei publicae reddito — fieri id intellego. Nam laetari omnis non de unius solum, sed de communi omnium salute sentio.
- 20 34. Quod autem summae benevolentiae est, quae mea erga illum omnibus semper nota fuit, ut vix C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, praeter eum quidem cederem nemini, cum id sollicitudine, cura, labore
25 tam diu praestiterim, quam diu est de illius salute dubitatum, certe hoc tempore, magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus liberatus, praestare debeo. Itaque, C. Caesar, sic tibi gratias ago, ut omnibus me rebus a te non conservato solum, sed etiam ornato, tamen ad tua in me unum innumerabilia merita, quod fieri jam posse
30 non arbitrabar, maximus hoc tuo facto cumulus accesserit.

PLEA FOR LIGARIUS.

B. C. 46.

THOUGH the case of Ligarius is of no importance in itself, the speech of Cicero in his defence ranks among the first of his orations in rhetorical merit; and is interesting, besides, for the glimpse it gives of the state of feeling in Rome during Cæsar's dictatorship.

Quintus Ligarius had held a subordinate position in Africa, in the Pompeian army under P. Attius Varus, in the first year of the Civil War. In this capacity it had fallen to him to prevent the landing of L. Ælius Tubero, whom the Senate had sent to take command in Africa, but to whom Varus refused to give up the post. When then the war was over, Cæsar spared the life of Ligarius, but kept him in exile, until a personal application was made by his brother for his recall. Quintus Tubero (afterwards a distinguished jurist) came forward to oppose this, on the ground that Ligarius had not merely taken sides in the Civil War, but had stood with Juba and the foreign enemies of Rome against his native country. The case was argued in the Forum before Cæsar himself, sitting in judgment as Dictator. Cæsar, with characteristic magnanimity, gave Ligarius a full pardon. This Ligarius requited, a year and a half later, by joining in the plot for Cæsar's murder.

NOVUM crimen, C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse; idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri. Itaque quo me 5
vertam nescio. Paratus enim veneram, cum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignorance tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer. Sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, opinor, praesertim cum meus 10
necessarius Pansa fecerit ut id integrum jam non esset; omissaque controversia, omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, cum a te non liberationem culpaе, sed errati

veniam impetravissent. 2. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum; sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum. Ita-
 5 que prius de vestro delicto confiteamini necesse est, quam Ligari ullam culpam reprehendatis.

Q. enim Ligarius, cum esset nulla belli suspitio, legatus in Africam [cum] C. Considio profectus est. Qua in legatione et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut
 10 decedens Considius provincia satis facere hominibus non posset, si quemquam alium provinciae praefecisset. Itaque Ligarius, cum diu recusans nihil profecisset, provinciam accepit invitus: cui sic praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus in-
 15 tegritas ac fides. 3. Bellum subito exarsit, quod qui erant in Africa ante audierunt geri quam parari. Quo audito, partim cupiditate inconsiderata, partim caeco quodam timore primo salutis, post etiam studi sui, quaerebant aliquem ducem; cum Ligarius, domum
 20 spectans, ad suos redire cupiens, nullo se implicari negotio passus est. Interim P. Attius Varus, qui praetor Africam obtinuerat, Uticam venit. Ad eum statim concursus est. Atque ille non mediocri cupiditate adripuit imperium, — si illud imperium esse
 25 potuit, quod ad privatum clamore multitudinis imperitae, nullo publico consilio, deferebatur. 4. Itaque Ligarius, qui omne tale negotium cuperet effugere, paulum adventu Vari conquievit.

II. Adhuc, C. Caesar, Q. Ligarius omni culpa
 30 vacat. Domo est egressus non modo nullum ad bellum, sed ne ad minimam quidem suspicionem belli: legatus in pace profectus est: in provincia pacatissima ita se gessit, ut ei pacem esse expediret. Profectio certe animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur
 35 remansio? Multo minus. Nam profectio voluntatem habuit non turpem, remansio necessitatem etiam ho-

nestam. Ergo haec duo tempora carent crimine: unum cum est legatus profectus, alterum, cum ecflagitatus a provincia praepositus Africae est. 5. Tertium tempus est quod post adventum Vari in Africa restitit, quod si est criminis, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis. An ille, si potuisset ullo modo evadere, Uticae quam Romae, cum P. Attio quam cum concordissimis fratribus, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? Cum ipsa legatio plena desiderii ac sollicitudinis fuisset propter incredibilem quendam fratrum amorem, hic aequo animo esse potuit, belli discidio distractus a fratribus?

6. Nullum igitur habes, Caesar, adhuc in Q. Ligario signum alienae a te voluntatis. Cujus ego causam animadvertite, quaeso, qua fide defendam: prodo meam. 15 O clementiam admirabilem atque omnium laude, praedicatione, litteris, monumentisque decorandam! cum M. Cicero apud te defendit alium in ea voluntate non fuisse, in qua se ipsum confitetur fuisse; nec tuas tacitas cogitationes extimescit, nec quid tibi de alio audienti de se ipso occurrat reformidat. 20 III. Vide quam non reformidem: vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur. Quantum potero, voce contendam ut [hoc] populus Romanus exaudiat. 7. Suscepto bello Caesar, gesto etiam 25 ex parte magna, nulla vi coactus, iudicio ac voluntate, ad ea arma profectus sum quae erant sumpta contra te. Apud quem igitur hoc dico? Nempe apud eum, qui, cum hoc sciret, tamen me, ante quam vidit, rei publicae reddidit; qui ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, 30 ut essem idem qui fuisset; qui cum ipse imperator in toto imperio populi Romani unus esset, esse me alterum passus est; a quo, hoc ipso C. Pansa mihi hunc nuntium perferente, concessos fascis laureatos tenui, quoad tenendos putavi; qui mihi tum denique se 35 salutem putavit reddere, si eam nullis spoliata orna-

mentis dedisset. 8. Vide, quaeso, Tubero, ut qui de meo facto non dubitem, de Ligari non audeam confiteri. Atque haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero, cum de se eadem dicerem, ignosceret: cujus
5 ego industriae gloriaeque faveo, vel propter propinquam cognationem, vel quod ejus ingenio studiisque delector, vel quod laudem adulescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare.
9. Sed hoc quaero: Quis putat esse crimen fuisse in
10 Africa? Nempe is, qui et ipse in eadem Africa esse voluit, et prohibitum se a Ligario queritur, et certe contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus. Quid enim tuus ille, Tubero, dstrictus in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? Cujus latus ille mucro petebat? Qui
15 sensus erat armorum tuorum? quae tua mens, oculi, manus, ardor animi? quid cupiebas? quid optabas? Nimis urgeo: commoveri videtur adulescens: ad me revertar: isdem in armis fui.

iv. 10. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut
20 quod hic potest nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Caesar, tuae clementiae laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acuit oratio. Atque in hac causa non nihil equidem, Tubero, etiam tuam, sed multo magis patris tui prudentiam desidero, quod homo, cum
25 ingenio tum etiam doctrina excellens, genus hoc causae quod esset non viderit. Nam si vidisset, quovis profecto quam isto modo a te agi maluisset.

Arguis fatentem. Non est satis: accusas eum qui causam habet aut (ut ego dico) meliorem quam tu,
30 aut (ut tu vis) parem. 11. Haec admirabilia: sed prodigi simile est quod dicam. Non habet eam vim ista accusatio ut Q. Ligarius condemnetur, sed ut necetur. Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo. Externi isti mores usque ad sanguinem incitari [solent] odio, aut
35 levium Graecorum, aut immanium barbarorum. Nam quid agis aliud? Romae ne sit? ut domo careat? ne

cum optimis fratribus, ne cum hoc T. Broccho avunculo, ne cum ejus filio consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat? ne sit in patria? Num est? num potest magis carere his omnibus quam caret? Italia prohibetur; exsulat. Non tu ergo eum patria privare, qua caret, 5 sed vita vis. 12. At istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem, qui omnis quos oderat morte multabat, quisquam egit isto modo. Ipse jubebat occidi nullo postulante; praemiis etiam invitabat: quae tamen crudelitas ab hoc eodem aliquot annis post, quem tu nunc crudelem esse vis, vindicata est. v. 'Ego vero istud non postulo,' inquires. Ita me hercule existimo, Tubero. Novi enim te, novi patrem, novi domum nomenque vestrum; studia generis ac familiae vestrae virtutis, humanitatis, doctrinae, plurimarum artium atque opti- 15 marum, nota mihi sunt. 13. Itaque certo scio vos non petere sanguinem, sed parum attenditis. Res enim eo spectat, ut ea poena, in qua adhuc Q. Ligarius est, non videamini esse contenti. Quae est igitur alia praeter mortem? Si enim est in exsilio, sicuti est, 20 quid amplius postulatis? An, ne ignoscatur? Hoc vero multo acerbius multoque est durius. Quod nos [domi] petimus precibus, lacrimis, strati ad pedes, non tam nostrae causae fidentes quam hujus humanitati, id ne impetremus oppugnabis, et in nostrum 25 fletum inrumpes, et nos jacentis ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? 14. Si, cum hoc domi faceremus, — quod et fecimus et, ut spero, non frustra fecimus, — tu repente inruisses et clamare coepisses: 'C. Caesar, cave ignoscas, cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereat,' nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Quanto hoc durius, quod nos domi petimus, id te in foro oppugnare, et in tali miseria multorum perfugium misericordiae tollere! Dicam plane, Caesar, quod sentio. 15. Si in [hac] tanta tua fortuna 35 lenitas tanta non esset, quam tu per te, per te inquam,

- obtines, — intellego quid loquar, — acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria. Quam multi enim essent de victoribus qui te crudelem esse vellent, cum etiam de victis reperiantur! quam multi qui, cum a te ignosci
- 5 nemini vellent, impedirent clementiam tuam, cum etiam hi, quibus ipse ignovisti, nolint te esse in alios misericordem. 16. Quod si probare Caesari possemus in Africa Ligarium omnino non fuisse, si honesto et misericordi mendacio saluti civi calamitoso esse velle-
- 10 mus, tamen hominis non esset, in tanto discrimine et periculo civis, refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium; et, si esset alicujus, ejus certe non esset, qui in eadem causa et fortuna fuisset. Sed tamen aliud est errare Caesarem nolle, aliud nolle misereri. Tunc
- 15 diceres, 'Caesar, cave credas: fuit in Africa, tulit arma contra te.' Nunc quid dicis? 'Cave ignoscas.' Haec nec hominis nec ad hominem vox est: qua qui apud te, C. Caesar, utitur, suam citius abiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam.
- 20 VI. 17. Ac primus aditus et postulatio Tuberonis haec, ut opinor, fuit: velle se de Q. Ligari scelere dicere. Non dubito quin admiratus sis, vel quod de nullo alio [quisquam], vel quod is qui in eadem causa fuisset, vel quidnam novi [sceleris] adferret. Scelus tu
- 25 illud vocas, Tubero? Cur? isto enim nomine illa adhuc causa caruit. Alii errorem appellant, alii timorem; qui durius, spem, cupiditatem, odium, pertinaciam; qui gravissime, temeritatem: scelus praeter te adhuc nemo. Ac mihi quidem, si proprium et verum nomen
- 30 nostri mali quaeritur, fatalis quaedam calamitas incidisse videtur, et improvidas hominum mentis occupavisse, ut nemo mirari debeat humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata. 18. Liceat esse miseros: quamquam hoc victore esse non possumus. Sed non
- 35 loquor de nobis: de illis loquor qui occiderunt. Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati, fuerint pertinaces: sceleris

vero crimine, furoris, parricidi liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere. Quando hoc quisquam ex te, Caesar, audivit? aut tua quid aliud arma voluerunt, nisi a te contumeliam propulsare? Quid egit tuus invictus exercitus, nisi ut suum jus tueretur 5 et dignitatem tuam? Quid? tu, cum pacem esse cupiebas, idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? 19. Mihi vero, Caesar, tua in me maxima merita tanta certe non viderentur, si me ut sceleratum a te conservatum putarem. Quo modo 10 autem tu de re publica bene meritus esses, cum tot sceleratos incolumi dignitate esse voluisses? Secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum; neque hostile odium, sed civile discidium, utrisque cupientibus rem publicam salvam, sed partim 15 consiliis, partim studiis a communi utilitate aberrantibus. Principum dignitas erat paene par, non par fortasse eorum qui sequebantur: causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraque parte quod probari posset; nunc melior ea judicanda est, quam etiam di adjuverunt. Cognita vero clementia tua, quis non eam victoriam probet, in qua occiderit nemo nisi armatus?

VII. 20. Sed — ut omittam communem causam, veniamus ad nostram — utrum tandem existimas facilius fuisse, Tubero, Ligarium ex Africa exire, an vos in 25 Africam non venire? ‘Poteramusne,’ inquires, ‘cum senatus censuisset?’ Si me consulis, nullo modo. Sed tamen Ligarium senatus idem legaverat. Atque ille eo tempore paruit, cum parere senatui necesse erat: vos tunc paruistis, cum paruit nemo qui 30 noluit. Reprehendo igitur? Minime vero. Neque enim licuit aliter vestro generi, nomini, familiae, disciplinae. Sed hoc non concedo, ut, quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, easdem in aliis reprehendatis. 21. Tuberonis sors conjecta est ex senatus consulto, 35 cum ipse non adesset, morbo etiam impediretur. Sta-

- tuerat excusare. Haec ego novi propter omnis necessitudines quae mihi sunt cum L. Tuberone: domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, post adfines, in omni denique vita familiares: magnum etiam vinculum,
5 quod isdem studiis semper usi sumus. Scio igitur Tuberonem domi manere voluisse: sed ita quidam agebat, ita rei publicae sanctissimum nomen opponebat, ut, etiam si aliter sentiret, verborum tamen ipsorum pondus sustinere non posset. 22. Cessit
10 auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit. Una est profectus cum eis, quorum erat una causa: tardius iter fecit; itaque in Africam venit jam occupatam. Hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur, vel ira potius. Nam si crimen est [illum] voluisse, non minus magnum est
15 vos Africam, arcem omnium provinciarum, natam ad bellum contra hanc urbem gerundum, obtinere voluisse, quam aliquem se maluisse. Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit. Varus imperium se habere dicebat: fascis certe habebat. 23. Sed quoquo modo
20 se illud habet, haec querella Tubero, vestra, quid valet? 'Recepti in provinciam non sumus.' Quid, si essetis? Caesarine eam tradituri fuistis, an contra Caesarem retenturi? VIII. Vide quid licentiae, Caesar, nobis tua liberalitas det, vel potius audaciae. Si
25 responderit Tubero, Africam, quo senatus eum sorsque miserat, tibi patrem suum traditurum fuisse, non dubitabo apud ipsum te, cujus id eum facere interfuit, gravissimis verbis ejus consilium reprehendere. Non enim, si tibi ea res grata fuisset, esset etiam probata.
30 24. Sed jam hoc totum omitto, non tam ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, quam ne Tubero quod nunquam cogitavit facturum fuisse videatur. Veniebatis igitur in Africam, provinciam unam ex omnibus huic victoriae maxime infestam, in qua erat rex potentissimus, inimicus huic causae, aliena voluntas, conventus
35 firmi atque magni. Quaero: quid facturi fuistis?

quamquam quid facturi fueritis dubitem, cum videam quid feceritis? Prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere, et prohibiti summa injuria. 25. Quo modo id tulistis? acceptae injuriae querellam ad quem detulistis? Nempe ad eum, cujus auctoritatem secuti 5 in societatem belli veneratis. Quod si Caesaris causa in provinciam veniebatis, ad eum profecto exclusi provincia venissetis. Venistis ad Pompeium. Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querella, cum eum accusetis, a quo queramini prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem 10 gerere bellum? Atque in hoc quidem vel cum mendacio, si vultis, gloriemini per me licet, vos provinciam fuisse Caesari tradituros. Etiam si a Varo et a quibusdam aliis prohibiti estis, ego tamen confiteor culpam esse Ligari, qui vos tantae laudis occasione 15 privaverit.

IX. 26. Sed vide, quaeso, Caesar, constantiam ornatissimi viri [Tuberonis], quam ego, quamvis ipse probarem, ut probo, tamen non commemorarem, nisi a te cognovissem in primis eam virtutem solere lau- 20 dari. Quae fuit igitur umquam in ullo homine tanta constantia? Constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere. Quotus enim istud quisque fecisset, ut, a quibus partibus in dissensione civili non esset receptus, esset etiam cum crudelitate rejectus, 25 ad eos ipsos rediret? Magni cujusdam animi atque ejus viri est, quem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia nulla contumelia, nulla vis, nullum periculum possit depellere. 27. Ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, — honos, nobilitas, splendor, 30 ingenium, quae nequaquam fuerunt, — hoc certe praecipuum Tuberonis, quod justo cum imperio ex senatus consulto in provinciam suam venerat. Hinc prohibitus non ad Caesarem, ne iratus, non domum, ne iners, non in aliquam regionem, ne condemnare 35 causam illam quam secutus erat, videretur: in Mace-

doniam ad Cn. Pompei castra venit, in eam ipsam causam a qua erat rejectus injuria. 28. Quid? cum ista res nihil commovisset ejus animum ad quem veneratis, languidiore (credo) studio in causa fuistis: tantum
5 modo in praesidiis eratis, animi vero a causa abhorrebant: an, ut fit in civilibus bellis nec in vobis magis quam in reliquis; omnes enim vincendi studio tenebamur. Pacis equidem semper auctor fui, sed tum sero: erat enim amentis, cum aciem videres,
10 pacem cogitare. Omnes, inquam, vincere volebamus: tu certe praecipue, qui in eum locum veneras, ubi tibi esset pereundum nisi vicisses. Quamquam, ut nunc se res habet, non dubito quin hanc salutem anteponas illi victoriae. x. 29. Haec ego non dicerem,
15 Tubero, si aut vos constantiae vestrae aut Caesarem benefici sui paeniteret. Nunc quaero utrum vestras injurias an rei publicae persequamini: si rei publicae, quid de vestra in illa causa perseverantia respondebitis? si vestras, videte ne erretis, qui Caesarem ves-
20 tris inimicis iratum fore putetis, cum ignoverit suis.

Itaque num tibi videor in causa Ligari esse occupatus? num de ejus facto dicere? Quicquid dixi, ad unam summam referri volo, vel humanitatis, vel clementiae, vel misericordiae tuae. 30. Causas, Caesar,
25 egi multas equidem tecum, dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum, certe numquam hoc modo: 'Ignoscite, judices: erravit, lapsus est, non putavit; si umquam posthac'—ad parentem sic agi solet: ad judices, 'Non fecit, non cogitavit: falsi testes, fictum crimen.'
30 Dic te, Caesar, de facto Ligari judicem esse; quibus in praesidiis fuerit quaere: taceo, ne haec quidem conligo, quae fortasse valerent etiam apud judicem: 'Legatus ante bellum profectus, relictus in pace, bello oppressus, in eo ipso non acerbus, jam est totus animo
35 ac studio tuus.' Ad judicem sic, sed ego apud parentem loquor: 'Erravit, temere fecit, paenitet: ad

clementiam tuam confugio, delicti veniam peto, ut ignoscatur oro.' Si nemo impetravit, adroganter: si plurimi, tu idem fer opem, qui spem dedisti. 31. An sperandi Ligario causa non sit, cum mihi apud te locus sit etiam pro altero deprecandi? Quamquam nec in 5 hac oratione spes est posita causae, nec in eorum studiis qui a te pro Ligario petunt, tui necessarii. xi. Vidi enim et cognovi quid maxime spectares, cum pro alicujus salute multi laborarent: causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam voltus; neque te 10 spectare quam tuus esset necessarius is qui te oraret, sed quam illius, pro quo laboraret. Itaque tribuis tu quidem tuis ita multa, ut mihi beatiores illi videantur interdum qui tua liberalitate fruuntur, quam tu ipse, qui illis tam multa concedas. Sed video tamen apud 15 te causas, ut dixi, valere plus quam preces; ab eisque te moveri maxime, quorum justissimum videas dolorem in petendo.

32. In Q. Ligario conservando multis tu quidem gratum facies necessariis tuis, sed hoc, quaeso, con- 20 sidera, quod soles. Possum fortissimos viros, Sabinos, tibi probatissimos, totumque agrum Sabinum, florem Italiae ac robur rei publicae, proponere. Nosti optimos homines. Animadvertite horum omnium maestitiam et dolorem: hujus T. Brocchi (de quo non dubito 25 quid existimes) lacrimas, squaloremque ipsius et fili vides. 33. Quid de fratribus dicam? Noli, Caesar, putare de unius capite nos agere. Aut tres tibi Ligarii retinendi in civitate sunt, aut tres ex civitate exterminandi: [nam] quodvis exsilium his est optatius quam 30 patria, quam domus, quam di penates, uno illo exsultante. Si fraterne, si pie, si cum dolore faciunt, moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas: valeat tua vox illa, quae vicit. Te enim dicere audiebamur nos omnis adversarios putare, nisi 35 qui nobiscum essent; te omnis qui contra te non es-

- sent, tuos. Videsne igitur hunc splendorem omnium, hanc Brocchorum domum, hunc L. Marcium, C. Caesetium, L. Corfidium, hos omnis equites Romanos, qui adsunt veste mutata, non solum notos tibi, verum etiam
- 5 probatos viros, qui tecum fuerunt? Atque his irascebamur, hos requirebamus, his non nulli etiam minabamur. Conserva igitur tuis suos, ut, quem ad modum cetera quae dicta sunt a te, sic hoc verissimum repariatur.
- 10 XII. 34. Quod si penitus perspicere posses concordiam Ligariorum, omnis fratres tecum judicares fuisse. An potest quisquam dubitare quin, si Q. Ligarius in Italia esse potuisset, in eadem sententia fuerit futurus, in qua fratres fuerunt? Quis est qui horum consen-
- 15 sum conspirantem et paene conflatum in hac prope aequalitate fraterna [non] noverit? qui hoc non sentiat, quidvis prius futurum fuisse, quam ut hi fratres diversas sententias fortunasque sequerentur? Voluntate igitur omnes tecum fuerunt: tempestate abreptus est
- 20 unus, qui si consilio id fecisset, esset eorum similis, quos tu tamen salvos esse voluisti. 35. Sed ierit ad bellum, dissenserit non a te solum, verum etiam a fratribus: hi te orant tui. Equidem, cum tuis omnibus negotiis interesssem, memoria teneo qualis T. Ligarius
- 25 quaestor urbanus fuerit erga te et dignitatem tuam. Sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te (qui oblivisci nihil soles nisi injurias, quoniam hoc est animi, quoniam etiam ingeni tui) te aliquid de hujus illo quaestorio officio, etiam de aliis quibusdam quaes-
- 30 toribus reminiscentem, recordari. 36. Hic igitur T. Ligarius, qui tum nihil egit aliud — neque enim haec divinabat — nisi ut tui eum studiosum et bonum virum judicares, nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam hujus admonitus officio cum utrisque his dede-
- 35 ris, tris fratres optimos et integerrimos non solum sibi ipsos, neque his tot talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis tuis, sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris.

37. Fac igitur, quod de homine nobilissimo et clarissimo fecisti nuper in curia, nunc idem in foro de optimis et huic omni frequentiae probatissimis fratribus. Ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, cujus voluntatem carissimam semper habuisti; et, si 5 ille dies tibi gloriosissimus, populo Romano gratissimus fuit, noli, obsecro, dubitare, C. Caesar, similem illi gloriæ laudem quam saepissime quaerere. Nihil est tam populare quam bonitas, nulla de virtutibus tuis plurimis nec admirabilior nec gratior misericordia est. 10

38. Homines enim ad deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando. Nihil habet nec fortuna tua majus quam ut possis, nec natura melius quam ut velis, servare quam plurimos. Longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, tua certe natura 15 brevior. Qua re cum utilius esse arbitrer te ipsum quam me aut quemquam loqui tecum, finem jam faciam: tantum te admonebo, si illi absenti salutem dederis, praesentibus his omnibus te daturum.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ANTONY.

B. C. 43.

JULIUS CÆSAR was assassinated on the Ides of March (March 15), B. C. 44, by a band of conspirators, headed by Marcus Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius Longinus. The conspirators fancied that if the dictator were out of the way the Republic could be restored. But the success of Cæsar had made any return to the republic impossible. Nor had the conspirators made any provision for their own safety, much less for getting control of the government. The only question was, who should succeed to the power of the murdered dictator. And the only persons who had any chance of doing so were Mark Antony, Cæsar's surviving colleague in the consulship, and the young Caius Cæsar Octavianus, Cæsar's grand nephew, adopted son, and heir, afterwards the emperor Augustus.

Antony had come into possession of Cæsar's papers and estates, caused his "acts" to be legally confirmed, seized the public funds, abolished the office of dictator, and secured as large a share of authority as he could. He was a man of inordinate ambition, controlled only by an equally unbounded self-indulgence, utterly without principle or scruple, and (if we may trust the character of him drawn by Cicero) a monster of profligacy and crime. He had married for his third wife Fulvia, widow of Publius Clodius, and shared, with her, that tribune's vindictive hate of Cicero. His colleague, Publius Cornelius Dolabella, Cicero's son-in-law, had been appointed by Cæsar to succeed him as consul, and assumed the office at his death. He dallied with the conspirators, suppressed the violence of the mob that threatened them, and might have had some pretensions to the power, with the support of the aristocracy, but was easily outgeneralled or bought off by Antony. Lepidus, who had a military command, and in whom the aristocracy had some hope, was also gained over by Antony. Octavianus, now twenty years old, hastened from Epirus to claim his inheritance, and take part in the conflict which he saw approaching. He was a young man of precocious talent, of cool and wary temper, of ambition equal to Antony's, and of a political sagacity which, through his long life, seems never to have been at fault.

Neither of the two chief claimants was strong enough alone to be quite independent of the other; though at first they stood in the

attitude of rivals, and in their antagonism there seemed still some hope for the republic. Each endeavored to secure the countenance of the Senate, and to gain control over the public armies; and each succeeded in attaching to himself a considerable force, while neither was strong enough to hold the capital against the other.

Meanwhile Cicero, who at first hailed the death of Cæsar as the restoration of the republic, lost courage, and set out in July for Greece. Detained, however, by contrary winds, and receiving more favorable news from Rome, he returned to the city at the end of August, to find that all his hopes were void. Still, he made an effort at conciliation, in a speech in the Senate, on the 2d of September. In this he replied severely to an attack made upon him by Antony the day before, but still took pains to leave the door open for a restoration of good-will. It was to no purpose. Antony replied, September 19, with such bitterness — directly charging Cicero with the murder of Clodius and of Cæsar — that it was clear he meant there should be no alternative but civil war. Cicero did not venture to answer him in the Senate; but replied, ten weeks later, in a pamphlet — by many regarded as his masterpiece — as bitter and uncompromising as the consul's attack. From its likeness in tone to the famous invectives of Demosthenes, this was called a "Philippic;" and the term has been extended to the entire series of fourteen orations against Antony, commencing with that of September 2, and ending with the triumphant speech (given below) with which his political career closed.

The winter was spent in attempts at negotiation, every stage illustrated by the running commentary of Cicero's Philippics. At last, in the spring of B. C. 43, diplomacy was at an end. Actual hostilities broke out first in Cisalpine Gaul (North Italy), where Decimus Brutus — who had taken command of that province, according to Cæsar's will — held the town of Mutina (*Modena*) to resist Antony; Octavianus, with his independent force, having also ranged himself on the side of the Senate. The consuls, Aulus Hirtius and C. Vibius Pansa, had after some hesitation vigorously taken up the same cause. In April the consuls met Antony in two battles, — on the 15th at Bononia (*Bologna*), on the 27th near Mutina. In both battles Antony was defeated; but in the first the consul Pansa was mortally wounded, and in the second Hirtius was killed. It was on the reception of the news of the victory at

Bononia, while Pansa's fate was unknown, that Cicero, in the Senate, delivered his fourteenth and last Philippic.

The rejoicings were soon at an end. Octavianus found that his own interests were best served by uniting with Antony against the Senate. These two — with Lepidus as a third *triumvir* — came easily into possession of supreme power. A remorseless proscription followed, in which the most illustrious victim was Cicero, sacrificed to Antony's resentment, the vindictive hate of Fulvia, and the cold ingratitude of Octavianus.

Of the fourteen Philippics, the Second is by far the most famous. It is a long and elaborate invective, — in some parts exceedingly bitter and coarse, — reviewing the domestic and political career of Mark Antony, charging him with every personal vice and almost every public crime. In its allusions to the public acts of Cæsar, its hostility is uncompromising, vindictive, often scornful. The revival of the title "perpetual dictator" seems to have inspired Cicero with hatred, horror, and fear; and his real hostility was no longer disguised after Cæsar's death. This oration contains the celebrated portrait of him, interesting as the only extant testimony, publicly spoken at the time, of one who was at once contemporary, peer, and rival: —

Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litteræ, cura, cogitatio, diligentia. Res bello gesserat, quamvis rei publicæ calamitosas, at tamen magnas. Multos annos regnare meditatus, magno labore, multis periculis, quod cogitarat effecerat. Muneribus, monimentis, congiariis, epulis multitudinem imperitam delenierat: suos præmiis, adversarios clementiæ specie devinxerat. Quid multa? attulerat jam liberæ civitati, partim metu partim patientia, consuetudinem serviendi. Sed ex plurimis malis, quæ ab illo rei publicæ sunt inusta, hoc tamen boni est, quod didicit jam populus Romanus quantum cuique crederet, quibus se committeret, a quibus caveret.

The Fourteenth Philippic has a unique interest as the last free voice of the Roman Senate, and from its ill-timed confidence in the future emperor. It is also interesting as an example of labored and stately panegyric on patriots fallen in battle, after the manner of the Greeks, and from the formal resolution of thanks and honor with which it closes. Its immediate occasion was a resolution of P. Servilius, that the citizens should lay aside the military garb, and that a public thanksgiving should be celebrated in honor of the victory.

SI, ut ex litteris quae recitatae sunt, patres conscripti, sceleratissimorum hostium exercitum caesum fuisse cognovi, sic id quod et omnes maxime optamus, et ex ea victoria quae parta est consecutum arbitramur, D. Brutum egressum jam Mutina esse cognovissem, propter cuius periculum ad saga issemus, propter ejusdem salutem redeundum ad pristinum vestitum sine ulla dubitatione censerem. Ante vero quam sit ea res, quam avidissime civitas exspectat, adlata, laetitia frui satis est maximae praeclarissimaeque pugnae : reditum ad vestitum confectae victoriae reservate. Confectio autem hujus belli est D. Bruti salus.

2. Quae autem est ista sententia, ut in hodiernum diem vestitus mutetur, deinde cras sagati prodeamus? Nos vero cum semel ad eum quem cupimus optamusque vestitum redierimus, id agamus, ut eum in perpetuum retineamus. Nam hoc quidem cum turpe est, tum ne dis quidem immortalibus gratum, ab eorum aris, ad quas togati adierimus, ad saga sumenda discedere. 3. Atque animadverto, patres conscripti, quosdam huic favere sententiae, quorum ea mens idque consilium est, ut, cum videant gloriosissimum illum D. Bruto futurum diem, quo die propter ejus salutem redierimus, hunc ei fructum eripere cupiant, ne memoriae posteritaeque prodatur propter unius civis periculum populum Romanum ad saga isse, propter ejusdem salutem redisse ad togas. Tollite hanc : nullam tam pravae sententiae causam reperietis. Vos vero, patres conscripti, conservate auctoritatem vestram, manete in sententia, tenete vestra memoria, quod saepe ostendistis, hujus totius belli in unius viri fortissimi et maximi vita positum esse discrimen.

II. 4. Ad D. Brutum liberandum legati missi principes civitatis, qui illi hosti ac parricidae denuntiarent ut a Mutina discederet. Ejusdem D. Bruti conservandi gratia consul sortitu ad bellum profectus A.

Hirtius, cujus imbecillitatem valetudinis animi virtus et spes victoriae confirmavit. Caesar, cum exercitu per se comparato cum primum pestibus rem publicam liberasset, ne quid postea sceleris oreretur, profectus est ad
 5 eundem Brutum liberandum, vicitque dolorem aliquem domesticum patriae caritate. 5. Quid C. Pansa egit aliud dilectibus habendis, pecunia comparanda, senatus consultis faciendis gravissimis in Antonium, nobis cohortandis, populo Romano ad causam libertatis vo-
 10 cando, nisi ut D. Brutus liberaretur? A quo populus Romanus frequens ita salutem D. Bruti una voce depoposcit, ut eam non solum commodis suis, sed etiam necessitati victus anteferebat. Quod sperare nos quidem debemus, patres conscripti, aut inibi esse aut
 15 jam esse confectum. Sed spei fructum rei convenit et evento reservari, ne aut deorum immortalium beneficium festinatione praeripuisse, aut vim fortunae stultitia contempsisse videamur.

6. Sed quoniam significatio vestra satis declarat quid
 20 hac de re sentiatis, ad litteras veniam, quae sunt a consulibus et a propraetore missae, si pauca ante quae ad ipsas litteras pertineant dixero. III. Imbuti gladii sunt, patres conscripti, legionum exercituumque nostrorum, vel madefacti potius duobus duorum consulum,
 25 tertio Caesaris proelio. Si hostium fuit ille sanguis, summa militum pietas: nefarium scelus, si civium. Quo usque igitur is, qui omnis hostis scelere superavit, nomine hostis carebit? nisi mucrones etiam nostrorum militum tremere voltis, dubitantis utrum in cive an in
 30 hoste figantur. 7. Supplicationem decernitis; hostem non appellatis. Gratae vero nostrae dis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, gratae victimae, cum interfecta sit civium multitudo! 'De improbis' inquit 'et audacibus.' Nam sic eos appellat clarissimus vir: quae sunt
 35 urbanarum maledicta litium, non inustae belli internecivi notae. Testamenta (credo) subiciunt aut eiciunt

vicinos, aut adulescentulos circumscribunt: [his enim vitiis adfectos et talibus malos aut audacis appellare consuetudo solet.] 8. Bellum inexpiabile infert quatuor consulibus unus omnium latronum taeterrimus. Gerit idem bellum cum senatu populoque Romano. 5 Omnibus — quamquam ruit ipse suis cladibus — pestem, vastitatem, cruciatum, tormenta denuntiat. Dolabellae ferum et immane facinus, quod nulla barbaria posset agnoscere, id suo consilio factum esse testatur: quaeque esset factururus in hac urbe, nisi eum hic ipse 10 Jupiter ab hoc templo atque moenibus reppulisset, declaravit in Parmensium calamitate, quos optimos viros honestissimosque homines, maxime cum auctoritate hujus ordinis populi que Romani dignitate conjunctos, crudelissimis exemplis interemit propudium 15 illud et portentum, L. Antonius, insigne odium omnium hominum vel (si etiam di oderunt quos oportet) deorum. 9. Refugit animus, patres conscripti, eaque dicere reformidat quae L. Antonius in Parmensium liberis et conjugibus effecerit. Quas enim turpitudines 20 Antoni libenter [cum dedecore] subierunt, easdem per vim laetantur aliis se intulisse. Sed vis calamitosa est, quam illis intulerunt: libido flagitiosa, qua Antoniorum oblita est vita. Est igitur quisquam, qui hostis appellare non audeat, quorum scelere crudelitatem Karthaginiensium victam esse fateatur? 25 IV. Qua enim in urbe tam immanis Hannibal capta quam in Parma surrepta Antonius? Nisi forte hujus coloniae et ceterarum, in quas eodem est animo, non est hostis putandus. 10. Si vero coloniarum et municipiorum sine ulla 30 dubitatione hostis est, quid tandem hujus censetis urbis, quam ille ad explendas egestates latrocinii sui concupivit? quam jam peritus metator et callidus decempeda sua Saxa diviserat? Recordamini, per deos immortalis! patres conscripti, quid hoc biduo 35 timuerimus a domesticis hostibus, rumoribus impro-

bissimis dissipatis. Quis liberos, quis conjugem aspicere poterat sine fletu? quis domum? quis tecta? quis larem familiarem? Aut foedissimam mortem omnes aut miserabilem fugam cogitabant. Haec a quibus
 15 timebantur, eos hostis appellare dubitamus? Gravius si quis attulerit nomen, libenter adsentiar: hoc vulgari contentus vix sum, levio-
 re non utar.

11. Itaque cum supplicationes justissimas ex eis litteris quae recitatae sunt decernere debeamus, Ser-
 10 viliusque decreverit, augebo omnino numerum dierum, praesertim cum non uni sed tribus ducibus sint decernendae. Sed hoc primum faciam, ut imperatores appellem eos, quorum virtute, consilio, felicitate, maximis periculis servitutis atque interitus liberati sumus.
 15 Etenim cui viginti his annis supplicatio decreta est, ut non imperator appellaretur, aut minimis rebus gestis aut plerumque nullis? Quam ob rem aut supplicatio ab eo qui ante dixit decernenda non fuit, aut usitatus honos pervolgatusque tribuendus eis, quibus etiam novi
 20 singularesque debentur. v. 12. An si quis Hispanorum aut Gallorum aut Threcum mille aut duo milia occidisset, eum hac consuetudine quae increbuit imperatorem appellaret senatus: tot legionibus caesis, tanta multitudine hostium interfecta — hostium dico? ita
 25 inquam, hostium, quamvis hoc isti hostes domestici nolint — clarissimis ducibus supplicationum honorem tribuamus, imperatorium nomen adimemus? Quanto enim honore, laetitia, gratulatione in hoc templum ingredi debent illi ipsi hujus urbis liberatores, cum
 30 hesterno die propter eorum res gestas me ovantem et prope triumphantem populus Romanus in Capitolium domo tulerit, domum inde reduxerit? 13. Is enim demum est (mea quidem sententia) justus triumphus ac verus, cum bene de re publica meritis testimonium
 35 a consensu civitatis datur. Nam sive in communi gaudio populi Romani uni gratulabantur, magnum

judicium; sive uni gratias agebant, eo majus; sive utrumque, nihil magnificentius cogitari potest.

‘Tu igitur ipse de te?’ dixerit quispiam. Equidem invitus, sed injuriae dolor facit me praeter consuetudinem gloriosum. Nonne satis est ab hominibus 5 virtutis ignaris gratiam bene merentibus non referri? Etiam in eos qui omnis suas curas in rei publicae salute defigunt, impietatis crimine invidia quaeretur? 14. Scitis enim per hos dies creberrimum fuisse sermonem, me Parilibus, qui dies hodie est, cum fascibus 10 descensurum. In aliquem credo hoc gladiatorem aut latronem aut Catilinam esse conlatum, non in eum qui ne quid tale in re publica fieri posset effecerit. An [ut] ego, qui Catilinam haec molientem sustulerim, everterim, adflixerim, ipse exsisterem repente Catilina? 15 Quibus auspiciis istos fascis augur acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Quemquamne fuisse tam sceleratum qui hoc fingeret, tam furiosum qui crederet? Unde igitur ista suspitio, vel potius unde iste sermo? VI. 15. Cum, ut scitis, hoc triduo vel 20 quadriduo tristis a Mutina fama manaret, inflati laetitia atque insolentia impii cives unum se in locum, ad illam curiam furiis potius suis quam rei publicae infelicem congregabant. Ibi cum consilia inirent de caede nostra, partirenturque inter se qui Capitolium, 25 qui rostra, qui urbis portas occuparent, ad me concursus futurum civitatis putabant. Quod ut cum invidia mea fieret, et cum vitae etiam periculo, famam istam fascium dissipaverunt: fascis ipsi ad me delaturi fuerunt. Quod cum esset quasi mea voluntate factum, 30 tum in me impetus conductorum hominum quasi in tyrannum parabatur: ex quo caedes esset vestrum omnium consecuta. Quae res patefecit, patres conscripti, sed suo tempore totius hujus sceleris fons aperietur.

16. Itaque P. Apuleius, tribunus plebis, meorum 35 omnium consiliorum periculorumque jam inde a con-

sulatu meo testis, conscius, adiutor, dolorem ferre non potuit doloris mei. Contionem habuit maximam, populo Romano unum atque idem sentiente. In qua contione cum me pro summa nostra conjunctione et
 5 familiaritate liberare suspitione fascium vellet, una voce cuncta contio declaravit nihil esse a me umquam de re publica nisi optime cogitatum. Post hanc habitam contionem duabus tribusve horis, optatissimi nuntii et litterae venerunt: ut idem dies non modo
 10 iniquissima me invidia liberarit, sed etiam celeberrima populi Romani gratulatione auxerit.

17. Haec interposui, patres conscripti, non tam ut pro me dicerem — male enim mecum ageretur, si parum vobis essem sine defensione purgatus — quam
 15 ut quosdam nimis jejuno animo et angusto monerem, id quod semper ipse fecissem, ut excellentium civium virtutem imitatione dignam, non invidia putarent. Magnus est in re publica campus, ut sapienter dicere Crassus solebat, multis apertus cursus ad laudem.
 20 VII. Utinam quidem illi principes viverent, qui me post meum consulatum, cum eis ipse cederem, principem non inviti videbant! Hoc vero tempore, in tanta inopia constantium et fortium consularium, quo me dolore adfici creditis, cum alios male sentire, alios
 25 nihil omnino curare videam, alios parum constanter in suscepta causa permanere, sententiamque suam non semper utilitate rei publicae, sed tum spe tum timore moderari? 18. Quod si quis de contentione principatus laborat, quae nulla esse debet, stultissime facit, si
 30 vitiis cum virtute contendit: ut enim cursu cursus, sic in viris fortibus virtus virtute superatur. Tu, si ego de re publica optime sentiam, ut me vincas, ipse pessime senties? aut, si ad me bonorum concursus fieri videbis, ad te improbos invitabis? Nollem, primum rei
 35 publicae causa, deinde etiam dignitatis tuae. Sed si principatus ageretur, quem numquam expetivi, quid

tandem mihi esset optatius? Ego enim malis sententiis vinci non possum, bonis forsitan possim et libenter. 19. Haec populum Romanum videre, animadvertere, judicare quidam moleste ferunt. Poteratne fieri ut non proinde homines *de* quoque, ut quisque mereretur, 5 judicarent? Ut enim de universo senatu populus Romanus verissime judicat, nullis rei publicae temporibus hunc ordinem firmiorem aut fortiorem fuisse, sic de uno quoque nostrum et maxime, qui hoc loco sententias dicimus, sciscitantur omnes, avent audire 10 quid quisque senserit: ita de quoque, ut quemque meritum arbitrantur, existimant. Memoria tenent me ante diem XIII. Kalendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse: me ex Kalendis Januariis ad hanc horam invigilasse rei publicae: 20. meam do- 15 mum measque auras dies noctisque omnium praeceptis monitisque patuisse: meis litteris, meis nuntiis, meis cohortationibus omnis qui ubique essent ad patriae praesidium excitatos: meis sententiis a Kalendis Januariis numquam legatos ad Antonium: semper illum 20 hostem, semper hoc bellum, ut ego, qui omni tempore verae pacis auctor fuissem, huic essem nomini pestiferae pacis inimicus: 21. idem P. Ventidium, cum alii tr. pl. † volusenum, ego semper hostem. Has in sententias meas si consules discessionem facere voluis- 25 sent, omnibus istis latronibus auctoritate ipsa senatus jam pridem de manibus arma cecidissent.

VIII. Sed quod tum non licuit, patres conscripti, id hoc tempore non solum licet, verum etiam necesse est, — eos qui re sunt hostes [verbis notari], sententiis 30 nostris hostis judicari. 22. Antea cum hostem ac bellum nominassem, semel et saepius sententiam meam de numero sententiarum sustulerunt: quod in hac causa jam fieri non potest. Ex litteris enim C. Pansae A. Hirtii consulum, C. Caesaris pro praetore, de 35 honore dis immortalibus habendo sententias dicimus.

Supplicationem modo qui decrevit, idem imprudens hostis iudicavit: numquam enim in civili bello supplicatio decreta est. Decretam dico? ne victoris quidem litteris postulata est. **23.** Civile bellum consul Sulla
 5 gessit: legionibus in urbem adductis, quos voluit expulit; quos potuit occidit: supplicationis mentio nulla. Grave bellum Octavianum insecutum est: supplicatio [Cinnae] nulla victori. Cinnae victoriam imperator ultus est Sulla: nulla supplicatio decreta a senatu. Ad
 10 te ipsum, P. Servili, num misit ullas conlega litteras de illa calamitosissima pugna Pharsalia? Num te de supplicatione voluit referre? Profecto noluit. At misit postea de Alexandria, de Pharnace. Pharsaliae vero pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit. Eos enim civis
 15 pugna illa sustulerat, quibus non modo vivis, sed etiam victoribus, incolumis et florens civitas esse posset. **24.** Quod idem contigerat superioribus bellis civilibus. Nam mihi consuli supplicatio nullis armis sumptis, non ob caedem hostium, sed ob conservationem civium,
 20 novo et inaudito genere decreta est. Quam ob rem aut supplicatio re publica pulcherrime gesta postulantis nostris imperatoribus deneganda est, quod praeter A. Gabinium contigit nemini; aut, supplicatione decernenda, hostis eos de quibus decernitis iudicetis
 25 necesse est.

IX. Quod ergo ille re, id ego etiam verbo, cum imperatores eos appello: hoc ipso nomine et eos qui jam devicti sunt, et eos qui supersunt, hostis iudico [cum victores appello imperatores]. **25.** Quo modo
 30 enim potius Pansam appellem? etsi habet honoris nomen amplissimi. Quo Hirtium? Est ille quidem consul, sed alterum nomen benefici populi Romani est, alterum virtutis atque victoriae. Quid? Caesarem, deorum beneficio rei publicae procreatum, dubitemne
 35 appellare imperatorem? qui primus Antoni immanem et foedam crudelitatem non solum a jugulis nostris,

sed etiam a membris et visceribus avertit. Unius autem diei quot et quantae virtutes, di immortales, fuerunt! 26. Princeps enim omnium Pansa proeli faciendi et cum Antonio conflagendi fuit: dignus imperator legione Martia, digna legio imperatore. Cujus 5 si acerrimum impetum cohibere Pansa potuisset, uno proelio confecta res esset. Sed cum libertatis avida legio effrenatius in aciem hostium inrupisset, ipseque in primis Pansa pugnaret, duobus periculosus volneribus acceptis, sublatus e proelio, rei publicae vitam reser- 10 vavit. Ego vero hunc non solum imperatorem sed etiam clarissimum imperatorem judico, qui, cum aut morte aut victoria se satis facturum rei publicae spondisset, alterum fecit, alterius di immortales omen avertant!

15

x. 27. Quid dicam de Hirtio? qui, re audita, e castris duas legiones eduxit incredibili studio atque virtute; quartam illam, quae relicto Antonio se olim cum Martia legione conjunxit, et septimam, quae, constituta ex veteranis, docuit hoc proelio militibus 20 eis qui Caesaris beneficia servassent, senatus populi que Romani carum nomen esse. His viginti cohortibus, nullo equitatu, Hirtius ipse aquilam quartae legionis cum inferret, qua nullius pulcriorem speciem imperatoris accepimus, cum tribus Antoni legionibus equi- 25 tatuque conflixit, hostisque nefarios, huic Jovis Optimi Maximi ceterisque deorum immortalium templis, urbis tectis, libertati populi Romani, nostrae vitae sanguinique imminentis prostravit, fudit, occidit, ut cum admodum paucis, nocte tectus, metu perterritus, princeps 30 latronum duxque fugerit. O solem ipsum beatissimum, qui, ante quam se abderet, stratis cadaveribus parricidarum, cum paucis fugientem vidit Antonium!

28. An vero quisquam dubitabit appellare Caesarem imperatorem? Aetas ejus certe ab hac sententia ne- 35 minem deterrebit, quando quidem virtute superavit

aetatem. Ac mihi semper eo majora beneficia C. Caesaris visa sunt, quo minus erant ab aetate illa postulanda. Cui cum imperium dabamus, eodem tempore etiam spem ejus nominis deferebamus: quod cum esset
 5 consecutus, auctoritatem nostri decreti rebus gestis suis comprobavit. Hic ergo adulescens maximi animi, ut verissime scribit Hirtius, castra multarum legionum paucis cohortibus tutatus est, secundumque proelium fecit. Ita trium imperatorum virtute, consilio, felici-
 10 tate uno die locis pluribus res publica est conservata. XI. 29. Decerno igitur eorum trium nomine quinquaginta dierum supplicationes: causas, ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potuero, complectar ipsa sententia.

15 Est autem fidei pietatisque nostrae declarare fortissimis militibus, quam memores simus quamque grati. Quam ob rem promissa nostra, atque ea quae legionibus bello confecto tributuros nos spondimus, hodierno senatus consulto renovanda censeo: aequum
 20 est enim militum, talium praesertim, honorem congiungi. 30. Atque utinam, patres conscripti, [civibus] omnibus solvere nobis praemia liceret! Quamquam nos ea quae promisimus studiose cumulata reddemus. Sed id quidem restat (ut spero) victoribus, quibus
 25 senatus fides praestabitur: quam quoniam difficillimo rei publicae tempore secuti sunt, eos numquam oportebit consili sui paenitere. Sed facile est bene agere cum eis a quibus etiam tacentibus flagitari videmur: illud admirabilis et majus maximeque proprium se-
 30 natus sapientis est, grata eorum virtutem memoria prosequi, qui pro patria vitam profuderunt.

31. Quorum de honore utinam mihi plura in mentem venirent! Duo certe non praeteribo, quae maxime occurrunt: quorum alterum pertinet ad virorum fortis-
 35 simorum gloriam sempiternam, alterum ad leniendum maerorem et luctum proximorum.

XII. Placet igitur mihi, patres conscripti, legionis Martiae militibus, et eis qui una pugnantes occiderunt, monumentum fieri quam amplissimum. Magna atque incredibilia sunt in rem publicam hujus merita legionis. Haec se prima latrocinio abrupit Antoni; haec 5 tenuit Albam; haec se ad Caesarem contulit; hanc imitata quarta legio parem virtutis gloriam consecuta est. Quarta victrix desiderat neminem: ex Martia non nulli in ipsa victoria conciderunt. O fortunata mors, quae naturae debita pro patria est potissimum 10 reddita! 32. Vos vero patriae natos judico: quorum etiam nomen a Marte est, ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur. In fuga foeda mors est: in victoria gloriosa. Etenim Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet. Illi 15 igitur impii, quos cecidistis, etiam ad inferos poenas parricidi luent: vos vero, qui extremum spiritum in victoria effudistis, piorum estis sedem et locum consecuti. Brevis a natura nobis vita data est: at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna. Quae si non esset 20 longior quam haec vita, quis esset tam amens qui maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque contenderet? 33. Actum igitur praeclare vobiscum, fortissimi, dum vixistis, nunc vero etiam sanctissimi milites, quod vestra virtus neque oblivione 25 eorum qui nunc sunt, nec reticentia posterorum sepulta esse poterit, cum vobis immortale monimentum suis paene manibus senatus populusque Romanus extruxerit. Multi saepe exercitus Punicis, Gallicis, Italicis bellis clari et magni fuerunt, nec tamen ullis 30 tale genus honoris tributum est. Atque utinam majora possemus, quando quidem a vobis maxima accepimus! Vos ab urbe furem Antonium avertistis: vos redire molientem reppulistis. Erit igitur exstructa moles opere magnifico incisaeque litterae, divinae virtutis 35 testes sempiternae: numquamque de vobis eorum, qui

aut videbunt vestrum monimentum aut audient, gratissimus sermo conticescet. Ita pro mortali condicione vitae immortalitatem estis consecuti.

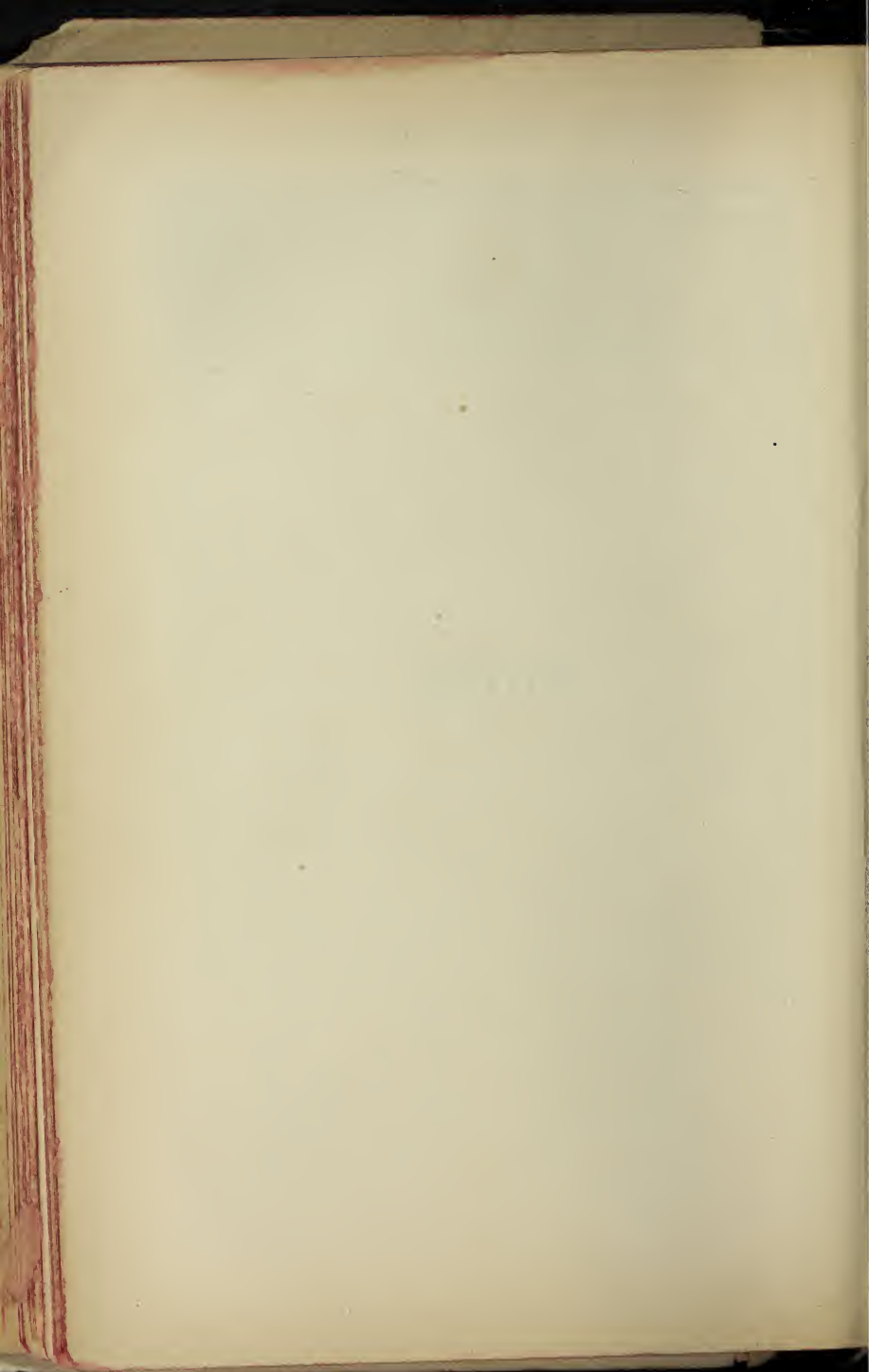
- XIII. 34. Sed quoniam, patres conscripti, gloriae
5 munus optimis et fortissimis civibus monimenti honore
persolvitur, consolemur eorum proximos, quibus optima est haec quidem consolatio: parentibus, quod tanta rei publicae praesidia genuerunt; liberis, quod habebunt domestica exempla virtutis; conjugibus,
10 quod eis viris carebunt, quos laudare quam lugere praestabit; fratribus, quod in se ut corporum, sic virtutum similitudinem esse confident. Atque utinam his omnibus abstergere fletum sententiis nostris consultisque possemus, vel aliqua talis eis adhiberi publice
15 lice posset oratio, qua deponerent maerorem atque luctum, gauderentque potius, cum multa et varia impenderent hominibus genera mortis, id genus quod esset pulcherrimum suis obtigisse, eosque nec inhumatos esse nec desertos, quod tamen ipsum pro patria
20 non miserandum putatur, nec dispersis bustis humili sepultura crematos, sed contactos publicis operibus atque muneribus, eaque exstrukione quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis ara Virtutis. 35. Quam ob rem maximum quidem solacium erit propinquorum eodem
25 monimento declarari et virtutem suorum, et populi Romani pietatem, et senatus fidem, et crudelissimi memoriam belli: in quo nisi tanta militum virtus extitisset, parricidio M. Antoni nomen populi Romani occidisset. Atque etiam censeo, patres conscripti,
30 quae praemia militibus promisimus nos re publica recuperata tributuros, ea vivis victoribusque cumulate, cum tempus venerit, persolvenda; qui autem ex eis quibus illa promissa sunt pro patria occiderunt, eorum parentibus, liberis, conjugibus, fratribus eadem tribu-
35 enda censeo.

XIV. 36. Sed, ut aliquando sententia complectar, ita censeo :

Cum C. Pansa consul, imperator, initium cum hostibus confligendi fecerit, quo proelio legio Martia admirabili incredibilique virtute libertatem populi Romani defenderit, quod idem legiones tironum fecerint ; ipseque C. Pansa consul, imperator, cum inter media hostium tela versaretur, vulnere acceperit ; cumque A. Hirtius consul, imperator, [proelio audito,] re cognita, fortissimo praestantissimoque animo exercitum castris eduxerit, impetumque in M. Antonium exercitumque hostium fecerit, ejusque copias occisione occiderit, suo exercitu ita incolumi ut ne unum quidem militem desiderarit ; 37. cumque C. Caesar pro praetore, imperator, consilio diligentiaque sua castra feliciter defenderit, copiasque hostium quae ad castra accesserant profligarit, occiderit ; — ob eas res senatum existimare et judicare eorum trium imperatorum virtute, imperio, consilio, gravitate, constantia, magnitudine animi, felicitate, populum Romanum foedissima crudelissimaque servitute liberatum. Cumque rem publicam, urbem, templa deorum immortalium, bona fortunasque omnium liberosque conservarint dimicatione et periculo vitae suae, uti ob eas res, bene fortiter feliciterque gestas, C. Pansa A. Hirtius consules, imperatores, alter ambove, aut (si aberunt) M. Cornutus, praetor urbanus, supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituat. 38. Cumque virtus legionum digna clarissimis imperatoribus exstiterit, senatum, quae, sit antea pollicitus legionibus exercitibusque nostris, ea summo studio re publica recuperata soluturum. Cumque legio Martia princeps cum hostibus conflixerit, atque ita cum majore numero hostium contenderit, *ut* cum plurimos caederent, *caederent* non nulli, cumque sine ulla retractatione pro patria vitam profuderint ; cumque simili virtute reliquarum legionum milites pro salute et libertate populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, senatui placere ut C. Pansa A. Hirtius consules, imperatores, alter ambove, si eis videatur, eis qui sanguinem pro vita, libertate, fortunis populi Romani, pro urbe, templis deorum immortalium profudissent, monumentum quam amplissimum locandum faciundumque curent ; quaestoresque urbanos ad

eam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere jubeant, ut exstet ad memoriam posteritatis sempiternam scelus crudelissimorum hostium militumque divina virtus; utique, quae praemia senatus militibus ante constituit, ea solvantur eorum qui hoc bello pro patria occiderunt parentibus, liberis, conjugibus, fratribus; eisque tribuantur quae militibus ipsis tribui oporteret, si vivi vicissent, qui morte vicerunt.

NOTES.



NOTES.

DEFENCE OF ROSCIUS.

Argument.

[Omitted portions in brackets.]

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. Cicero's reasons for undertaking the case.— [2. Political aspect of the trial, showing (a) why others refused to undertake it; (b) why the jury ought to be especially cautious.] — *Narratio*. 6. The murder.— 7. Circumstances pointing to Magnus as the procurer: Chrysogonus is informed, and a conspiracy made with him by Capito and Magnus.— 8. Proscription and sale of the property: Chrysogonus buys it up for a nominal sum. Sex. Roscius is dispossessed.— 9. Amerians take up his cause and apply to Sulla, but are staved off by Capito, who ^{was} on the committee.— 10. Roscius flies to his friends at Rome: the ^{ty} conspirators commence the prosecution.— 11. Commiseration of his ^{ra} simple position, with review of the circumstances.— 13. *Partitio*: (a) the charge, (b) the reckless villany of the two T. R.; (c) influence of Chrysogonus. A ^{se} *Defensio*: (I.) 14. The crime is not in accordance with the character of the defendant: no motive can be shown: no enmity between father and son.— 15–17. His rustic employment: this is no evidence of ill-will.— 19. Alleged intention to disinherit: no proof.— 20. No case is made out: hence the accuser (Erucius) is attacked for bringing such a charge.— 21. The case rests only on the negligence of the Court, and supposed friendlessness of the defendant.— 22. For the conspirators' manner changed when they found there would be a real defence.— Recapitulation: no motive existed: enormity of the crime, and severity of its punishment.— 23–26. Instances from real life and fiction.— 27, 28. No means of committing the crime.— [29. Again: the accuser's presumption in trying to force a conviction.— (II.) 30. Countercharge: T. Roscius the probable murderer: in his case there are motives.— 31. It was for his advantage.— 32. He was the murdered man's enemy.— 33. He had opportunities (compare the two cases).— 34. His acts after the murder: hasty message to Capito; his character.— 36. His testimony at the trial.— 37. Speedy announcement to Chrysogonus — apparently from the Roscii, for they have received

the reward and possess the property. — 38, 39. Capito's perfidy to the committee. — 41. Magnus refuses the slaves for question. — 42. Influence of Chrysogonus.] — (III.) 43. Chrysogonus the purchaser: the sale was illegal, for proscriptions had ceased. — 44-47. Lawlessness and insolence of Chrysogonus: Sulla is artfully excused. — 48. No political necessity of conviction. — 49. Responsibility of the attack on Chrysogonus is Cicero's: Roscius asks only his life. — *Peroratio*: 50-51. Simulated appeal to Chrysogonus, to stir sympathy of the jury: incidental mention of the powerful friends of the defendant. — 52, 53. But if Chrysogonus does not spare him, he appeals confidently to the Court.

The grammars cited are those of Allen and Greenough (§), Gildersleeve (G.), and Harkness (H.).

PAGE

2. SECTION 1. *Credo . . . periculum vitant.* This paragraph may be analyzed as an example of the involved periodic style of Latin writers. The main clause is *credo ego*; the rest of the sentence is all the object of *credo* in the indirect discourse (§ 336; G. 653; H. 522). The main verb of the indir. disc. is *mirari* (changed to *miramini*), with *vos* in the accusative as its subject. The subject of *mirari* is the indirect question *quid sit quod*, etc., embracing all the rest, changed from a direct question *quid est quod*, etc. Again, the subject of *sit* is all that follows, being a clause with *quod* (§ 333; G. 525; H. 540. iv.), of which *surrexerim* is the main verb, and all the other clauses are modifiers. — The clause *cum . . . sedeant* is a kind of adverbial modifier of *surrexerim*, while the clause *qui . . . sim . . . comparandus* is a kind of adjective modifier of *ego* the subject of *surrexerim*, and *qui sedeant* is a kind of adjective modifier of *his*. — *omnes hi*, etc., is an independent sentence, but is connected in thought with the preceding, and explains the fact at which the jurors are supposed to be surprised, i.e. *I suppose you wonder, etc., but the fact is*, etc. (See §§ 345. f, 346.)

The learner will notice, if he has not already learned the fact, that in Latin prose (and to a less degree in poetry) the position of every word is significant. The emphasis of each word, as it would be given in English by a good reader, is indicated by the place in which the word appears. If this emphasis is noticed, the reader becomes at once aware of the inner connection of thought which would require otherwise considerable study to

disentangle. The sentence would read, "I SUPPOSE (conceding something he will presently contradict or explain) YOU (who do not, as I do, know or think of the state of things) *wonder* why it is that, etc., but the fact is" (implied as the antithesis of the emphatic *credo*). Again, *omnes* is emphatic; i.e. "I am not the only one, but *all* would speak if it were not for circumstances" he proceeds to mention. Even *videtis* has an emphatic position: "who, *as you see*, are in attendance." Again, *putant oportere defendi*, i.e. "THINK (though they do nothing) *ought* to be averted by a defence, but *to make the defence themselves*," etc.

LINE I. *ego*: not emphatic itself, but only expressed to set off *vos*, which is. The Latin is so fond of putting pronouns in antithesis, that one is often (as here) expressed on purpose.—*judices*: not *judges*, but rather *jurors*. They were persons selected by law to try facts (under the presidency of a *praetor* or *judex quaestionis*), and varied in number from a single one to fifty or more.

In the year B.C. 149, an important reform was introduced into the criminal procedure of Rome, by establishing a *Quaestio Perpetua*, or standing Criminal Court, for trial of cases of extortion by provincial governors; the object of the suit was *res repetere* (to recover property), and the court was known as the *Quaestio Rerum Repetundarum*, or simply *Repetundarum*. Until B.C. 122, it was presided over by the *Praetor Peregrinus*; after this time, by a special *Praetor Repetundarum*. A second court of murder—*de Sicariis et Veneficiis*—was (according to Mommsen) established shortly after, by Caius Gracchus, and perhaps others followed. The whole system was revised by Sulla, and eight or ten separate courts were established, embracing the entire field of criminal offences. Six of these (*Repetundae*, *Ambitus*, *Peculatus*, *Majestas*, *de Sicariis et Veneficiis*, and probably *Falsi*) were presided over by six of the eight praetors,—the *praetor urbanus* and *peregrinus* having civil jurisdiction; the assignment was made by lot. For the rest of the courts, citizens of aedilician rank (*ex-aediles*) were appointed, under the title *Judex Quaestionis*. The title of a president of a court, whether Praetor or Judex Quaestionis, was *Quaesitor*.

These new and remodelled courts went into operation in B.C. 80, and the case of Roscius was the first that came before them. His trial was before the *Quaestio inter Sicarios*, under the presidency of the praetor, Marcus Fannius. The *judices*, or jury, in all these courts, had been originally selected from the Senators; Caius Gracchus had transferred the right to the *Equites*, or wealthy middle class; Sulla restored it to the Senators, but ten years later (B.C. 70) a new arrangement was made (see Verr. i. 15).

quid sit quod, *why it is that*. Here **quod** . . . **surrexerim** is a clause of *fact*, taking the subj. on account of the indirect question. — **summi oratores, homines nobilissimi**: notice the inversion (*chiasmus*, § 344. f; G. 684; H. 562).

2. **cum** with **sedeant** (§ 326; G. 587; H. 517): is to be rendered *when* or *while*, with just a hint of the concess. *though*. Since Sulla's victory had restored the aristocracy to power, it might be expected that men of rank (*nobilissimi*) would have courage to come forward to defend Roscius: their presence showed their sympathies. — **ego**: emphatic, as opposed to the orators and men of rank. — **potissimum**, *rather than any other* (§ 92. 2). — **aetate**: Cicero was now but 26 years old.

4. **auctoritate**, *influence*, particularly that derived from rank, or office. — **sim**: in direct disc. this might be either subj. to indicate the character of Cicero, or indic. to denote a mere fact about him; but here necessarily subj. on account of the indirect question (§ 342; G. 666; H. 529. ii.). — **sedeant**, *sit still*, instead of rising to speak: in the same construction as **sim**.

5. **hi**: strongly demonstrative and accompanied, perhaps, with a gesture, — *these men here*.

6. **injuriam**, *injustice*. — **novo scelere** (abl. of means), *the strange charge* of parricide. — **conflatam**, *got up*, implying a conspiracy to effect it.

7. **oportere**: this verb is always impersonal; its subject here is the clause **injuriam defendi**. The verb **defendere** signifies not *to defend*, but *to strike down*, hence *to ward off*, or *avert*. — **ipsi**, agrees with the subject of **audent** (§ 195. l; G. 298; H. 452¹); **defendere** is a *complementary infinitive* (§ 271; G. 424; H. 533). Supply *but* in translating. — **iniquitatem temporum**, i.e. the disturbed state of politics, while the wounds of the civil war were still fresh.

8. **ita fit**: the subject is the clause **ut adsint**, etc. (§ 332. a; G. 558; H. 501). — **propterea** = **propter** (compar. of **prope**) **ea**, *near, on account of* (literally, *near*) *these things* = *for this reason*: distinguish carefully from **praeterea**, which is **praeter** (compar. of **prae**) **ea**, *along by (beyond and so besides) these things*. — **adsint**, *they attend*: opposed to **taceant**, hence the position. The friends of any party to a suit (called *advocati*) attended court to give him

the weight of their influence (compare Cæs. B.G. i. 4). Hence the English word *suit*, which originally meant *following* of witnesses and friends.

9. **officium**, *duty*, arising from their relations to the murdered man, who had stood in the relation of *hospitium* with some of the highest families.

SECT. 2. **ergo, at:** for the force of these conjunctions, see Gr. § 156. *b* and *e*. — **audacissimus**, i.e. *is it that I have more effrontery than any of the rest?*

12. **officiosior**, *with a stronger sense of duty*. — **ne . . . quidem**, *not . . . either*, enclosing, as usual, the emphatic word (§ 151. *e*). — **istius**, i.e. *which is in your thoughts* (§ 102. *c*; G. 291; H. 450¹).

13. **sim, conjunctivus modestiae** (§ 311. *b*; G. 252. R.; H. 486). — **aliis**, dat. (§ 229; G. 346; H. 386. 2). — **praereptam: prae** gives here the force of *getting the start of others* in snatching it (compare *prevent*, from *prae-venio*).

14. **me**: emphatic, so much so as to throw **igitur** out of its place (§ 344; G. 681; H. 561).

15. **Rosci**: gen. (§ 40. *b*). The contracted form of the genitive of nouns in **ius** or **ium** is here given throughout. — **reciperem**, *undertake* a case offered; *suscipere* is to take up of one's own motion. (For the mood, see § 319; G. 557; H. 500. ii.: tense, 287. *a*; G. 511, R.²; H. 495¹).

17. **amplitudo**, *position*, from birth, wealth, office, or the like. — **de re publica**, *on politics*.

18. **id quod**, *a thing which* (§ 200. *e*; G. 616. R.²).

19. **dixisset**: as a part of the case supposed in **si fecisset**, this must also be in the subjunctive (see next note). — **putaretur**, apodosis of **fecisset** (§ 308; G. 599; H. 507), while the whole from **si verbum**, etc., is the apodosis of **si quis dixisset**. Translate, *if any one had spoken, in case he had made any allusion to politics, he would, etc.*

SECT. 3. **ego**, etc., *but in my case, even if I*, etc. — **si dixero . . . poterit**: for the form of condition, see § 307. *c*; G. 236²; H. 508².

21. **similiter**, *in like manner*, i.e. as if a man of rank had spoken. — **exire**, etc., i.e. this speech would not be quoted and talked over, nor on the other hand distorted and misinterpreted.

22. *emānare*, leak out (cf. *mānēre*). — *volgus* = *vulgus* (see § 7). — *deinde quod*: the second reason, corresponding to *quia* above. — *ceterorum*, opposed to *ego* below.

The learner is greatly assisted (as, indeed, the Romans themselves must have been) in the understanding of a sentence like this, by noticing the way in which one word is set off against another. Thus, besides the case just mentioned, *dictum obscurum esse* is opposed to *dicto concedi*; so *propter nobilitatem* is opposed to *propter aetatem*, and *occultum*, etc., to *ignosci*, etc. At the same time, *occultum* is parallel with *obscurum*, and *ignosci* with *concedi*. These antitheses are indicated in various ways, — (a) by emphatic and similar or chiasmic position, as here *ceterorum* precedes *neque*, and *ego* precedes *siquid*, though the connective is usually placed first; (b) by particles, as the correlative *neque . . . neque*, and *vel . . . vel*.

23. *dictum* is a noun limited by *ceterorum*; *dicto* is also a noun, though modified by an adverb (see examples under § 207. c; G. 438. R.¹; H. 548. N.²).

24. *concedi* (impersonal, § 230; G. 208; H. 534. i.), *allowed*, or *put up with*.

27. *nondum . . . accessi*, *I have not yet gone into public life*, i.e. become candidate for any office. Cicero began his political career five years later, with the quaestorship.

28. *tametsi*, *although*, in its so-called "corrective" use, — the concession coming after the general statement, as a kind of limitation of it. — *ignoscendi ratio*, *the idea of pardon*. As Latin has few abstract nouns, their place is supplied in various other ways. The thought is, *not only pardoning, but even official investigation (cognoscendi) has ceased in the state* (in consequence of the stormy times of Sulla). But this thought can hardly be expressed in any other way than by the general word *ratio* with a genitive, which we may translate as above. [Notice the order: "the idea of *pardon*"; *ratio ignoscendi* would mean "the *idea* of *pardon*"].

"This is boldly said, at a time when the tyrant Sulla was in power. Sulla never pardoned, and inquiry in legal form was out of fashion; at least such a trial as an innocent man could rely on. The legislation of Sulla had excluded the *Equites* from the office of *judices*; and the Sena-

tors, who were his tools, were the class from which *judices* were now taken." (Long.) It should be observed, however, that during the period in which the *equites* were in possession of the courts, they showed themselves—in spite of Cicero's assertion (see Verr. i. 13)—quite as corrupt as the Senators. The fact is, each class was under a special temptation to pass unjust judgments, since the provincial governors belonged to the Senatorial order, and the farmers of revenue (the conflicting interest) to the Equestrian.

3. SECT. 4. accedit, *there is in addition*: used as a kind of passive of **addo**.—*illa, this*: see § 102. *b* (at the end).—**quod**, *that* (§ 333; G. 525; H. 540. iv.).—**a ceteris**, *from the others*, i.e. the nobles. (For the use of the prep., see § 239. *c*. Rem.; G. 333. R.²; H. 374. N.⁴)

4. petitum sit, subj. by § 311. *a*; G. 459. R.; H. 485. N.¹: it is, strictly, subj. of indir. question after **forsitan** (= **fors sit an**, *it is a chance whether*).—**ut dicerent** (sc. **causam**), *that they should plead*: a subst. clause (§ 331. *a*; G. 546; H. 498), subject of **petitum sit**: the others have been asked to, etc.; *dicere causam* is the technical expression for the counsel (*to argue or defend a case*), as well as for the defendant (*to be brought to trial*).—**ut . . . arbitrarentur**, a clause of result, correlative with **ita** (§ 319; G. 556; H. 500).—**utrumvis**, lit. *either* [of the two] *you please*: here, simply, *either at their option* (speak or not).—**salvo officio** (abl. abs.), *without breach of duty*.

5. arbitrarentur; imperf. following **petitum sit** (§§ 286, 287. *a*; G. 511. R.²; H. 495. i.).—**a me** (opposed to **a ceteris**) **contenderunt**, *have urged it upon me*: preserve the antithesis by inserting, *but as to myself*, which is implied in the position of **a me**.—**ei** (simply correlative to **qui**, § 102. *d*), *men*: not a demonstrative, like **hic**, etc. The noble friends of Roscius are here meant, who would desire his cause to be well conducted.

6. apud me: the position still keeps the antithesis, where in English we abandon it, so also in the case of **ego**, in line 7.

7. plurimum possunt, *have the greatest weight*.

9. debeam, subj. of *characteristic* (§ 320; G. 633; H. 503).—**his de causis**, *it is for these reasons that*, etc.

10. ego: expressed to continue the emphasis of **a me**.—**his**:

emphatic, referring to the reasons just mentioned; *ego*, as opposed to the others present. — *causae*, dat. (§ 235. *a*; G. 343; H. 392). — *patronus*, *advocate* (the word *advocati* meaning *friends*, as above). The term *patronus*, *protector*, — properly the correlative of *cliens*, a *dependent*, — was transferred to the *counsellor*, as the defender of his client; all the more easily, as the practice of the law was in the hands of the nobles, who were obliged to defend their friends and dependents gratis. [It should be noticed that *cliens* is never used in the modern sense of *client* in law, correlative to counsellor: the Roman *cliens* was necessarily a poor man, or one in humble station, or a foreigner.] — *electus*, *relictus*: this antithesis (in position and sound as well as sense) suggests at once that *ingenio* is in the same construction as *periculo*, and that *possem dicere* must be supplied.

11. *unus*, as the one man.

12. *uti*: older form for *ut*. — *uti ne*: in purpose clauses (§ 317; G. 549¹; H. 495.R.¹) the double form is often used instead of *ne* alone.

SECT. 5. *municeps* (*munus-capio*), lit. *sharing public duties*, and so, citizen of a *municipium* or free Italian town with Roman citizenship. — *Amerinus*, of *Ameriu* (§ 214. *a*; G. 360; H. 331).

A native Italian town which had lost its original independence, and was absorbed in the Roman state, ceased to be a *civitas*, and became a *municipium*; its citizens now possessed Roman citizenship as well as that of their own town. This Roman citizenship was possessed in various degrees. Some towns lost all rights of self-government, without receiving any political rights at Rome in their place; that is, their political existence was extinguished, and their citizens became mere passive citizens of Rome, with civil rights, but no political ones. A second class of towns retained their corporate existence, with the rights of local self-government, but without the grant of Roman citizenship. The condition thus established was called *jus Caeritum*, because the Etruscan town of Cære was taken as the type. The most favored class retained all powers of self-government, with magistrates of their own election, at the same time being full citizens of Rome. All furnished their contingent to the Roman army, and were under the civil jurisdiction of the Roman prætor; but they paid no taxes except for their own local concerns.

17. *vicinitatis*: i.e. probably the whole territory of Ameria, extending to the Tiber.

20. **hospitium**, *guest-friendship*. This was a relation between individuals of different cities or states, at a time when there were no international relations; it included the duties of hospitality and protection, was transmitted from father to son, and was vouched for by a ticket (*tessera*).

21. **domesticus** . . . **consuetudo**, *intercourse and companionship in their homes*.

22. **honestatis gratiā** (so **honoris causā**, § 17), *with all honor*: it seems to have been held a liberty to mention the name of any person of quality; and it is generally done in some such form of compliment.

23. **hoc solum**, i.e. the *hospitium*.

24. **domestici**, *of his own house*.

25. **ereptum possident**, *have plundered and now hold* (§ 292. R.; G. 667. R.¹; H. 549⁵); **possidere** does not signify *to own*, in the modern sense, but only *to hold* or *occupy*. — **innocentis**, i.e. **filii**.

SECT. 6. **cum**, introducing the general situation; **tum**, the particular circumstance. — **omni tempore**, *at all times*, as opposed to the time of the civil war; notice the emphatic position.

27. **nobilitatis fautor**, i.e. of Sulla's party. — **hoc tumultu**, *this last disturbance* (euphemistic): i.e. the final scenes of the civil war of Marius and Sulla, which Cicero will not call **bellum**.

28. **in discrimen veniret**, *was at stake*: subj. of characteristic (*at a time when*, etc.).

30. **opera**, etc., *labor, zeal, influence*.

31. **rectum**, *render no more than right* (thus giving the emphasis of its position). — **se pugnare**, simply *to fight* (§ 330. f; G. 527. R.³): object of **putabat**, while **rectum** is in pred. apposition (§ 186. c; G. 334; H. 373. N.²). — **honestate**, **honestissimus**, refer respectively to the rank and dignity of these great families, and the credit which his connection with them gave him in his own neighborhood.

33. **victoria**, i.e. of Sulla's party. — **constituta est**, **praescriberentur**: the first is of *absolute*, the second of *relative* time (§ 323; G. 562), describing the period by its *characteristics* (§ 320).

34. **proscriberentur**: the number of the proscribed in Sulla's time was 4,700.

"Whoever killed one of these outlaws was not only exempt from punishment, like an executioner duly fulfilling his office, but also obtained for the execution a compensation of 12,000 *denarii* (nearly \$2,400); any one, on the contrary, who befriended an outlaw, even his nearest relative, was liable to the severest punishment. The property of the proscribed was forfeited to the state, like the spoil of an enemy; their children and grandchildren were excluded from a political career, and yet, so far as of senatorial rank, were bound to undertake their share of senatorial burdens" (Mommsen). At first only the names of those who had justly forfeited their lives were proscribed; afterwards it became easy for friends and favorites of the dictator (as Chrysogonus, attacked in the oration for Roscius) to put upon the list the names of innocent men, and even of men already dead, so as to work confiscation of their property. These proscriptions nominally ceased June 1, B.C. 81.

36. *erat Romae*, i.e. he did not stay away, as one would who feared the proscription. — *frequens*: adjective for adverb (§ 191; G. 324. R.⁶; H. 443).

4. SECT. 7. *erant*, see § 343. *b*. — *inimicitiae*: plural of the abstract, signifying *causes* or *occasions of enmity* (§ 75. *b*).

5. *accusatorum*: prosecutions might be brought by private persons (as by Cicero against Verres): these Roscii took their places as prosecutors along with Erucius (*coadjutores, subscriptores*).

8. *neque enim, nor, you see*.

9. *isti* (§ 102. *c*), i.e. of the party of prosecution.

10. *Capitoni* (§ 231. *b*; G. 322; H. 387): following *cognomen*.

12. *palmarum, prizes*: sarcastically said of his acts of violence, as of so many victories in gladiatorial fights. — *nobilis, famous* (as of artists, actors, etc.). — *hic*, the one here present (Magnus); *eum*, referring to the one just mentioned, the absent one (Capito).

13. *lanistam*, a professional *trainer* or "*coach*": used sarcastically, like *palmarum*, above.

14. *quod sciam, so far as I know*, sc. *id* (adv. acc. § 240. *b*; G. 331. R.²; H. 378): i.e. he must have been a mere apprentice (*tiro*) at the trade; this is the first of his actual murders that I know of.

SECT. 8. *hic, this man* (with a gesture), i.e. here at my side; *iste, that one*, i.e. there on the accusers' bench.

17. **cum** . . . **esset**, parenthetical.

19. **iste**, T. Roscius: the repetition of the words **frequens**, etc., brings out the point that he was likeliest to be the murderer.

20. **Palacinas**: the reading is uncertain, and the place unknown.

22. **suspītio**: this word is not formed immediately from the verb-stem of **suspicio**, but the true derivative ending is **-tio** (§§ 163. *b*, 10. *c*), and the long vowel seems to indicate contraction.

23. **res ipsa**, *the fact itself*.

24. **hunc**, i.e. my client. — **judicatote** (§ 269. *d*; G. 262; H. 487²): the second or longer form of the imperative is regular where the action is not to be performed immediately, especially when a future appears in protasis (§§ 269. *d*, 307; G. 597; H. 508⁴).

SECT. 9. **Ameriam nuntiat**, *brings the news to Ameria*: the accus. of *end of motion* (§ 258. *b*; G. 410; H. 380. ii.).

26. **quidam**, *one*.

28. **horam primam**: the night from sunset to sunrise was divided into twelve hours.

30. **nocturnis**, i.e. when the travelling would be more difficult and slow, though the hours would be longer in the late autumn or winter, when the murder is thought to have been committed. But the time is uncertain.

31. **cisiis**, a two-wheeled wagon, like a gig or chaise. The plural form shows that there were *relays of carriages*.

SECT. 10. **quadriduo**, i.e. in the same space of four days: we should say *within four days from the time when*, etc.

36. **in castra**: the idea of motion, vividly conceived, suggests the acc. of place as well as person; we should say, *TO Sulla IN his camp AT V.* (§ 259. *h*). — **Volaterras**: a very ancient and important town of Etruria, on a high and very steep hill, about 30 miles S. W. of Florence. "Here some of the Etruscans and of those proscribed by Sulla made a stand and were blockaded for two years, and then surrendered on terms" (Strabo). — **defertur**: this word implies an *intentional* conveying of the information, in the manner of a formal report, or charge.

5. **fundos**, different *estates*, i.e. lands or buildings, whether in town or country. — **tris** = **tres** (§ 84. *b*): the acc. termination in **is** remained in this and a few other words for a considerable time after

the form in **es** became more common. — **Tiberim** (§§ 55. *d*, 56. *a*, 1): the river must add greatly to the value of these estates, whether for transportation or irrigation.

5. **splendidus**, *eminent*: the regular complimentary epithet of *equites*, and persons of similar rank; **gratiosus**, *in favor*: referring to his relations with great families. — **negotio**, *difficulty*.

7. **de medio tolli**, *put out of the way*. — **ne teneam**, *not to detain you*: a purpose clause after some verb of *saying*, etc., which is, as usual, omitted (§ 317. *c*; G. 688; H. 499.² N.).

9. **societas**, *partnership*. — **coitur**: **coire**, as governing the accusative (§ 238. *b*; G. 330; H. 372), here takes the passive.

SECT. 11. **cum**, etc.: the proscriptions ceased June 1, B.C. 81; the murder was committed some months after this date (see below, § 39).

11. **jam** (with reference to time preceding), *already* (§ 151. *b*): **nunc** (referring only to the moment itself), *now*. — **defunctos**, *rid of*, sc. *esse*.

13. **studiosissimi**, *devoted to the party of Sulla*, and so not likely to be proscribed. — **manceps** (*manu capio*), *purchaser* of confiscated goods and the like.

16. **iste**, *yonder*, on the accusers' benches. — **nomine**, i.e. as agent.

17. **impetum facit**, *makes a raid upon*, implying violence, as of a charge in battle. — **duobus milibus nummum**, i.e. about \$100 (§ 378); they are estimated in ch. ii. to have been worth \$300,000 (*sexagies*).

SECT. 12. **imprudente**, *without the knowledge* (*prudens* = *providens*).

20. **certo scio**, *I am well aware* (§ 151. *c*). — **neque enim**, negative of **et enim** (§ 156. *d*), introducing a point obvious or indisputable, *for, you see*. — **mirum**, predicate of the clause **si . . . animadvertat**, below (§ 333. R.).

22. **praeparet**, *must provide for*: **cum** is causal, though to be rendered *when*. — **pacis . . . rationem**, i.e. the ordering of the new constitution.

25. **distentus**, *pulled different ways*.

26. **si aliquid** (more emphatic than **si quid**) **non animadvertat**, *if there is something he does not notice*: protasis with **mirum**, above.

28. *ut . . . moliantur*, *that as soon as he takes off his eyes they may get up something of this sort*: clause of purpose (§ 317; G. 545; H. 497. ii.); *despexerit*, perf. subj. (§ 342; G. 666; H. 529. ii.), for fut. perf. (§ 286, end; G. 514, rule).

29. *huc accedit*, *add to this*. (Compare *accedit illa*, etc., § 4, where the meaning is, *there is in addition*, etc.; here the difference in position gives the meaning, *in addition to this*.) — *quamvis felix sit* (§ 313. a; G. 608; H. 515. iii.), *however fortunate he may be*: Sulla was so impressed with his own good fortune, that he assumed the *agnomen* Felix, implying, by the ancient notion, peculiar favor of the gods. (See Manil. § 47.)

31. *familia*, *household* of slaves and dependents (see under § 35). — *qui habeat*, *as to have* (§ 320. a; G. 634; H. 500. i.).

32. *libertum*, *freedman*: he still remained attached to his former master as *patronus*, often lived in his family, did various services for him, and stood towards him in a relation somewhat like that of a son under the *patria potestas*. Towards others he was a *libertinus*, fully free, but with some political disqualifications; towards his former master he was a *libertus*.

SECT. 13. *vir optimus*, *sarcastic*.

35. *qui . . . solvisset* (§ 320; G. 634; H. 500. i.), *though he had not yet*, etc.

36. *justa*, *the due rites of burial*: these ended with a sacrifice on the ninth day (*novemdialia*) after the death or burial. — *eicit* = *ejicit*: in the compounds of *jacio*, the combination *ji* is written with a single letter (§ 10. d).

6. *pecuniae*, *property*. — *dominus*, *master* in the sense of *owner*.

3. *qui . . . fuisset*, *since he had been*, etc. — *ut fit*, *as generally happens*.

4. *insolens*, here *extravagant*, etc. — *domum suam* (§ 258. b, e; G. 410. R.¹; H. 380²), *to his house*. — *auferebat* (§ 277. c; G. 224; H. 469¹), *began to*, etc.

7. *auctione*, verbal from *augeo*, i.e. increasing the bids. — *usque eo*, *to that degree*.

8. *urbe tota*, § 258. f; G. 386; H. 425. ii.²

SECT. 14. 12. *iter*, *right of way*: this was usually reserved in

case of the sale of any estate on which was a family burial-place: by the proscription this right was cut off.

13. **bonorum emptio**, the technical term denoting *purchase at public sale*. — **furta** refers to **clam**; **rapinae** to **palam**, above.

SECT. 15. **decurionum**: these were members of the municipal senate, or council. — **decem primi**: these may have been a standing board, or a special committee. Committees of ten of the Roman Senate, as well as committees and boards of ten of municipal towns, are frequently mentioned, and particular men are referred to in inscriptions as belonging to such a body. T. Roscius Capito (see § 16) was one of this body.

19. **qui vir**, *what sort of man*.

21. **ut . . . velit**, *that he will consent*.

22. **decretum**: the decree was here read to the court, but is not given in the published speech.

25. **id quod**, *as* (§ 200. *e*; G. 616. R.²).

28. **nobilis**, acc. plur. (§ 84. *b*). — **ab eis qui peterent** (§ 317; G. 545¹; H. 497. i.), *to beg of them*: **eis** refers to the **decem primi**.

29. **ne . . . adirent**, obj. of **peterent**.

30. **vellent**, § 341. *a*; G. 509²; H. 524.

SECT. 16. **antiqui**, *of the old stamp*. — **ex sua natura**, *after their own nature*.

33. **ceteros**, subj. of **esse** understood, depending on **fingerent** *imagined*. — **confirmaret**, *assured them*.

36. **appromitteret**, *promised in addition*.

7. **re inorata**, *without having pleaded their case*: the primary meaning of **oro** implies not *entreaty*, but *statement* or *argument* (cf. **orātor**). — **reverterunt**: the active form of this verb is found only in the tenses of the perfect stem; otherwise it is deponent.

2. **isti**, i.e. Chrysogonus and Capito.

3. **lentius**, *more slackly*. — **nihil agere**, *do nothing*, refrain from action. — **deludere**, *make fools of* the Amerians, i.e. treat them with contempt.

4. **id quod**, etc., *as we may easily infer*: this point is an inference, not like the rest, an attested fact.

5. **neque**, *and not*, the negative qualifying **posse**: *and judge that they can no longer*, etc. In Latin the connective attracts the negative.

SECT. 17. **hic**, my client. — **cognatorum** (**co-gnatus**), *blood-relations*: these were accustomed to hold a *consilium*, or formal deliberation, on important family affairs.

10. **Caeciliam**, see § 50.

12. **id quod**, etc., i.e. she showed on this occasion (**nunc**) the generous traits all expected in her.

13. **quasi . . . causa**, as a model. — **antiqui officii**, *old-fashioned fidelity*: **officium** means the performance of duties as well as the duties themselves.

15. **domo** (§ 258. *a*; G. 411; H. 412. ii.¹), without the prep., while **bonis** requires **ex**.

18. **vivus . . . referretur**, *brought alive to trial, rather than murdered and put on the proscription-list*.

SECT. 18. **consilium ceperunt**: this phrase is equivalent to a verb of determining, and so has the clause **ut . . . pugnarent** for its object (§ 331. *d*; G. 424; H. 501. ii.).

23. **nomen deferrent**, i.e. lay a formal charge before the president of the proper court. — **de parricidio**, § 220. *b*; G. 377. R.²; H. 410. ii.³

24. **veterem**, *old* in the trade: the reign of terror through which Rome had just passed had given ample practice.

25. **de ea re**, etc., *in a case in which*, etc.

26. **suspitio**, *ground of suspicion*.

27. **crimine** (abl. of means), *on the charge* itself. — **poterant**: indicative as being Cicero's reason, not theirs. — **tempore**: partly the character of the time in general; partly the fact that the courts were now first reopened, after their reorganization by Sulla.

28. **loqui**: the thought of the conspirators is put in indir. disc., the verb being implied in **consilium ceperunt**. — **tam diu**, during the long troubles.

29. **eum**, *any one*. — **oportere**, *was sure to*; **qui primus**: this was the first case that came before the *Quaestio inter Sicarios*.

30. **adductus esset**: for fut. perf. of direct disc. — **huic**: opposed to the indefinite **qui primus**.

31. **gratiam**, *favor or influence*, i.e. with Sulla.

33. **fore ut**, etc.: the most usual form for the fut. infin. pass.; the supine with **iri** is rare.

34. **tolleretur**, *got out of the way*: a derivative meaning from the original sense of *lift*. — **nullo**: for the abl. of **nemo**, which is never used.

35. *atque adeo, or rather.* — *quem*: the antecedent is *eum*, below.

36. *jugulandum* (§294. *d*; G. 431; H. 544. N.²), i.e. for judicial murder.

8. SECT. 19. *unde, where*: i.e. the point *whence* the argument proceeds. — *potissimum* (superl. of *potius*, as if *rathest*), *best* (rather than anywhere else).

4. *summam*: i.e. of rendering a verdict.

5. *fidem*: i.e. the *protection* required by good faith. — *pater*, etc.: these nominatives are in no grammatical construction, but are simply a list of crimes (see § 292. *a*; G. 667. R.²).

7. *infesta, in peril*.

9. *nefariis*, abl. of instr. after *cumulant*: but translate, *upon these they heap up other infamies*.

11. *hujusce* (emphatic instead of *ejus*, the regular pronoun of reference, § 102. *d*), *his own*.

12. *condicionem, terms* (or *dilemma*): as containing the idea of a bargain, it is followed by *ut* (§ 331. *d*; G. 559; H. 497. ii.). — *cervices*: this word is used by early writers only in the plural.

13. *insutus in culeum*: the old punishment of parricide was to be "beaten with blood-red rods, then sewed into a sack, with a dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thrown into the deep sea" (see below, § 29).

14. *patronos*: Cicero's modesty will not allow him to call himself a *patronus* (cf. note on § 4).

15. *qui dicat*, purpose-clause (§ 317; G. 545; H. 497. i.): the antecedent is the subj. of *deest*, below.

SECT. 20. *quantum, so far as* (adverbial acc.).

19. *crimen, the criminal charge*: with the other means used to convict the accused the advocate has nothing to do.

21. *confictionem, the getting up*.

24. *quid igitur est? how then?* The whole task implied in *oportere* is too large to be attempted in a single plea. He has only to argue the case on the charge: the jury must see that reckless audacity and coercion shall have no effect with them.

30. *primo quoque tempore, the very first opportunity* since the violence and disorder of the civil war.

diu ^{repat} ~~repat~~ a per...
vos ac per peatram
recremur.

laboriosius, quid
dici aut fingi
orum ad
suppliciorum

Miloni putarem,
tantam vim armo-
rum me recreat
et iustissimi viri,
putaret esse,
eundem telis
concitatus

SECT. 21. *quo uno maleficio, that in this one crime.* — *voltu*, by a look, showing a lack of filial affection (*pietas*).

9. 2. *si . . . cogeabant*, would compel it if the case should require (see § 307. *f*; G. 598. R.¹; H. 511¹): a future protasis, relative to the time of *cogeabant*, which is past.

5. *auditum sit*, fut. cond. completed (§ 307. *c*; G. 236. R.²; H. 509).

6. *tu* (emphatic), *you*, a professional prosecutor.

7. *censes*: the word used to express deliberate judgment, after discussion, etc.

9. *mores*, *character*, as resulting from habits of life; *naturam*, *natural disposition*.

11. *tu*, emphatic, as opposed to accusers generally.

12. *ne . . . causa*, i.e. not even as a plausible charge. — *contulisti*, brought against, alleged.

SECT. 22. *qui homo? what sort of man?* — *adulescentulus*, some young fellow: the diminutive emphasizes the contrast in age.

14. *nequam*, modifying *hominibus*.

15. *major*, anomalous for the more usual *plus* or *amplius* (§ 247. *c*; G. 311. R.⁴; H. 417. I. N.²).

16. *videlicet*, no doubt (ironical).

20. *de luxuria*, ablative of charge (§ 220. *b*; G. 377. R.²; H. 410. ii.). — *objecit*: the accuser made it a point in his charge, that the accused was of a gloomy and morose temper, shunning all society.

26. *officio*, sense of duty, and consequent discharge of it.

SECT. 23. *justam*, sufficient or well-grounded.

30. *illud*, *this*, in appos. with the clause immediately following, i.e. the point previously treated; *hoc*, the new point now introduced.

34. *eodem*, to the same point as that treated in the preceding section.

10. *qui odisset*, in that he hated (according to their argument).

2. *constantissimus*, most consistent.

3. *illud* refers to *causam fuisse*. — *jam*, by this time.

SECT. 24. 9. *jam prope cotidiana*, i.e. which have come to be an almost everyday affair.

13. *convenisse . . . videntur*, seem to have converged upon one spot and to agree together: the phrase *inter se* may express any sort of reciprocal relation (§ 196. f; G. 212; H. 448. N.). The figure here is of a band of conspirators, or the like.

16. *ingenio*, power, in putting the case.

SECT. 25. *expressa vestigia*, distinct footprints. — *ratione*, manner, i.e. the whole plan of the act.

23. *res . . . credi*: notice that *credo* takes the acc. of the thing.

27. *esse*, that there should be, etc.

31. *feras*, i.e. even in the case of wild beasts (notice the emphatic position).

SECT. 26. *ita*, so very.

34. *Tarracinensem*, of Tarracina (Anxur), a colony on the Latian coast, 40 miles from Rome. — *non obscurum*, respectable.

II. *servus*: here used as an adjective (cf. § 188. d; G. 284. R.; H. 441³).

2. *id aetatis*, i.e. too old for the sound sleep of childhood.

3. *propter*, near by. — *autem*, on the other hand.

5. *neutrumne sensisse*, the idea that, etc. (infin. of exclam.).

7. *potissimum*, of all others.

SECT. 27. *conveniret*, could naturally fall.

16. *non modo . . . possunt*, not only cannot, etc. (§ 149. e; G. 484. R.¹; H. 552²): the verb is sufficiently negated by *ne*.

SECT. 28. *multis* = many other (implied in the generalizing *cum* followed by *tum*).

23. *singulare*, special.

26. *rerum natura*, the universe, represented by air (*caelum*), fire (*solem*), water, and earth, the elements "from which all things are said to be produced."

SECT. 29. *obicere*, cast forth to. — *ne bestiis . . . uteremur*, lest we should find the very beasts more savage (*immanioribus*, in predicate apposition).

32. *sic nudos*, naked as they were. — *ipsum*, even that.

34. *violata*, defiled. — *expiari*: sea-water, as well as running water, was regarded as having a purifying quality, — a notion prevailing in various religions, and found in the forms of ablution, baptism, and the like.

35. *tam . . . volgare, so cheap or so common.*

36. *etenim*: i.e. it needs no argument to show, etc.

12. *ejectis, to waifs. — ita, in such a way.*

SECT. 30. *crimen, accusation.*

9. *talibus viris*, "to this intelligent jury." — *causam, motive.*

10. *emptores*, i.e. men having the strongest interest in his conviction, with Chrysogonus himself as their presiding officer.

11. *judicio, the trial.*

12. *venisses, you should have come* (§ 266. *e*; G. 266. R.³; H. 483.² N.). — *utrum . . . an*, i.e. which is it — the nature of the question or the character of the court [another compliment to the jury] — that you do not see?

17. *admittere, commit.*

SECT. 31. *esto, well then* (to quit that point). — *causam proferre, to allege a motive.*

29. *vicisse debeo, I ought to have now gained the case*, i.e. by my past argument: *ought to have conquered* (in the past) is *vincere debui* (§ 288. *a*; G. 424; H. 537¹).

20. *in alia causa, in another case*, an implied condition to *concederem*.

21. *qua re, why; quo modo, how.*

23. *ita, sic*, i.e. I will deal with you on these terms.

24. *meo loco, in my place*, i.e. in the time allotted to the defence: this was determined for each party by the prætor. — *respondendi*, i.e. at the end of a question; *interpellandi*, in the middle of any question, to answer a part; *interrogandi*, asking questions in turn.

SECT. 32. *ipsum, sc. percussisse.*

29. *per alios*, for abl. of means, when persons are intended (§ 246. *b*; G. 403; H. 415¹. N.¹).

30. *indidemne Ameriâ, from Ameria there?*

31. *hosce sicarios, these cut-throats of ours.*

34. *convenit*, i.e. to bargain for the murder.

36. *unde*, i.e. on whom did he draw for the money? All such banking business being in a manner public, the sum could be traced, as by cheques, etc., in modern times.

13. caput, fountain-head.

2. **tibi**, dat. for poss. (§ 235. *a*; G. 343. R.²; H. 389). — **veniat**, with **facito** (**fac**) for simple imperat. (§ 331. *f*, R.; G. 546. R.³; H. 489. 2). The fut. form of the imperat. is used, because it is a point for the accuser to reflect upon (§ 269. *d*; G. 262; H. 487²).

4. **ferum atque agrestem**, *rude and clownish* (not simply *rustic*).

6. **in oppido constitisse**, *to have stayed in any town*: **oppidum** is distinguished both from **urbs**, *the great city*, and **vicus**, *a country village*, or mere hamlet: it would be a place of some society and cultivation.

SECT. 33. **poterat**, *might*, i.e. if I chose to use it (§ 311. *c*; G. 599. R.²; H. 511¹).

9. **victu arido**, *dry or meagre way of life*. — **inculta**, *uncouth*.

11. **possis**, potential subjunctive (§ 311. *a*; G. 602; H. 485).

13. **in urbe** (emphatic), i.e. not in the country, where Roscius was.

14. **erumpat**, *burst forth*: a strong word on account of **audacia**, *reckless daring*.

15. **autem**, *on the other hand*. — **agrestem**, *boorish*.

16. **parsimoniae**, *thrift* (in a good sense).

SECT. 34. **missa facio**, *I let that pass* (**missa** agreeing with **ea**, understood, obj. of **facio**); such phrases are often used colloquially or with emphasis, for the simple verb (§ 292. *d*; G. 537). — **illud quaero**, *this is what I want to know*.

20. **per quos**: these words are the interrogative expression with which the clause grammatically begins; **is homo** is put first for emphasis.

22. **suspitiōse**, i.e. so as to look suspicious.

23. **in his rebus**, *but in these circumstances of the case* (emphatic position). — **suspitiō**, **culpam**: i.e. in so clear a case I will not ask proof of guilt; any suspicious circumstance will be enough.

25. **credo**, *I suppose*: ironical, as usual when thus used parenthetically.

30. **causa dicitur**, lit. *the case is argued* by the defendant: i.e. he is put on trial.

SECT. 35. **quod** [**innocenti**] relates to **id**, having in appos. the clause **ut . . . polliceatur**.

34. *quaestionem*, *question* in the technical sense, i.e. examination by torture, the regular legal way of examining slaves. In a few special classes of cases, the slaves of the accused could be tortured in order to get evidence against their master (see Milo, ch. xxii.). The master might, however, of his own accord, offer them for torture (*polliceri*): in this case Roscius had lost his slaves, and so was deprived of that privilege.

36. *unus puer*, as *much as a single slave*; the apparently unemphatic position of *non* making the whole more effective. — *minister*, i.e. to wait upon him.

14. *familia*: this word, in its primary meaning, properly embraced the entire body of free persons, clients and slaves, under the patriarchal rule of the *paterfamilias*. In time, the meaning was divided, applying either (1) to the family proper — the *paterfamilias*, with his wife, children, etc.; (2) to a body (or gang) of slaves. The latter is the meaning here. The word is also often used to designate a group of kinsfolk having a common name, — as Metellus, Scipio, Cicero, Cæsar.

2. *Scipio, Metelle*: these were, probably, P. Scipio Nasica, father of Metellus Scipio (a leader on Pompey's side in the civil war), and his cousin, Q. Metellus Nepos, brother of Cæcilia (§ 50), and father of the Celer and Nepos referred to in the orations against Catiline. — *advocatis*, called *in* (as friends of the accused); *agentibus*, taking active part. The demand seems to have been formal, and these friends were present to attest it.

3. *aliquotiens*, several times.

4. *meministisne*, don't you remember?

5. *T. Roscium*, i.e. Magnus.

6. *sectantur*, are in the train of.

SECT. 36. *aureum*: the Greek name Chrysogonus means *gold-born*.

16. *latuit*: because his was the only name that appeared.

20. *alii quoque*, i.e. other purchasers of confiscated estates.

22. *sectorum*: these were the purchasers of confiscated property in the lump, who afterwards *divided* it (*seco*) to sell again in detail. The word also means both *cut-throat* and *cut-purse*, and was perhaps used here to imply, by the double meaning, that these men connived at the death of the proscribed.

SECT. 37. *venierunt*, were sold (§ 136. b).

30. *tantus homo*, such a great person: a hint that more important men than he had suffered. In fact, all the really eminent victims of the civil war had perished before the proscription.

33. *Valeria*: the law by which Sulla was made perpetual dictator and invested with absolute power of life and death (B.C. 82): it was proposed by L. Valerius Flaccus as *interrex*. Laws were designated by the *gentile* name of their proposer: all laws, for example, carried by L. Cornelius Sulla were known as *Leges Corneliae*. — *Cornelia*: this appears to have been enacted some time after the *lex Valeria*, in order to regulate the details of the proscription. Cicero's ignorance of the law is no doubt affected.

34. *novi*, I know the thing or person; *scio*, I know the fact: *I am not acquainted with the law, and do not know which it is*.

15. *proscripti sunt*: the indic. must mean those already proscribed when the law was passed. Future cases would be referred to by the subj. or fut. perf. (see Verr. ii. ch. xli. xlii.).

2. in . . . *praesidiis*, among the armed forces, etc., i.e. in arms. — *bona*, the property.

7. *veteres*, those of the regular code; *novas*, those of the Sullan revolution.

SECT. 38. in *eum*, i.e. Sulla. Here it is necessary for the orator to proceed with great caution: even if not himself present, Sulla would watch jealously the first case before his own criminal court.

12. *ab initio*, from the beginning of this trial; *omni tempore*, in his whole career.

13. *ut . . . passus non sit*, clauses in appos. with *haec omnia*: for the change of tense, see § 279. d; G. 513; H. 495. vi.

15. *apud adversarios*, in the enemies' ranks = in *praesidiis*, see above.

18. *postea*: the passage referred to appears to have been lost out of the oration, probably in the gap in ch. xlv. The scholiast represents Chrysogonus as saying that he had used the property in building a villa at Veii.

SECT. 39. *Kal. Junias*, acc. in the same constr. as *diem*. — *aliquot post mensis*, see introd. (p. I, above).

24. *tabulas*, the records of confiscated property, which belonged

to the State. — *nulla, not at all* (§ 191; G. 324. R.⁶; H. 457⁸). — *redierunt = relata sunt*. — *nebulone, knave*.

25. *facetius, more neatly*: in the case supposed, the proscription would be a mere trick, and the property would be taken without even the forms of law.

26. *corruptae, tampered with*.

28. *ante tempus, prematurely*.

30. *reduviam curem, treat a sore finger* (a proverbial expression): i.e. in a case of life and death, I deal only with some trifling ailment.

31. *non rationem ducit, he does not take account* (a mercantile phrase).

SECT. 40. *partim pro me, partly in my own name*. To avoid entangling the case of his client with politics, Cicero makes himself responsible for all that might have a political bearing: he was a known partisan of the nobility, and could afford to speak freely.

16. *ad omnis pertinere, concerns all*.

3. *sensu ac dolore, feeling and pain*, i.e. painful feeling. The adjective idea is enforced by dwelling on it in the form of another noun (*hendiadys*). — *jam, with the fut., presently*.

SECT. 41. *ego, opposed to Roscio*.

12. *diem, feminine* (§ 73).

13. *prae finita, fixed in advance*, as the limit (*finio*). — *tantulo, so little*. — *patronum, i.e. Sulla*. (See note on *libertus*, § 12.)

15. *conferre, throw the responsibility*.

17. *imprudente, without the knowledge of*. — *egerit, will effect*; fut. perf. for fut. (§ 281. R.; G. 236. R.¹; H. 473).

SECT. 42. *placet, do I like? i.e. do I think it right?* — *imprudencia, want of foresight*.

21. *etenim si, etc.* The comparison is strained, and rather offensive to good taste; but it is curious as showing the ancient notions as to the origin of evil, and at the same time Sulla's relation to the State as "lord protector." (Compare the oration for Marcellus.)

25. *pernicii for perniciiei* (§ 74. a).

26. *vi ipsa rerum, by the very violence of the elements*, — the agents or powers which he has to control.

34. **possit, adepta sit**, informal indirect disc., as the thought of the person surprised. — **si . . . sit**, clause with **mirum** (§ 333. R.).

17. SECT. 43. tametsi, and yet.

2. **meo jure**, with *perfect right* (as belonging to that party) : **jure** alone would mean *justly* ; **meo** limits it to the speaker's own case. The passage that follows is interesting, as showing the way in which Cicero regarded the general issues of the civil war, and the excesses of the victorious party.

5. **pro mea**, etc., *to the extent of my poor and feeble ability.*

7. **ut componeretur**, *that reconciliation should be made* : a clause of result in appos. with **id** (§ 332 ; G. 559 ; H. 501. iii.).

8. **qui vicerunt**, *who did* (in fact) *conquer* : the subjunctive here would mean, whatever party might conquer.

9. **humilitatem**, not merely *low rank*, but meanness and vulgarity ; **dignitate**, *personal worth*, from birth and services ; **amplitudine**, *rank* or *position* — prominence in the state. With all his arrogance, blood-thirstiness, and narrow conservatism, Sulla was, after all, the representative of orderly government against anarchy and mob-law.

12. **retineretur**, *would be preserved* (fut. cond. § 307. f ; G. 598 ; H. 510. N.¹), the protasis being **quibus incolumibus**. — **quae**, i.e. the reinstating of the nobility.

SECT. 44. **quod . . . in eos**, *that those have been punished* (a mild expression for proscription).

19. **non debeo**, *I have no right*. — **in eo studio partium**, *in favor of that party* : **studium** is the regular word for partisan favor.

23. **id actum est**, *this was the object* : the clause **ut . . . facerent** is in appos. with **id**.

24. **postremi**, *the lowest* in class or character.

SECT. 45. **male** : to *speak ill* is to *utter abuse* or calumny.

35. **causam communicare**, *identify their cause with that of*, etc.

18. equestrem, referring to the struggle for the *judicia* (§ 11), and the extensive sympathy of the *equites* with the party of Marius. Compare note to Verr. § 1.

3. **servi** : Chrysogonus was a freedman of Sulla. — **dominationem**, *mastery* or *tyranny*.

4. *versabatur, displayed itself.*

5. *quam viam munitet, whither it is paving a way:* road-building, both literally and figuratively among the Romans, was spoken of by the engineering term *munire*.

6. *ad fidem*: i.e. after getting possession of the political power, these low-born fellows were aiming at the courts, the one security of public faith and good government. — *jusjurandum*: the jurors were under oath to give a righteous judgment.

8. *hicine*, § 101. *a, N.*

10. *neque . . . possit*: Cicero does not wish to encourage them by supposing that they can do anything in this case. — *verear*: subj. because it is not a real reason, but one introduced only to be contradicted (§ 341. *d, R.*; *G. 541. R.*¹; *H. 529. ii.*).

SECT. 46. *expectata, so long waited for.*

16. *servoli*, diminutive of contempt. — *bona, estates; fortunas* (more generally), *wealth*. — *id actum est, this was the object.*

19. *senserim, sided with them*: this verb, with its noun *sententia*, often refers to political opinions. — *inermis*: i.e. had he taken up arms, his regret would have been deeper.

22. *cuique, to every man* in proportion as he is, etc. (§ 93. *b, c.*).

25. *probe novit*: note the strong sarcasm.

27. *rationem, interests*: so that what touches one touches the other.

28. *laeditur, etc., is injured* by being separated, etc. Mommsen puts *cum* before *laeditur*, in which case it means, “by owning himself injured he cuts himself off,” etc.

SECT. 47. *mea*, emphatic: he will avoid prejudice to his client, by assuming the responsibility of these words.

31. *istorum, those men's.*

34. *morum, the ways of doing business.*

35. *more, in the regular way.*

36. *jure gentium*: the “law common to all nations” (Maine), as opposed to *jus civile*, or law of the state. It is thus used as nearly equivalent to *natural right*.

19. *a nobis*, i.e. once clear of guilt, and acquitted of a shocking crime, he will leave you unmolested.

3. *rogat*: a feigned appeal to his persecutors.

4. in **suam rem**: in a former passage, allusion is made to a charge that Roscius had fraudulently kept back part of his father's property.

6. **concessit**, etc., *has given up* [the immovable property], *counted and weighed* [the rest]. By particularizing and dwelling upon different kinds of property, a stronger impression is produced.

7. **anulum**, probably the gold ring indicating his rank as *eques*.

8. **neque . . . exceptit**, *and has reserved nothing else besides his naked self*.

SECT. 48. **quod, quia**, § 321; G. 539; H. 516. i.

19. **hominem**, i.e. the owner.

26. **praeter ceteros**: i.e. even if other purchasers had to refund, he the favorite had no cause to fear.

27. **patria**, *of their fathers*. — **ne quando**: i.e. some time when there comes a political reaction.

SECT. 49. **facis injuriam**, i.e. *you act unreasonably*. — **majorem spem**: Cicero artfully suggests that Chrysogonus has no confidence that Sulla's constitution will last; hence he wishes to remove a dangerous claimant in case of another overturn.

33. **monumenti**, *memorial, or keepsake*.

20. **cruenta** (pred.): the thought is strengthened by the use of words only appropriate to an actual killing and stripping of the dead.

SECT. 50. **rem tuam**, *your interests*.

9. **quasi nescias**, *as if you did not know* (§ 312. R.; G. 604).

11. **spectatissima**, *most estimable*: the friends of Roscius are purposely exalted, in order to influence the Court.* — **cum haberet**, *though she had*.

13. **cum esset**, *though she was*, etc. — **femina, mulier**: observe

* Cæcilia is called in § 17 daughter of Nepos; but the statement here is probably correct. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus was one of the four sons of Metellus Macedonicus — two of consular rank, the third consul, and the fourth candidate for the consulship — who accompanied the bier of their distinguished father (B.C. 115). The description of father, uncles, and brother applies, therefore, perfectly in this case; but Nepos, son of Balearicus and (as we assume) the *ornatissimum fratrem* referred to, had no brothers that are known, and on the other hand had *two* sons, — neither of whom, however, was old enough at this time to deserve this epithet. Both were active in the time of Catiline's conspiracy. Celer was consul B.C. 60, the younger Nepos in 57. Cæcilia, daughter of Balearicus, married App. Claudius, and was mother of Cicero's bitter enemy Clodius.

the distinction between the words, the latter being always used when speaking of the tenderness of the feminine nature. — **quanto**: the usual correlative is supplied by **non minora**, *full as great*.

SECT. 51. **quod**, *the fact that*.

17. **pro hospitibus**, *in accordance with his father's friendly relations and personal influence* (see above, § 1).

20. **pro eo quod**, *in view of the fact that*. — **sin . . . vindicarent**, i.e. if all were disposed to right this wrong: hinting that the accusers would be in danger of violence.

21. **summa res publica**, i.e. the existence of the state itself.

22. **haec**, these outrages.

23. **nunc**, opposed to the preceding suppositions. — **sane**, *certainly*.

SECT. 52. **quae domi**: i.e. the protection of Roscius, supply of money, providing of witnesses, etc.

26. **fori . . . rationem**, *the business of forum and court*, i.e. the preliminaries of the trial.

27. **ut videtis**, i.e. Messala* is here in court.

32. **adsiduitate**, *constant presence*, probably at the preliminary proceedings.

33. **sectorum**, see note to § 36.

34. **hac nobilitate**, i.e. *such nobles as he*.

35. **haec res**, *the present state of things was brought about*.

36. **ei nobiles**, i.e. the nobles expelled by Marius and Cinna.

21. SECT. 53. **propria**, *his own*; **communis**, *common to all*. — **pristina**, *as of the olden time*.

17. **versata est**, *has prevailed*.

18. **id quod**, etc., *which surely can never be*.

19. **actum est**, *all is over*.

SECT. 54. **ad eamne rem**, *is it for this that*, etc.; **condemneretis**: for the tense, see §§ 286, 287. *a*; G. 511. R.²; H. 495. i.; so **potuissent**, *have not been able*.

27. **nimirum**, *doubtless*.

31. **consilium**: the jury, or body of *judices*, was called *consilium*.

* This is supposed to have been the one who was consul B.C. 53 (not the consul of 61). In this case he was father of the distinguished orator and soldier of the reign of Augustus. As appears from this passage, he was too young to undertake the case himself.

By calling them a *public council*, their dignity and importance are enhanced.

SECT. 55. *an vero, or can it be true that*, etc. In this use of *an*, the first question is omitted (§ 211. *b*; G. 459), and the second is often a *reductio ad absurdum*, as here. The full thought is, *Do you not agree with me, or can it really (vero) be*, etc.

34. *agi, is at stake*: *aliquid agere* is *to aim at something*. — *ut . . . tollantur, be got rid of, in one way or another*.

36. *periculo*, often used of defendants.

22. *sectorem . . . accusatorem*, i.e. T. Roscius Magnus, *at once purchaser, enemy, cut-throat, and accuser*.

3. *probatum suis*, *vouched for by his friends*.

SECT. 56. *suscipere noluit*: the law by which the proscriptions were instituted was passed by the people, without the intervention of the Senate.

14. *more majorum*, i.e. that every capital judgment was subject to an appeal to the people in the *comitia centuriata*.

SECT. 57. *quibus*: the antecedent is *eis*.

26. *pati nolite, do not suffer*.

28. *hominibus*, etc. (dat. §§ 225, 229), *has taken from the gentlest of men the sense of mercy, through familiarity with distresses*.

IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES.

Argument.

CHAP. I. The jurors are congratulated on the opportunity of restoring the good name of the senatorial courts: character of the defendant. — 2, 3. Attempts of Verres to avoid the trial: he places all his hope in bribery. — 4, 5. His crimes in administration, of pillage, extortion, and cruelty, are open and flagrant. — 6. His attempt to contract in advance for acquittal. — 7, 8. His hopes in the election of Hortensius as consul and Metellus as prætor. — 9, 10. Cicero's anxiety. The great effort to have the case tried before Metellus, which was to be effected by delaying the trial till after the holidays. — 11, 12. Cicero proposes to display his case at once, without argument, and so prevent its being laid over: he will meet

the domineering Hortensius on that issue. — 13-15. The senatorial compared with the equestrian courts; their corruption and ill repute. Loss of confidence in Roman justice; ruin and misery of the provinces. — 16. The court itself is on trial: acquittal can have but one meaning. — 17. Appeal to Glabrio to prevent bribery. — 18. The Sicilians must not be baffled. Way in which Cicero proposes to conduct the prosecution: he will introduce witnesses at once, without previous argument. List of the charges, including the plunder of 4,000,000 sesterces from the Sicilians.

PAGE

25. SECT. 1. *erat optandum* (§ 311. c; G. 246. R.¹; H. 511. N.³ not necessarily implying a protasis contrary to fact), *what was chiefly to be wished.* — *quod . . . pertinebat, the one thing which most tended (or, was of chief importance).*

2. *invidiam infamiamque, odium and ill repute*, from the partisan use of the courts by the Senators (see Rosc. Am. § 3). These points are here emphasized, as being of quite equal importance with the conviction or acquittal of Verres. In fact, the trial turns more on the character of the court than on the guilt of the accused, which was notorious. — *vestri ordinis*, i.e. the senatorial, from which the *judices* were at this time taken. (See note on *judices*, R. A. § 1.) The word *Ordo* (used first in a military sense, as meaning a "rank" or "grade" of prominence) came to signify, loosely, any recognized body of citizens — as freedmen, publicans, clerks; it was more especially used of the two powerful classes of the Roman Aristocracy, the Senatorial and the Equestrian, which struggled with each other for power during the last century of the Republic.

The Roman Aristocracy.

SENATORIAL ORDER. — Strictly speaking, the *Ordo Senatorius* was only another name for the Senate, the members of which, by virtue of their life tenure of office, and their *esprit de corps*, formed a united body, and were raised above the rest, so as to be an "Order" in the state. The list of senators, regularly numbering 300, was formerly made up by the Censors from among those who had held high magistracies: after the time of Sulla, every person who held the quæstorship — the lowest grade of the regular magistracy (see note, § 11) — was entitled to a seat in the Senate. The number therefore fluctuated, running up to five or six hundred. The elections were so largely under the control of the Senate and

the magistrates, that it was very hard for any person not belonging to the nobility (i.e. a descendant of an ex-magistrate: see note on § 15) to be chosen to any office: when any such person, *novus homo*, entered the Senate,—such as Cato the Censor, Marius, and Cicero,—he belonged of course to the Senatorial Order, and, though he was not himself a noble, his posterity would be noble. Such cases, however, were so rare,—the nobles being almost exclusively elected to magistracies which made them Senators,—that it may be laid down as a general truth, that the Senatorial Order and the Nobility were identical, and “new men” became necessarily identified with the class to which their posterity would belong, rather than that from which they came. This double relation of Cicero—a member of the Senate, but sprung from the Equestrian order—goes a great way to explain what is inconsistent and vacillating in his political career.

EQUESTRIAN ORDER.—The title *Equites* was properly applied to the members of the eighteen centuries *equitum equo publico*; to whom a horse was assigned by the State, together with a certain sum of money yearly for its support. Those who served *equo publico* must have a fortune of 400,000 sesterces (\$20,000), and the horses were assigned by the censors, as a rule, to the young men of senatorial families. The *centuriæ equitum* were therefore composed of young noblemen [see “Celsi Ramnes,” Hor. A. P. v. 342]. When they entered the Senate, they were (in the later years of the republic) obliged to give up the public horse; on becoming Senators, therefore, they voted in the centuries of the first class, not with the Equites (see note on Assemblies, § 18). This aristocratic body had, however, long before this period, ceased to serve in the field; they formed a parade corps (somewhat like the Royal Guards in England), from which active officers of the legion, *tribuni*, were taken. When the Roman *equites* ceased to serve as cavalry, troops of horse were demanded of the allies; and in the time of Cæsar we find that the Roman legion consisted exclusively of infantry, the cavalry being made up of auxiliaries. (See “Cæsar’s Gallic War” (A. & G.), Notes, pp. 17, 35.)

During the time that the *equites equo publico* still served in the field as cavalry, another body grew up by their side, of *equites equo privato*: that is, persons of the equestrian census, who had a property of 400,000 sesterces, who had not received a horse from the state, but who volunteered with horses of their own. This body consisted mainly of young men of wealth, who did not belong to noble (that is, senatorial) families. No very distinct line was, however, drawn between the two classes, until the *Lex Judiciaria* of Caius Gracchus (B.C. 123), which prescribed that the

judices should no longer be taken from the Senators, but from those who possessed the equestrian census, and at the same time were not members of the Senate (see note on *judices*, R. A. § 1). This law did not formally exclude nobles who were not members of the Senate; but the entire body of nobility was so far identified in spirit and interest with this body, that an antagonism immediately grew up between them and this new judicial class. A principal cause of the antagonism was, that members of the Senate were prohibited from being engaged in any trade or business; while, as has been shown above, the Senate, by its control over the elections, virtually filled its own vacancies, of course from the ranks of the nobility.

Since rich men of non-senatorial families were thus excluded from a political career, while Senators were excluded from a business life, there were formed during the last century of the republic two powerful aristocracies,—the nobles, or Senatorial order, a wealthy governing aristocracy of rank, and the Equestrian order, an aristocracy of wealth, the counterpart of the moneyed aristocracy of our day. The name *Ordo Equestris* was derived from the fact of its members possessing the equestrian census: that is, that amount of property which would have entitled them to a public horse. From the ranks of the nobility were taken the oppressive provincial governors; the equestrian order furnished the *publicani*, the equally oppressive tax-gatherers. It is easy to see, therefore, that neither the law of Gracchus, which placed the Court of *Repetundae* in the exclusive power of the Equestrian order, nor that of Sulla, which gave it to the Senators exclusively, was calculated to protect the provincials against extortion.

The Equestrian order, *ordo equestris*, is therefore not merely distinct from the *centuriae equestris*, but strongly contrasted with them. The one is the wealthy middle class, the other the young nobility. The term *equites* is sometimes applied to both, although the strictly correct term for the members of the Equestrian order was *judices*.

4. **consilio, foresight.** — **datum, oblatum**, refer respectively to **optandum** (as corresponding with our wishes) and **pertinebat** (as suited to gain the end proposed).

5. **summo, most critical:** the year of the consulship of Pompey and Crassus (B.C. 70).

6. **inveteravit** (emphatic position), *there has come to be deeply rooted.* — **opinio, notion or idea** (not so strong as *opinion*, which is **sententia**).

10. **neminem** = *never*, more emphatic than **nullum**, and often so used, especially by early writers.

SECT. 2. **contionibus et legibus**, *harangues and bills* (proposed laws). The proposition of the law which took the exclusive control of the courts from the Senators was even now pending, and it was enacted before the case was decided.

19. **actor**, *complainant*, i.e. agent or attorney for conducting the suit in personal processes (*in personam*).

20. **ordinis**, *the body*, i.e. the Senate, from which the *judices* were at this time taken. The right of *judicium* was restored to the *equites* by the Aurelian law (*lex Aurelia*). — **communi**, i.e. so far as it affected the whole state.

21. **reconciliare**, etc., *win back the lost repute*.

24. **depeculatorem**, etc.: for a more complete statement of these charges, see chapters iv., v.

25. **juris urbani**, i.e. as *prætor urbanus*. — **labem**, *pest*.

SECT. 3. **vos**, opposed to **ego**, below. — **religiose**, *according to your oath*. — **judicaveritis**, fut. perf. (§ 307. c; G. 236; H. 473).

29. **religionem veritatemque**; here, *feeling of obligation and regard for the truth*. (Notice that the Latin, having a poor vocabulary, is obliged to use one word for all the phases or sides of an idea.)

30. **judicium**, etc., i.e. the fault will be with the court, not with the prosecutors.

33. **equidem**, i.e. for my own part. — **quas partim**, *some of which* (**partim** is properly adverbial accus. § 148. e).

35. **devitarim**, subjunctive as a part of the concession (§ 342; G. 666; H. 529. ii.) contained in **cum . . . sint**.

26. **neque . . . neque**, following **numquam**, do not destroy the negative, but are more emphatic than **aut . . . aut**.

SECT. 4. **istius**, frequently used of an opponent (§ 102. c).

6. **Glabrioni**, the prætor presiding.

7. **ordini . . . senatorio**, i.e. *the senatorial order, nay, the very name of senator*.

8. **dictitat**, *constantly repeats* (§ 167. b).

9. **esse metuendum** (for **erat met.** in dir. disc., § 288. b; G.

277; H. 511. N.³), i.e. *those would have to fear* if the case were theirs, *but he*, etc. — **quod**, i.e. *only what*.

12. **pecunia** belongs to both clauses, as is indicated by their parallelism.

SECT. 5. **esset**, imperfect subj. in protasis of a *continued* condition lasting till now (§ 308. a).

15. **fefellisset**, *he would have deceived us*, — i.e. done something we did not find out.

16. **cadit**: present indicative of time *lasting till now* (§ 276. a; G. 221; H. 467).

18. **corrumpendi judicii**, *of bribing the court*.

24. **tempus . . . offenderet**, *he hit an unfavorable time*; because popular sentiment was so roused and exasperated in regard to the corruption of the courts.

SECT. 6. **in Siciliam . . . in Achaïam**, i.e. *for going into*, etc. — **invenit qui**, *he found some one who*: for the circumstances, see introd. The fictitious case was not brought against Verres.

29. **Brundisium**, *Brindisi*, the port whence the greater part of Italian travel, now as then, embarks for the East.

31. **obii**, *went throughout*. — **populorum**, *communities*. The political system of the ancients was composed of an indefinite number of petty communities, all possessing a certain degree of independence. (See the beginning of note on *municeps*, R. A. § 5).

34. **qui . . . obsideret**, *to block my opportunity*.

SECT. 7. **nunc**: i.e. now that his former scheme has failed.

27. socios, *allies*: citizens of communities which, although embraced within the boundaries of Roman provinces (see note, § 11), had nevertheless, for special reasons, been allowed to retain a nominal independence, with their own laws and magistrates.

5. **cives**, *citizens*, travelling or doing business in the provinces, or provincials who had received the citizenship.

7. **auctoritatibus**, *documents*, i.e. credentials, or (more probably) official testimony relating to the acts of Verres.

SECT. 8. **bonis**: here, as generally in Cicero, used in a partisan sense, *the aristocracy*.

10. **judicia**, *courts*.

12. **experiatur**, in apparent violation of the sequence of

tenses: the imperf. would make it refer to the time of getting the money.

13. **tempus**: the present scheme of the defence is by corrupt means to stave off the judgment to a more advantageous time (see chapters vi.-viii.).

15. **posset**, imperf. referring to the time of the purchase. — **criminum vim**, the force of the charges. — **poterat**, indic., the reason being Cicero's. (The whole passage is an instructive example of the freedom of a living language from its own trammels. Rules are made for the language, not language for the rules.)

SECT. 9. **non modo**, not merely.

18. **eloquentia, gratia**: even sophistical arguments and personal influence were respectable means of escape to a criminal who had no case (*causa*).

19. **profecto**, I am sure. — **aucuparetur**, fish for (lit. set nets or birds).

21. **ut . . . fieret**, as to have some chosen to be put on trial (see § 6): the Senate itself was insulted, by selecting one of its members to be set up as a man of straw, that Verres might get clear.

23. **hic**, i.e. Verres. — **causam diceret**, stand trial.

SECT. 10. **quibus rebus**, from this (ablative of means with **perspicio**).

27. **consilio**, "panel" i.e. the body of jurors (see R.A. § 54. n.).

28. **in rejectione judicavit**, decided at the challenging ("throwing out") of the jury: i.e. on seeing the kind of men challenged by the two sides respectively. The regular number to be challenged was three; but Verres, as senator, was permitted to challenge more.

29. **ea spe**: words of this class, used with a demonstrative, allow a substantive clause of result (justified by the demonstrative **ea**) instead of the more regular indir. disc. (compare § 320; G. 633; H. 501. iii.), as in *ut . . . constitueret* and *ut . . . arbitraretur*, which follow.

28. SECT. 11. **adulescentiae**, i.e. before he entered public life. — **quaestura**, *quæstorship*, the first grade of political honor.

The Quæstors were at this time twenty in number, two having charge of the treasury and archives in the city, while the others were assigned to the several military commanders and provincial governors, to serve as quartermasters and paymasters. Aspirants for honors were required to serve as

quæstors before presenting themselves for the prætorship, which was, again, a requirement for the consulship. The office of curule ædile was regularly held—as by Cicero—between the quæstorship and prætorship. That this was not necessary, however, as is often assumed, is proved by the fact that there were six prætors, but only two curule ædiles. (See Mommsen *Röm. Staatsrecht*, vol. i. p. 443.)

3. **Carbonem**: Carbo was the leader of the Marian faction after the death of Marius and Cinna. He was consul B.C. 82, the year of Sulla's return and victory. Verres was his quæstor, and went over to the enemy with the money-chest, when he saw which side was likely to prevail.

6. **necessitudinem religionemque**: the quæstor was originally nominated specially by the consul; and the peculiarly close and sacred relation (*necessitudo*) existing between them was known as *pietas*,—a sentiment of filial affection. (See Lange, *Röm. Alt.* vol. i. p. 633.) The designation by lot (*sors*) was also held to be a token of divine will, and therefore sacred (*religio*).

7. **legatio**: for the office of *legatus*, see note on *Manilian Law*, § 11. Verres when *legatus*, acting as quæstor, served Dolabella much as he had served Carbo: not that either of these infamous commanders deserved better treatment.—**Asiæ**: the province of this name, the old kingdom of Pergamus, embraced the western part of Asia Minor. The province of Dolabella (B.C. 80–79) was Cilicia. His extortions and those of Verres were in the adjoining regions of Pamphylia, Pisidia, and parts of Asia. The word **totius** is therefore a rhetorical exaggeration.

The term *provincia* was primarily used to designate the special field of operations assigned (by lot, agreement, or designation of the Senate) to a consul or other military commander. When a foreign territory was conquered and reduced to subjection to Rome, the government of it was assigned to one of the prætors, or the *imperium* of a consul or prætor was extended (*prorogatum*) for a second year for this purpose. The officer whose command was thus extended was called *pro-consul* or *pro-prætor*. After the time of Sulla, all provinces were so governed. The foreign state thus organized as a Roman dependency was called by the old name, *provincia*; and this special use of the word is more familiar in classic writers than its original meaning. Of the states here mentioned,

Asia was an organized province, while Cilicia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia were provinces only in the early sense of the word: Cilicia, however, was the regular *provincia*, or special command, of a *pro-praetor* whose field of operations was western Cilicia (*Cilicia Aspera*), with the adjoining coast-line of Pamphylia, and mountain region of Pisidia. Cilicia was not formally organized as a province until B.C. 64. — As governor of a province in the later sense of the word, the *pro-praetor* exercised direct rule only over those portions of the country which had been subjugated by Rome, while the geographical limits of his province included also allied and independent communities, *civitates sociae* and *liberae* (see Kuhn, *Verfassung des Röm. Reichs*. vol. ii. p. 14), some of which paid tribute, while others were tribute-free (*immunes*), as well as legally exempt from his authority in matters of administration. Practically, however, even these last were under his almost unlimited control, just as the nominally independent states in British India are really subject to Great Britain.

11. *pro quaestore, acting quaestor*: when there was a vacancy in a provincial quaestorship, the commander might appoint any person to perform its functions. (Mommson, *R. S.* vol. i. p. 187.)

12. *adduxit*: Dolabella was bad enough, but he had to bear the added infamy of Verres' outrageous acts, and after all Verres saved himself by turning against him (*oppugnavit*), appearing as witness in his trial for extortion.

SECT. 12. *praetura urbana*: this is the topic of the first oration of the *accusatio*.

There were at this time eight *praetores*, whose office it was to preside over the administration of justice; after the expiration of their year of office, they went as *pro-praetores* to govern provinces. Verres held the first and most important of the praetorships, that of *praetor urbanus*, who had the charge of civil cases between Roman citizens; the *praetor peregrinus* had civil cases in which aliens were a party; the other six presided over the *Quaestiones perpetuae*, or permanent criminal courts (see note, R. A. § 1). The *praetor urbanus*, having charge of all civil cases between citizens, had almost unlimited power of plunder, and this was used by Verres without scruple. His colleague, the *praetor peregrinus*, filled several books with cases in which he interfered (as colleagues had a right to do) in order to oblige Verres to administer justice in accordance with his own rules. The functions of the praetor were summed up in these words *DO (judicem, vindicias)*, *DICO (jus)*, *ADDICO (rem, etc.)*.

14. *aedium*, etc. The public buildings were regularly under the charge of the *ædile*, not of the *prætor*: the cases referred to here were certain flagrant instances of corruption and extortion arising out of contracts for public buildings, in which the *prætor* had it exceptionally in his power to interfere for his own advantage.

15. *in jure dicundo*: *jus dicere* (*jurisdictio*), declaring the law, was the primary function of the *prætor*; *bonorum addictio* is the adjudging of property to the claimant; *condonatio* ("grant") is the giving it up to the defendant: in the case of Verres both are presumed to be unlawful. — *instituta*, *precedents*. The edicts of the *prætors* made up a body of common law, not absolutely binding, however, for their successors.

23. *posse*, virtually a future infinitive (cf. § 288. f; G. 240. R.³).

SECT. 13. *suas leges*: the native institutions of the several communities, so far as they were allowed to retain them. — *senatūs consulta*, *decrees* (or executive orders) of the Senate.

The Senate had originally only advisory powers. It had, therefore, strictly speaking, no authority to make laws or to enforce their execution; and its votes were simply *consulta*, i.e. matters agreed upon as advisable, while its power was *auctoritas*. When the Senate came, in the 3d cent. B.C., to be the actual (though not formal) governing power in the State, these *consulta* became *ordinances*, in which the Senate directed the administration of the whole empire, though it still had no power to pass laws, and was itself subject to the laws. The organization of a new province, for example, was an executive measure, put in force not by a law of the people, but by an ordinance of the Senate; and in this ordinance was embodied the entire authority of Rome over the province, except so far as this was prescribed by general laws.

25. *communia jura*, the same as *jus gentium*, those laws common to all mankind (see note on *jus gentium*, R. A. § 47). The terms *leges*, *consulta*, *jura*, include the three sources of provincial law. — *tenuerunt*, *retained*. — *tantum*, [only] *so much*.

27. *subterfugit*, *escaped his notice*.

31. *ab eo*, *away from him*, i.e. the possessor.

32. *aratorum*, *cultivators* (whether tenants or proprietors), who paid tithes (*decumae*) to the state.

The territory of conquered communities in the provinces was partly given or sold to individuals or allied states, as private property (*ager privatus*), paying a tax (*vectigal*) of a tenth of the products (*decuma*); partly retained as public domain (*ager publicus*), which was let by the censors, generally for a long term of years, sometimes on a heritable lease. In Sicily the original proprietors received back their old estates on these terms, paying tithes, *decumae*, just as the proprietors of *ager privatus* did, from whom therefore they differed only in right of property, not in amount of tax or mode of payment. All these are included by Cicero under the general term *aratores*, which is used in a popular, not a technical sense. (Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, ii. 182, n.) The collection of the tenth, as well as of other indirect revenues, was farmed out by auction to *publicani*, of the Equestrian order; these paid a round sum into the treasury, for the chance of squeezing a larger amount in detail out of the provincials. From these *aratores* Verres had required a supply of grain, as he was entitled to do, and then commuted the demand for cash, valuing the grain at five or six times its market value. (Cæcil. x.)

33. **socii**: these were the provincial states which retained independent self-government, either by treaty or by special enactment: to this class in Sicily belonged Messana and Tauromenium.

35. **cruciati et necati**: a Roman citizen could not legally receive any punishment touching life or limb, except by judgment of his peers in Rome. Thus, Jesus was crucified by the Roman governor under the ordinary provincial law applying to Jews; while Paul, a Roman citizen of the free city Tarsus, appealed to Cæsar, and was sent to Rome for trial. (See extract from Verr. vi. pp. 51-56: "Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen.")

36. **judicio**, i.e. *by mock trial*.

29. **rei facti**, *accused* (**rei** from **reus**). The details of these charges are given in the five orations of the *Accusatio*; it would require too much space to repeat them here. — **indicta**, *unpleaded*.

2. **ejecti**, *expelled* from the country.

5. **optimae**, *best* in themselves; **opportunissimae**, *most valuable* in the circumstances.

SECT. 14. **regum**, the famous kings of Syracuse, — Hiero, Agathocles, etc.

9. **imperatorum**: Marcellus, who conquered Syracuse, and

Scipio Africanus the elder, who had Sicily as his province, and crossed over from there for the conquest of Carthage.

14. *deum*, i.e. statue of a god.

17. *commemorare*, complem. infin. for subjunctive with *ne* or *quominus* (§ 271. *a*; G. 548. R.¹; H. 505. ii.²).

SECT. 15. *at enim* (a supposed objection), *but, you may say*.

28. *cognoscere*, *learn*; *recognoscere*, *review*.

In Chap. vi. the orator returns to the charge of bribery. He has shown at close of Chap. iii. that Verres had been disappointed in the character of the jury; the two following chapters show that no favor could be expected from an honest jury in so patent a case. He now reviews the several schemes of bribery, leading at last to the final plot of staving off the trial till the next year.

32. *eloquentiam*, etc., see note on § 9; *gratiā* and *auctoritate* refer to his counsel, Hortensius; *potentiā*, to the noble family of the Metelli. — *inania nōmina*, *empty names*.

33. *simulat, proponit*: notice the emphatic position of these verbs, as opposed to what Verres is really doing.

30. *nobiles*, *noble by birth*; *noti*, *well known*, or *notorious*.

The Roman Nobility has been shown (see note, § 1) to have been in the main identical with the Senatorial Order. It was in point of fact an hereditary rank, although based directly upon the holding of office. Whoever held any curule office — that is, Dictator, Consul, Interrex, Prætor, Magister Equitum, or Curule Ædile — secured to his posterity the *jus imaginum*; that is, the right to place in the hall and carry at funeral processions a wax mask of this ancestor, as well as of any other deceased members of the family of curule rank. All patricians were, as a matter of course, nobles: the nobility which governed Rome during the last three centuries of the republic was, therefore, composed of the entire patriciate, and those plebeian families, members of which had held curule office. Among patrician families were those of Cæsar, Sulla, Scipio, Lepidus; the most eminent of the plebeian nobility were Metellus, Catulus, Lucullus, Crassus, Gracchus.

SECT. 16. *redemptio*, a contract with another party for buying up the court.

8. *in condicione*, *by the terms*: until the jury was made up, the bargain could not be absolutely concluded; and when the character of the jury was known, the contractor renounced (*renuntiavit*) the bargain.

10. *rejectio*: after Cicero's careful challenging, the lot had fortunately given a trustworthy jury.

12. *istorum*, the partisans of Verres.

SECT. 17. *praeclare*, *admirably well* for the cause of justice. — *libelli*, *lists*.

16. *color*: in a former case, in which Hortensius had been counsel, in order to make sure that the bribed jurors voted as they had agreed, colored ballots were given to them.

17. *sententiis*: this is the word regularly used for a formal and official expression of opinion in the Senate (*vote*) or in a court of justice (*verdict*). — *cum* (inversion: § 325. *b*), *whereupon*. — *ex alacri*, *from being*, etc.

20. *his diebus paucis*, *a few days ago*: the consular and other elections were held this year, as usual, towards the end of July.

23. *famae* and *fortunis*, *dat.* after *insidiae comparantur*. — *per eosdem homines*, the same professional bribers; the *redemptor*, etc., referred to in § 16.

26. *aperto*, etc., *when the door to suspicion had once been opened*.

SECT. 18. *reducebatur*: the successful candidate was escorted home by his friends after the election.

29. *Campo*: higher magistrates were elected in the *comitia centuriata*, which were in form a military organization of the people. As the military command, *imperium*, could not lawfully be exercised in the city (except by special permission of the Senate, for the purpose of celebrating a triumph), these *comitia* met in the *Campus Martius*, or military exercise-ground, north of the city. This is the space covered by the principal part of modern Rome.

There were at this time two principal Assemblies, both of them having as their basis the thirty-five local tribes into which the whole people were divided for administrative purposes: — 1. The *Comitia Centuriata*, or great comitia, which was established at the foundation of the republic upon the basis of the military organization of Servius Tullius. At a later period it was reorganized upon the basis of the tribes; and, although

there is no precise statement as to either the time or the manner of this reorganization, there is little doubt as to either. It must have been between the First and Second Punic Wars, and in the following manner. The old division of the people into five classes, according to wealth, being retained, for each tribe there were now formed two centuries of each class,—one of *seniores* (above 45), one of *juniores*,—making in all 350 centuries. To these were added 18 centuries of *equites* (the young men of senatorial families, see note § 1), guilds of smiths, carpenters, horn-blowers and trumpeters, and a century of freedmen and *capite censi* (those who had no property)—373 in all. Each century had one vote, determined by the majority of its voters. These *comitia* were regularly presided over by the consul; they elected all the higher magistrates, and had full power of making laws, as well as judicial power in criminal cases, so far as this had not been transferred to the *Quæstiones Perpetuæ*. — 2. Legislation had, however, practically passed into the hands of the tribal assembly (*Comitia Tributa*). There were two distinct assemblies which passed under this name: (a) the *Comitia Tributa* proper, an assembly of the entire people according to the thirty-five tribes, each tribe having one vote, which elected the inferior magistrates (curule ædile, quæstor, etc.), and was presided over by the prætor; (b) the far more important tribal assembly of the plebeians exclusively, presided over by the Tribune of the People. Strictly speaking, this latter was not *comitia*, inasmuch as it was not composed of the whole people, *populus*,—the patricians being excluded from it. But the patricians were now reduced to a few noble families, whose members would not have cared to take part in this democratic assembly even if they had been permitted; and by the Hortensian Law, B.C. 287, acts of this assembly, *plebiscita*, received the validity of laws. This plebeian assembly elected the plebeian magistrates (tribunes, plebeian ædiles); it was also the principal organ for making laws.

31. **Curio**: C. Scribonius Curio was one of the leaders of the aristocratic party, always a good friend of Cicero. — **honoris causâ**, see note upon R. A. § 5.

36. **ratio, consideration.**

31. **SECT. 19. fornicem Fabianum, the Fabian Arch**, erected B.C. 109 by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, — one of the earliest triumphal arches in Rome. It stood at the southern end of the Forum, and served as an entrance to it.

6. **renuntio**, the word regularly used to announce the result of an election.

9. **defertur** means a formal announcement by some one person; **narrabat**, *told*, as a piece of news. — **immo vero**, *nay, rather*.

11. **criminum ratione**, *the nature of the charges*.

13. **positam**, *resting on*.

SECT. 20. **ratiocinabantur**, *reasoned*: the imperf. describing a state of mind, and one existing in different persons.

17. **aperte**, *manifestly, notoriously*.

20. **quod**, *the fact that*.

21. **negotiatores**, Roman citizens doing business in Sicily. — **publicae**, *official*, from cities of Sicily (as **auctoritates**, above).

24. **existimationem**, *opinion*, i.e. as made up on their established tests in court.

25. **unius**, i.e. Hortensius.

26. **moderatione**, *control*.

29. **quidem** (concessive), *it is true*: this criminal may be rescued, but such a thing will not be allowed to happen again; the judicial power will be given to other hands. — **nos**, we Senators.

SECT. 21. **hominis amplissimi**, i.e. Curio. The congratulations of so respected a man showed the significance of the fact.

34. **cupiebam dissimulare**, etc., *I was anxious to conceal the fact*, etc.

32. sortirentur, *allotted*. The particular offices (posts) of coördinate magistrates were assigned by lot, for which the regular word is *obtingere* ("fall to").

2. **Metello**: a brother of Q. Metellus Creticus, consul elect, and of L. Metellus, prætor in Sicily.*

4. **factam**, *offered*. — **pueros**, *slaves*.

SECT. 22. **sane**, *you may be sure*. — **ne haec quidem**, etc., *this thing did not please me either*.

6. **neque intellegebam**: i.e. his confidence in the integrity of Metellus was so great, that he did not even yet see through the tricks of the defence.

8. **certis**, *trusty*. — **reperiebam**: the imperfect denotes a succession of items of information.

* There were three principal branches of the powerful family of Metelli: — 1. that of Metellus Pius, the colleague of Sulla; 2. that of Nepos (second cousin of Pius), whose sister, Cæcilia, was the friend of Roscius; 3. that of Creticus, the friend of Verres (of uncertain relation to the others). See foot-note, page 28.

9. *fiscos*, *wicker baskets*, used for carrying money. The word came to mean *treasure-chest*, or private treasury; and, when the empire was established, it was applied to the emperor's privy-purse. Hence the English *fiscal*. — *Siciliensi*, i.e. that extorted in Sicily.

10. *senatore*, etc. The senator, a man of the same class as Verres, put the money to be used in the elections and trial into the hands of an *eques*, one of the class that had the management of all such financial operations. He retained, however, say (*quasi*) ten baskets, to be used directly to defeat Cicero's election as *ædile*.

12. *nomine*, *on account of*. — *divisores*, *managers*. The money to be used at elections was put into the hands of *sequestres* (election agents), who themselves made use of *divisores* to approach the voters personally. On this occasion, the exigency was so great that Verres himself (*istum*) called the *divisores* to his house, without the mediation of *sequestres*.

SECT. 23. *omnia debere*, *was bound to do anything for me*.

18. *proximis*, *the last*.

21. *negasse audere*, *said they did not dare*.

22. *fortem*, *staunch* (ironical), in allusion to *audere*.

23. *Romilia*, sc. *tribu*. — *ex optima disciplina*, *from the best school* (ironical), i.e. that of Verres' father.

25. *H S*. (see §§ 377-380): the defeat of Cicero would, therefore, cost nearly \$25,000.

SECT. 24. A lively description of the embarrassment in which Cicero was placed at the end of July by the election and the trial, both coming on together.

33. *agere deterrebar*, *from doing* (§ 271. a) *freely what*, etc., *I was deterred by*, etc.

35. *petitioni*, *canvass*.

36. *ratio*, *good policy*.

33. SECT. 25. *hoc ipso tempore*, *in the midst of all this*. — *denuntiandum esse*, *that a message was sent*. This compound implies a peremptory and threatening message.

4. *primum* corresponds to *arcessit*, etc., § 27, below.

5. *sane liberos*, *pretty independent*, i.e. in refusing to come. If he had been consul, instead of merely consul-elect, they would have had to come.

9. *cursare, ran hither and thither.*

11. *appellare et convenire, accost and confer with.*

SECT. 26. **M. Metellum** (see § 21), the friend of Verres, who had obtained the presidency of the court of *Repetundae* for the next year. — *eo, in this thing*, i.e., postponing the trial.

25. **praerogativam, an earnest.** In the *comitia centuriata*, it was determined by lot which century should first cast its vote. The vote of this century, called *praerogativa* (**prae-rogo**), was regarded as an omen or *earnest* of the result which it was likely to decide. Hence the word is here used of the effective support given to Metellus at the polls by Verres. The *praerogativa* which Q. Metellus gave to Verres, in return for the *praerogativae* of the *comitia*, is described in the next section.

SECT. 27. **alter consul**: Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus (see § 21).

The three brothers, fast friends of Verres, were so situated as to promise the greatest help the next year, when Quintus would be consul, and Marcus prætor, presiding over the court of *Repetundae*, while Lucius was already pro-prætor in Sicily. Certain of the Sicilians, therefore, complied with the summons of Metellus, although they had disregarded that of Hortensius. The object of Metellus was to induce the Sicilians to withdraw the suit, or at any rate to refrain from appearing as witnesses.

34. SECT. 28. **alienissimum, no kin of yours.**

8. **dictitat, says incessantly** (see next section). — **alicui** depends upon **videatur** (§ 232. c).

SECT. 29. **ceteros, etc.**: the Metelli seemed born to hold office. The poet Nævius wrote, a hundred and fifty years before: —

Fato Metelli Rómae fiunt cónsules.

To this Cicero alludes in the word **fato**.

14. **populi existimationi, reputation with the people.**

15. **illud**, what follows. He here points out the changes in the jury which must follow from changes in the government with the new year.

16. **conlega, colleague** of Cicero: i.e. as *aedilis designatus*.

18. **expediat**, subj. of charact. (§ 320; G. 633; H. 503. i.).

20. **Juniano consilio, the jury of Junius**. This was a case four

years before, in which wholesale and unblushing bribery had been proved; so that the presiding prætor, Junius, as well as the entire *consilium* (body of jurors), had been stamped with infamy. Cæsonius, a member of the jury, had been proof against corruption.

22. **ex Kal. Jan.**, after the New Year; for at that time he would be transferred to another office.

SECT. 30. **Non. Dec.** (Dec. 5): on this day the new quæstors entered on their office.

28. **L. Cassius**: the family characteristic here stated was proverbial (*Cassiani iudices*).

31. **tribuni militares**, at this time legion-commanders.

The legion — consisting, when full, of 6,000 men — was commanded by six *tribuni*, two at a time commanding for a term of two months. (Mommsen, *R. S. i.* p. 79.) The 24 tribunes of the four regular legions were elected in the *comitia tributa*; the others were deputed by the commanders. After the time of Cæsar, a *legatus* was appointed over the six tribunes, as chief officer of the legion.

32. **non judicabunt, will not serve as jurors. — subsortiemur**, i.e. we shall draw another to fill his place. This is the regular use of **sub** in similar compounds: as *suffectus*, *subrogatus*, etc.

35. **prope toto**: the jury, therefore, apparently consisted of no more than twelve or fifteen.

35. SECT. 31. Nonae, etc.: it was, therefore, about 3 P.M. of the 5th of August (see Gr. § 376).

5. **votivos, in fulfilment of a vow**. These games were in celebration of Pompey's victory over Sertorius.

7. **continuo, directly after**.

8. **tum denique, not till then**.

The votive games would occupy from Aug. 16 to Sept. 1 (August had at this time only 29 days); Sept. 4 began the *Ludi Romani*, continuing till the 19th. The intervening days (Sept. 2, 3) were of no account for the trial, so that it could not be resumed before Sept. 20, a suspension of 34 days (*prope quadraginta*). The *Ludi Victoriae* (Oct. 27 to Nov. 1) were established by Sulla in honor of his victory. The *Ludi Plebei* (Nov. 4 to 17) were established in the time of the dissensions of the orders early in the Republic, in imitation of the *Ludi Magni* or *Romani*, and were presided over by the plebeian ædiles.

12. **perpauci**: the month of December was full of festivals.

13. **rem integram**, i.e. from the beginning. The points of the prosecution would have been forgotten, the public interest would have cooled down, and the jury would be almost wholly new. The case must therefore be taken up *de novo*.

SECT. 32. **nunc**, opposed to **si diffisus essem**, above.

18. **jurato** (abl. abs.), *on oath*. The *judices* were on oath; the *praetor*, not. Metellus might therefore be trusted to vote honestly as juror, but not to preside impartially.

23. **legitimo tempore**: he had a right to use twenty days for developing the points of the prosecution.

SECT. 33. **perpetua oratione**, *a continuous argument*, before bringing up the witnesses. This is what we possess in the five speeches of the *Accusatio*, which, in the usual order of proceeding, would have been delivered before bringing up the witnesses, but which were in fact never delivered at all.

31. **percipi**, *reaped*: the regular term for gathering crops. — **potuit**, *might have been*.

32. **publicis**, *official*, i.e. of cities. — **tabulis**, *records*; **auctoritatibus**, *documents*.

33. **res omnis**. Here, before stating his plan, Cicero goes off on another digression against Hortensius, which shows clearly one of his principal motives in undertaking the prosecution.

35. **diluendis**, *refuting* (dissolving, washing away).

36. **explicandis**, *unfolding*.

2. **nunc**, *as it is*.

3. **ex tua natura**: Hortensius, like M. Metellus, was personally an amiable and honorable man, though pledged to a bad cause. — **malitiose**, *in bad faith*.

4. **rationi**, *scheme, course*, looking to the means; **consilio**, *plan, action*, looking to the end. Cicero contrasts them more than once.

SECT. 34. **binos ludos**, i.e. Pompey's games and the Roman.

7. **comperendinem**, *adjourn over* (*perendie*), i.e. close my case.

After opening the case (as in the present speech), the usual course was for the prosecutor to present his proofs and arguments in a connected speech, or series of speeches (*perpetua oratio*), to which the counsel for the defence could answer, and then the witnesses would be brought for-

ward. The case was now really complete; but it was required at this point *comperendinare*, i.e. adjourn over the second day, in order, by a new trial, to make sure that justice was done. For this *actio secunda*, as it was properly called, a very short time only was necessary. The *comperendinatio* was therefore a sign that the trial was near its close. Cicero's determination to bring this about before Pompey's games—i.e. within ten days—settled the case in his favor; for, as has been shown, the only hope of the defence lay in putting off the trial.

8. *necessarium, unavoidable*: *id* refers to *eos velle*, etc.

11. *amplum et praeclarum, an honor and distinction* (translating as nouns).

13. *periculum, trial* (from the same stem found in *experior*).—*innocentiae, purity of administration* in Sicily: an almost technical word for using with moderation the immense power in the hands of a Roman official in the provinces.

SECT. 35. *potentia, domineering*.

23. *regnum judiciorum, lording it over the courts*.—*nunc*, opposed to the time of *videbatur*.—*homines*, the corrupt Senatorial jurors.

27. *inruere*, etc., *bent on making themselves hateful and offensive*.—*hoc*, i.e. to break down Hortensius's control, and the corruption of a few senators.

29. *nervos aetatis, the sinews of my youth*. Cicero was now 36.

SECT. 36. *ordo*, the Senate.

34. *odiosum, filled with hate, unrelenting*.

35. *magistratu*, the ædileship of the coming year.

36. *loco*: the *Rostra*, the elevated place in the Forum adorned with beaks of ships, from which the magistrates addressed the people.

37. *secum agere*, the technical expression for transacting business in the *comitia* is *agere cum populo* [or *plebe*]. The reference here is to the office of curule ædile, which he would hold after the first of January. One of the most important functions of this magistrate was the administration of criminal justice (*de hominibus improbis*), which was conducted before the public assembly upon an appeal taken from a formal judgment. (Mommsen, *R. S. i.* 464.)

2. *munus aedilitatis meae, service of my ædileship.*

MUNUS is, properly, any *duty* or *service* imposed upon a citizen as his share of the public burdens (cf. *moenia, murus*, in the Vocabulary). The word is, however, as well as **honor**, often used of *offices*, in regard to which **honor** refers to the *dignity* conferred, **munus** to the *duties* incumbent upon the official. It is especially used of *public games*, and there is a suggestion of that meaning here.

The *Ædiles* (from *aedes*, a temple) were four magistrates, who had the general superintendence of the police of the city, criminal jurisdiction with the power of imposing fines, the care of the games, public buildings, etc. They did not form a Board (*Collegium*), but were of two grades, two being necessarily plebeians; while the other two, the *curule ædiles*, ranked with the higher magistrates, and might be patricians. The *ædileship* was not a necessary step in a political career, but it was eagerly sought, between the *quæstorship* and the *prætorship*, by ambitious men, for the reason that the superintendence of the public games gave great opportunity for gaining popular favor. A certain sum was appropriated from the public treasury for these games; but an *ædile* who wished to rise to higher positions, and not to be thought mean, took care to add a good sum from his own pocket.

4. **deponere**, *deposit* with the *sequestres* (see note § 22); by *interpretes* (go-betweens) is probably meant the *divisores*.

5. **accipere**, *take* the money; **recipere**, *undertake* to do anything (upon request or the like). — **polliceri**, *offer*.

8. **abstineant**, *hold off*.

SECT. 37. **erit**, *will be* (it is true): notice the emphatic position, opposing it to the clause with **tamen**.

II. **imperio et potestate**, *military and civil power*. All magistrates possessed *potestas*, — power in general, but not including military power; only the consul and prætor (of the regular magistrates) the *imperium* — military or sovereign power, as of a general in the field, but limited in the city by special privileges of Roman citizens.

16. **commemorabuntur**, *will be talked over*; **agentur**, *made ground of action*.

17. **certis rebus**, *well ascertained facts*. — **agentur**, *will be discussed*. — **inter decem annos**, i.e. since Sulla's *Lex Judiciaria*.

SECT. 38. *quinquaginta*, i.e. from the law of Caius Gracchus, B.C. 123, to that of Sulla, B.C. 80.

23. *ne tenuissima quidem suspitio*: one of the exaggerations of the advocate.

The condition of the courts at the time spoken of (about B.C. 93) is thus described by Mommsen: "The commission regarding exactions [Court of *Repetundae*] was converted from a shield of the provincials into their worst scourge: the most notorious robber escaped with impunity, if he only indulged his fellow-robbers and did not refuse to allow part of the sums exacted to reach the jury; but any attempt to respond to the equitable demands of the provincials for right and justice sufficed for condemnation." If the courts were really worse in B.C. 70 than they had been in 90, it was simply because the times were worse.

26. *sublata*, taken away. — *populi Romani*, etc., i.e. the power of the people to control the senatorial order. This refers to the suspension of the tribunician power by Sulla (see note § 44).

27. *Q. Calidius*, prætor, B.C. 79; condemned for extortion in Spain.

It seems that Calidius, being condemned *de repetundis*, with bitter irony assailed the bribed jurors on account of the smallness of the bribe for which he was condemned, saying that it was not respectable (*honestum*) to condemn an ex-prætor for so small a sum. The allusion shows that the corruption was notorious and universal.

28. *H. S. triciens* (see § 379), 3,000,000 *sestertii*, = \$150,000 (nearly). — *praetorium*: an ex-magistrate always preserved the dignity of the office he had held, — as *consularis*, *praetorius*, *aedilicius*. — *honeste*, in an honorable manner.

29. *P. Septimio* (Scævola), condemned B.C. 72; the damages were placed higher than they would have been, because of his connection with the odious *consilium Junianum* (see § 29). The amount extorted was estimated in a separate process (*litis aestimatio*); and the money taken in bribery was included in the reckoning.

SECT. 39. *peculatus*, embezzlement, and *majestas* (sc. *minuta*), treason (anything affecting the dignity or the power of the state), were under the jurisdiction of two of the *Quaestiones perpetuae* of Sulla.

The fact of bribery came out on these trials for extortion, peculation, and treason, and made the punishment heavier. Evidence under Roman law was not confined to the immediate issue, but might bear on other crimes of the accused, as now in France. All the offenders here mentioned were apparently connected with the infamous *judicium Junianum*. (See *Or. pro Cluentio*, ch. xxx., seq.)

38. *sortiente, drawing the jury.* — *exirent*, etc., were drawn for [the case of] a defendant, to condemn him without a hearing.

SECT. 40. *jam vero, and finally* (introducing the climax of all). — *illam*, i.e. the one next described: *hoc factum esse*, etc. — *discoloribus signis*, see note on color, § 17.

10. *acturum esse, will attend to.*

12. *si quid . . . violatum*, etc., if I shall know of any like violation, etc.

16. *hominem*, i.e. Hortensius; *cujus*, obj. gen.

19. *secum . . . agi*, he was doing very well.

21. *in rem suam, into his own pocket.* — *patronis*, see note, *Rosc. Am.* § 4.

SECT. 41. *apud Glabrimonem*, i.e. in the preliminary proceedings. — *reiciundis iudicibus* (locat. abl.), at the time of challenging (making up the jury).

29. *tolleretur, should be abolished.*

36. *victoriae*, i.e. in the courts. They can satiate the avarice of any man, but cannot give enough to clear him when guilty.

39. SECT. 42. *comparata sunt, were established.*

SECT. 43. *loco, point*, in the argument.

SECT. 44. *tribuniciam potestatem*: the overgrown power of the tribunes of the people had been greatly abridged by Sulla, but restored by a law of Pompey early in this year, B.C. 70.

The *Tribuni Plebis* (or *Plebi*), ten in number, were the magistrates of that portion of the people (a state within the state) known as the *Plebs*. The Plebeians at this epoch, however, composed the whole people, with the exception of the few families of the patrician aristocracy (such *gentes* as the Cornelian, Julian, Æmilian, Claudian). Not being magistrates of the city or the whole people, but only of a single class, the Tribunes did not possess the *imperium*, had no real executive power, and were not magis-

trates in the strict sense of the term. On the other hand, their persons were held sacred, and they had two very important and wide reaching powers: 1. That of interfering, *jus intercedendi* ("veto"), to arrest almost any act of another magistrate; it thus practically extended to legislation, elections, and ordinances of the Senate, these being all under the direction of magistrates. 2. To hold the assembly of the *plebs*, organized by tribes. In this assembly, known as *comitia tributa*, the plebeian magistrates (tribunes and plebeian *ædiles*) were chosen, and laws were passed, *plebi scita*, which of course were originally binding only upon the *plebs*, but which, by the Hortensian Law, B.C. 287, received the force of *leges* (see note, § 18). Fines were likewise imposed by this assembly. Out of these original powers had been developed a very extensive criminal jurisdiction, which made the tribunes and *ædiles* the chief prosecuting officers of the republic, the tribunes acting in cases of a political character. This order of things continued until the time of Sulla, when the administration of criminal justice was entrusted to the standing courts, *quaestiones perpetuae*, established by him. This criminal jurisdiction appears to be the power referred to in this passage. Sulla took away from the tribunes much of their power, making also the legislative action of the plebeian assembly depend upon the initiation of the Senate. But these provisions were abolished by Pompey, the people fancying that the corruptions of the courts could be remedied by restoring this power to the tribunes. The tribunes also had authority to convene the Senate and preside over it.

20. *verbo, in name; re vera, in fact; illam*, the tribunician power. — **Catulum**: Q. Lutatius Catulus was the best and most eminent man of the aristocracy.

22. *fugit, has escaped*.

23. *referente, bringing forward*, the technical expression for bringing a matter before the Senate for action.

In case of proposing a law, it was necessary, first of all, *ferre ad populum*, then, *referre ad Senatum*, for ratification, which ratification could be refused only on religious or constitutional grounds; but, in order to guard against any unfair use of this power, it was established that the ratification should come before the action of the *comitia*. The order of proceedings was, then, first to lay the matter (*referre*) before the Senate, then bring it (*ferre*) before the people. — Momm. *Röm. Forsch.* i. p. 245.

24. **rogatus**: each Senator in turn was asked his opinion, *sententia*, by the consul, or other presiding officer.

25. *patres* [*et*] *conscriptos* (the conjunction is often omitted in such combinations): *patres* were the patrician members of the Senate; *conscripti*, the plebeians enrolled in that originally patrician body.

28. *fuisse desideraturos*, *would have missed* (§ 337. N.; G. 659²; H. 527. iii.).

SECT. 45. *contionem habuit*, *made a speech*: *contio* means, strictly, an assembly, for the purpose of listening to discussion merely.—*ad urbem*, i.e. in the Campus Martius. Pompey was elected in his absence, and while still clothed with the military *imperium*: he could not therefore enter the city to meet the citizens, but called them to him outside the walls.

31. *ubi*, *in which*.

33. *in eo*, *at that point*.

40. *strepitu*, *confused noise*.—*clamore*, *shouts*.—*voluntatem*, i.e. *what they felt*.

SECT. 46. *in speculis*, *on the watch*.

5. *religione*, *regard for oath*.

6. *tribunicium*, i.e. reinstating the tribunes.—*unum senatorem*: there does not seem to be any reproach in this, as if it were *only one*: rather, *one, it is true*; but, under the circumstances, that means nothing.

7. *vel tenuissimum*, *a man of no means*.

SECT. 47. *hoc est iudicium*, i.e. this will be a test.—*nihil sit*, i.e. there is no disturbing influence.

Cicero was mistaken in the hope here expressed, that an honest verdict in this case might yet prevent a reorganization of the courts. The Aurelian law, passed shortly after this time, provided that the *judices* should be taken, one-third from the Senators, the rest from the equestrian order; one-half of the equestrians (one-third of the whole) being required to have held the office of *Tribunus Aerarius*, that is, President of one of the 35 local tribes. The title *aerarius* was due to the fact that the duties of these officers were largely financial. This regulation remained in force until the dictatorship of Cæsar, B.C. 45, when this third *decuria*, of Tribuni *Aerarii*, was abolished.

SECT. 48. *agam*, *conduct*.

22. *res*, *facts*.—*manifestas*, a technical word, denoting direct proof, not circumstantial evidence.

23. **a vobis contendere**, *urge upon you*.

26. **consequi**, *get hold of*.

27. **eorum**, i.e. the defence.

SECT. 49. **vos**, opposed to former juries, which have occasioned the scandal.

31. **post haec**, etc., since the reorganization of the courts by Sulla.

32. **utimur**, *have the benefit of*. — **splendore**, *personal distinction*, from wealth and exploits; **dignitate**, *dignity*, from rank and office.

33. **consilium**, *body of jurors* ("panel"). — **offensum**, *slip* (a mild word).

41. SECT. 50. **opto**, *pray*. Observe the adroit union of compliment and threat in this passage, which at the same time forms the transition to the appeal to the prætor presiding.

SECT. 51. **is**, referring to the Senate.

17. **qui sis**, *what sort of a man you are*.

18. **reddere**, *pay back*: he owes his life and position to his ancestors.

29. **legis Aciliae**: this (probably B.C. 101) provided that there should be neither *ampliatio* (further hearing) nor *comperendinatio* (see note § 34) in cases of *repetundae*. All earlier laws were superseded by the Cornelian law of Sulla.

SECT. 52. **summae auctoritates**, *strongest influences*, especially family traditions, etc.¹

32. **nocenti reo**, etc., *for the criminal, his great wealth is of more weight for a suspicion of guilt, than for any way of safety*.

SECT. 53. **mihi certum est**, *for my part* (emph.) *I am resolved*. — **non committere**, *not to allow*, in the sense of *bringing it to pass* by mistake or fault. — **ut mutetur**, *to be changed* (§ 332. e). — **nobis** (eth. dat.), *our*.

¹ The elder Glabrio married Mucia, daughter of P. Mucius Scævola, "the founder of scientific jurisprudence in Rome," who was consul B.C. 133, the year of the legislation and death of Tiberius Gracchus, and showed himself not disinclined to a moderate reform, and at any rate opposed to the violent course of the aristocracy on that occasion. He was grandfather of the younger Glabrio. The father-in-law was M. Æmilius Scaurus, for many years *princeps senatus*, a man distinguished for dignity and moderation, but not characterized by any very great qualities, and not free from the corruption of the times.

42. novo exemplo, an unheard-of manner.

3. **lictiores**: each consul was attended by twelve lictors, who had the power of arresting and coercing. The consul elect, of course, had no such attendants, but could only send messages by his slaves.

6. **eorum**: this word connects the Metelli, etc., with Verres in the original conspiracy. — **jus suum**, *their* [lost] *rights*.

7. **potestatem**: a hint that not only their liberties, but their lives, were in peril.

SECT. 54. **comitiorum**, etc. The trial came just between the election and the games of Pompey. At the same time censors, for the first time since Sulla's domination, were in office, and were making a registry of property and voters, to which citizens from all parts of Italy were obliged to report.

14. **censendi**, *of being registered*: not strictly passive, but used loosely of the act of *taking the census*, to which they contributed by being there. — **vestrum**, **nostram**, and **omnium** are predicate after **esse**.

16. **quid agatur** depends on the verbal noun **scientiam**, as the next clause on **memoriam**.

18. **omnium**, i.e. not the inhabitants of Rome alone.

SECT. 55. **principes**: these were the two distinguished brothers, L. and M. Lucullus. — **testibus**: the case was usually argued first.

22. **ita testes constituam**, etc.: this is the *criminum ratio* (§ 19). — **crimen totum**, *the impeachment as a whole*; **crimen** (below), *the special charge of extortion*, stated formally in the next section.

27. **dantur**, *are offered* (see note § 34). — **in singulas res**, *to each point*. — **illis**, the counsel for the defence.

30. **altera actione**, i.e. after the *comperendinatio*: in this sense the speeches of the *Accusatio* are correctly called *Actio Secunda*.

33. **haec**, etc., *this is all the Accusatio there will be in the first Action*.

SECT. 56. **quadringentiens sestertium** (§ 379), 40,000,000 *sestertii*, = \$2,000,000 (nearly).

43. fuisse (for fuerat, § 308. *b*; G. 599. R.²; H. 476²), *there would have been*. — **Dixi**, *I have done*: a formal ending, particularly appropriate to so unexpectedly brief a speech.

THE PLUNDER OF SYRACUSE.

THE passage which follows is from the fourth oration of the *Accusatio*, the most famous of all, known as the *De Signis*, for the reason that it treats chiefly of the works of art stolen by Verres. Cicero has been describing the plundering of many temples and public buildings; and in this passage he recounts in detail the case of one chief city, Syracuse, as a climax. Syracuse was far the largest and richest of all the Greek cities of Italy and Sicily. It was a colony of Corinth, founded B.C. 734, and in course of time obtained the rule over the whole eastern part of Sicily. Syracuse remained independent, with a considerable territory, after the western part of the island (far the largest part) passed under the power of Rome in the First Punic War; but in the Second Punic War (B.C. 212) it was captured by Marcellus, and ever after was subject to Rome. It was at this time the capital of the province.

SECT. 1. **unius etiam**, *still one more*, connects the incident here related with the one described just before.

9. **in medium proferam**, *publish*. — **aliquando**, *at last* (implying impatience).

13. **annalibus**, *chronicles*: there were as yet no regular histories. — **hanc, illo**, indicate nearness and remoteness of *time* (§ 102. a, b).

15. **imperatoris**: this title, which properly belonged to every possessor of the military *imperium*, was by usage assumed by the commander only after his first considerable victory. — **cohortem**, *train* of courtiers, etc.: the provincial magistrates, representing the Roman *imperium*, had many of the insignia of royalty.

This is a brilliant antithesis: nevertheless, the orator exaggerates, as on so many occasions. "Not only did Marcellus stain his military honor by permitting a general pillage of the wealthy mercantile city, in the course of which Archimedes and many other citizens were put to death; but the Roman Senate lent a deaf ear to the complaints which the Syracusans afterwards presented regarding that celebrated general, and neither returned to individuals their property nor restored to the city its freedom." (Mommsen.)

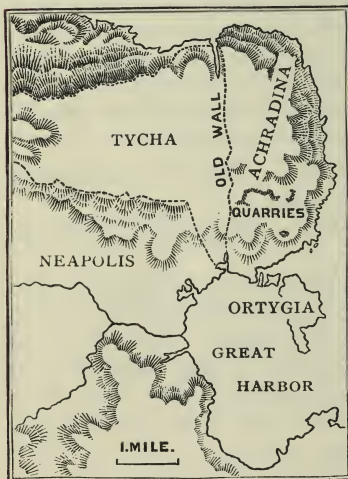
SECT. 2. **locis**, i.e. in the other speeches of the *Accusatio*. — **forum**: every ancient town had its central market place (*forum*, or ἀγορά), an open space, used for trading, public assemblies, and

the administration of justice. The same feature exists in European towns at the present day.

24. **clausus fuisse**: Marcellus had been obliged to starve out the city.

25. **Cilicum**: Cilicia was the chief seat of the organized bands of pirates who ruled the Mediterranean at this time (see oration for Manilian Law).

36. **illis rebus**, i.e. the plunder of temples, etc.



8. **insula**, i.e. Ortygia.

9. **continetur**, *is made continuous*.

SECT. 4. **quattuor**: the heights of Epipolæ, west of the town, were sometimes reckoned as a fifth city. — Hiero II., King of Syracuse (B.C. 270 to about 216), was during most of his reign a steadfast ally of Rome.

16. **Dianæ**: the Quail, ὄρνις, was sacred to Diana (Artemis); hence the name *Ortygia*.

18. **istius**, i.e. of Diana.

19. **Arethusa**: fabled to have fled beneath the sea from the

44. SECT. 3. **maximam**:

the circuit of its walls was about 180 *stadia* = more than 25 miles.

3. **ex omni aditu** limits **praeclaro ad aspectum**, *glorious to the sight*. (For descriptions of Syracuse, see Cic. de Rep. iii. 31; Livy, xxv. 24.)

5. **in aedificatione**, etc., i.e. enclosed by the buildings of the city. Ancient harbors (as at Athens) were often at a considerable distance.

7. **conjunguntur**: Ortygia (the site of the original town) had an independent harbor on each side connected by a narrow channel.

pursuit of the river-god Alpheus (see Ovid, *Met.* v. 573-641). Another fresh-water fountain rises in the harbor, about eighty feet from the shore.

20. **munitione, construction**: used of any embankment (compare *munire viam*, etc.).

SECT. 5. **Achradina**, the plain and table-land just north of Ortygia: the name is supposed to have been derived from the wild pear-trees, ἀχράδες, which still abound there.

23. **porticus, arcades**.

24. **prytaneum**, the building in which the city was conceived to have its home. Here was the hearth, sacred to Vesta, whence colonists carried the sacred fire to kindle a new hearth in the *prytaneum* of their new home. It was also used for courts of justice, public banquets, etc. — **curia, senate house**, the building where the administration of public affairs was conducted.

25. **urbis**, i.e. Achradina.

26. **perpetua**, running its whole length.

27. **continentur**, are lined in continuous row.

28. **Tycha**, Latin-Doric form of Τύχη, *Fortuna*.

29. **gymnasium**, the place for exercise and baths, with porticos, groves, and halls, somewhat like the *thermæ* of Rome under the Empire, only that the Greeks gave more attention to physical and intellectual exercises, and less to the luxuries of bathing.

32. **coaedificata, built up**. — **Neapolis**, "the new city." — **quam ad summam**, at the highest point of which.

45. SECT. 6. **Marcellum**: Marcus Claudius Marcellus, of a noble plebeian family (all other families of the Claudian *gens* were patrician), was the ablest general the Romans had in the early years of the Second Punic War, but illiterate and cruel; called "the Sword of Rome." He was killed in battle, B.C. 208.

9. **ornatu, adornments**. — **habuit rationem**, had regard for (compare Livy, xxv. 31).

10. **victoriae, the right of victory**; **humanitatis, the part of humanity**.

11. **deportare**: the Romans, like Napoleon, were in the habit of carrying off with them whatever works of art and other treasures might redound to the reputation of their city.

SECT. 7. **Honoris, Virtutis**: it was a characteristic of the Roman religion to worship and build temples to abstractions. The temple of *Virtus* was built, and that of *Honor* restored, by Marcellus. The two were worshipped in a single shrine.

17. **in aedibus**, etc., i.e. his own house, garden, and suburban estate.

20. **ornamento**, i.e. as being free from stolen treasures.

21. **deum nullum**: translate, to render the position, *of the gods not one* (i.e. not a single statue).

25. **juris dictionem**, the special function of the prætor.

26. **comitatum**, *train*.

SECT. 8. **religionum**, *things sacred*; **consuetudinis**, i.e. things hallowed by use.

33. **Agathocli**, tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 317-289.

46. profana fecissent: the Romans had a formula by which they called away (*evocare*) and gained over to their side the tutelary deities of any cities that they were besieging. Of course, the temples of these gods then lost all their sanctity, and became profane buildings. The true name of Rome and that of its tutelary divinity were said to be kept as a mystery, lest they should become known to an enemy, who might thus disarm the city of its protector. The formula is given as follows by Macrobius, *Saturn.* iii. 9:—

Si deus, si dea est, cui populus civitasque [Carthaginienensis] est in tutela, teque maxime ille qui urbis hujus populi que tutelam recepisti, precor veneror que veniam que a vobis peto, ut vos populum civitatemque [Carthaginensem] deseratis, loca templa sacra urbem que eorum relinquatis, absque his abeatis, eique populo [civitati] metum formidinem oblivionem iniciatis, proditque Romam ad me meosque veniatis, nostra que vobis loca templa sacra urbs acceptior probatior que sit, mihi que populo que Romano militibus que meis præpositi sitis, ut sciamus intellegamusque. Si ita feceritis, voveo vobis templa ludos que facturum.

SECT. 9. **in quibus erant**, *upon which were represented*. — **imagines**, *portraits*.

16. **Siciliæ regum**, i.e. those rulers of Syracuse and other cities who had exercised dominion beyond their own cities.

19. **cognitione formarum**, *acquaintance with their features*.

SECT. 10. *valvis*, *folding doors*, as found especially in temples.

27. *tam . . . cupidum*, *that I am so eager* (in appos. with *quod*).

35. *illi*, i.e. the Greeks, as too fond of art.

47. *argumenta*, *subjects or stories* (in relief).

SECT. 11. *Gorgonis*, the head of Medusa, a favorite subject of ancient art.

13. *gramineas hastas*, *bamboo stalks*.

14. *in hoc nomine*, *at this item* (i.e. wondering why they were mentioned). — *commoveri*, *startled*.

15. *satis esset* (§§ 286, 287. *d*; G. 511. R.¹; H. 495. i.): i.e. they were only curiosities.

19. *id* merely repeats *hastas*.

SECT. 12. *nam* explains (ironically) why he asks the last question. Those bamboos, etc., have no excuse; but the Sappho was so fine, etc.

22. *Silanius*: an artist of the time of Alexander the Great.

24. *potius*, etc., *rather than this most tasteful and cultivated man*, *Verres*.

26. *nimirum*, *of course*. — *nostrum*, *of us* (emph.), opp. to *Verres*.

28. *delicati*, *pampered*.

29. *eat, must go* (§ 266; G. 256³; H. 484). — *ad aedem Felicitatis*: the temple of *Felicitas* was adorned with the spoils of conquered Corinth. Catulus had adorned his temple of *Fortuna*, and Metellus his portico, with splendid works of art.

31. *istorum*, *Verres and his friends*. — *Tusculanum, villa at Tusculum* (about 15 miles south-east of Rome), where the wealthy Romans, Hortensius among the rest, had splendid country-houses.

32. *forum ornatum*, i.e. on festal days (see Livy, ix. 40).

33. *commodarit, lent*: such works of art were often placed temporarily on the forum.

35. *operarii, mere day-laborer*: in allusion, perhaps, to the works of art that Verres had had manufactured under his own eye. — *studia, fine tastes*; *delicias, luxurious pleasures*.

48. *ad ferenda*, etc., *to carry* (as a porter) *than to carry off* (as a connoisseur): a sarcasm on Verres' coarse and sturdy build.

SECT. 13. *pernobile, very famous*.

6. **Graeculus**, in contemptuous allusion to his pretence of taste.

7. **subtiliter judicat**, *is a fine connoisseur*.

8. **nunc, now** (as it is), opposed to **si . . . tulisset**.

SECT. 14. **Paeanis**, Apollo, as god of healing.

15. **Aristaei**, son of Apollo, discoverer of the olive, and of various improvements in husbandry. The gloss *Liberi filius* (line 22) is incorrect: **patre** does not mean *his father*, but is a common attribute of Liber, as well as of Mars and other gods.

18. **parinum** (corrupt and meaningless): the common reading is **parvum**: perhaps the old conjecture **Parium**, of *Parian marble*, is best.

SECT. 15. **Jovem**: the statue was of *Zeus olympios*, god of favorable weather, identified from some fancied resemblance with *Jupiter imperator*.

26. **suo**: the emphatic position continues the emphasis on *Jovem*.

29. **Flamininus**: T. Quinctius Flamininus, who defeated Philip of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197.*

32. **in Ponti ore**: the Thracian Bosphorus, the strait extending from Constantinople to the Black Sea, about 17 miles.

33. **Capitolus**: the Capitol, or Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, had three *cellae*, or chapels, sacred to the Capitoline triad, — Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. This was now the most illustrious temple, "the earthly abode," of Jupiter.

49. armatus, i.e. when such robbery might be deemed excusable.

6. **incolae, residents**: i.e. persons of foreign birth, who made Syracuse their home, without having obtained citizenship; **advenae, visitors**.

SECT. 16. **adventu, by his coming**. In fact, however, the chief plunder was two or three years after his arrival.

II. **desideratos, missing**.

SECT. 17. **mensas Delphicas**, tables with three legs, like the Delphic tripod; **vasa Corinthia** were made of a kind of bronze, of peculiar beauty and very costly.

* There may be some confusion here with T. Quinctius Cincinnatus, who brought a bust of Jupiter Imperator from Præneste to Rome, and placed it in the Capitoline temple. At any rate, it was destroyed in the burning of the Capitol, B.C. 83. (Comp. Liv. vi. 20.)

SECT. 18. *fanorum*, *shrines*: this word is of the same root (FA) as *fatum*, *nefas*, etc., and indicates whatever is consecrated by signs (the expressions of Divine will) to religious purposes. (Hartung, *Rel. der Röm.* i. p. 137.) It is, therefore, the consecrated spot, rather than the temple or altar erected upon it.

50. SECT. 19. *desierunt*, *ceased*, i.e. by the transference of the courts to the Senators.

14. **Crasso**: Lucius Crassus, the famous orator, and Quintus Scævola, *pontifex maximus*, the famous jurist and statesman, were close friends, and colleagues in nearly every office. They were curule ædiles, B.C. 103, and gave the first exhibition of lion-fights. The splendor of their ædileship was the work of Crassus, a man of elegant and luxurious tastes, while Scævola was moderate and simple in his habits.—**Claudio**. This was (according to Drumann) a brother of Claudia, the wife of Tiberius Gracchus. In his ædileship, B.C. 99, he exhibited fights of elephants.

15. **commercium**: Crassus and Claudius would have bought these objects if anybody could have done it. (Supply *commercium* with *fuisse*.)

SECT. 20. *referri*, *be entered*, has for subject *pretio . . . abalienasse*.

26. *rebus istis*, *things of that sort*.

27. *apud illos*, i.e. the Greeks generally.

28. *socios* (see note on *provincia*, Verr. i. § 11).

SECT. 21. **Reginos**: Rhegium, *Reggio*, was a very ancient Greek city, at the point of Italy nearest Sicily. It was a colony of Chalcis, probably founded in the eighth century B.C., and became a Roman *municipium* after the Social War, B.C. 90-91.

35. *merere velle*, *would take*. — *illa*, *that famous* (§ 102. b).

36. **Tarentinos**: Tarentum was the largest Greek city in Italy, a colony of Sparta, founded in the eighth century B.C., subjugated by Rome just after the invasion of Pyrrhus, B.C. 272.

51. **Satyrum**. The satyrs were divinities of nature, inhabiting the woods, represented with pointed and hairy ears, knobs upon the forehead, etc.

8. *buculam*, the celebrated bronze cow of Myron.

The towns here mentioned as centres of Greek art are the following:—*Thespie*, a city of Boeotia, always allied with Athens: the statue of Eros (Cupid) was one of the most famous works of Praxiteles; *Cnidus*, a Dorian town in Asia Minor: the statue of Venus there was accounted one of the finest of all the works of Praxiteles; *Cos*, an island on the coast of Asia Minor: here was the picture of Venus by Apelles; *Ephesus*, one of the chief Ionian towns of Asia Minor: it was now at the height of its splendor and commercial greatness; *Cyzicus*, a Greek city, on a peninsula, on the southern coast of the Propontis (sea of Marmora); *Rhodes*, then the chief commercial city of the East, and a powerful independent state: *Ialysus* was a native here; *Athens*: the works of art here mentioned at Athens were by the most famous artists,—Scopas, Protogenes, and Myron.

longum est, it would be tedious (§ 311. c; G. 246. R.¹; H. 476⁵).

CRUCIFIXION OF A ROMAN CITIZEN.

THE fifth speech of the *Accusatio* is entitled *De Suppliciis*, because it details the cruelties of Verres. The passage here given is one of the most graphic and celebrated.

SECT. 1. *nunc*, opposed to the time of the *actio prima*, which he has just referred to.—*uno genere, this one class*, i.e. bloody executions, as contrasted with the *variety of charges*, below.—*tot horas dicam*, § 276. a; G. 221; H. 467. iii.².

18. *tenerem*, § 287. a; G. 511. R.²; H. 495. i.

19. *opinor, I've an idea*,—expressing the same shade of meaning as *I guess, I fancy*.

20. *rem, the facts* (emphatic, as appears from its position).—*in medio, before you*.

SECT. 2. *Consanus, of Compsa* (Compsa), a town in Samnium.—*in illo numero*: Cicero has been describing the treatment of a number of fugitives from the insurrectionary army of Sertorius in Spain, who had made their way to Sicily after the death of Sertorius, B.C. 72, and the overthrow of his faction by Pompey.

26. *nescio qua*, § 334. e; G. 469. R.²; H. 455².—*lautumiis, the stone-pits* (ancient quarries) at Syracuse, used as a prison.

27. **Messanam**, the present *Messina*, the point of Sicily nearest Italy.

Messana was at first called Zankle (*sickle*), from the shape of the tongue of land which forms the harbor. It was one of the group of Grecian colonies founded in the eighth century B.C. The name was changed three centuries later, in honor of the Greek Messene. It was one of the very few privileged towns, *civitates foederatae*, of Sicily (see note on *aratorum*, Verr. i. § 13). It was specially favored by Verres, and, as is represented by Cicero, was an accomplice of his iniquities.

28. **Reginorum**: Rhegium is almost in sight of Messana.

30. **odore**, *breath*.

52. rectā, sc. *viā*.

2. **sibi**, etc., note the emphasis: "that *he* was going straight to Rome, and when Verres came would be ready for him."

SECT. 3. **in praetorio**, the house (or palace) of the *prætor*, as an imperial magistrate.

6. **ante**, Lib. iv. chap. 11.

7. **adjutricem**, *accomplice*.

8. **consciam**, *confidant*.

9. **Mamertinum**. The city of Messana had been treacherously taken possession of by a body of mercenaries, who called themselves *Mamertini* (children of Mars), about B.C. 282. Although the name of the city was not changed, yet its citizens were from this time called *Mamertini*. — **defertur**, *is reported* (officially).

14. **ipse**, Verres.

SECT. 4. **exspectabant**, *were on the watch to see*.

20. **quo tandem**, *how far*: **tandem** (as also **nam**) gives a sense of *wonder* to the question, which cannot be preserved in English in an indirect question.

22. **expediri**, *to be got ready*, by untying the *fascēs* (rods and axe), which were the badge of the *prætor's imperium*.

24. **meruisse**, (sc. *stipendia*), *served* as a soldier.

25. **Panhormi** (*all harbor*), the present *Palermo*: in spite of its Greek name, this was originally a Phœnician settlement. — **negotiaretur**, *was in business*, i.e. as head or agent of some house engaged in speculation (cf. Verr. i. § 20). This kind of business was generally carried on by Roman *equites*, and on a large scale.

27. *fugitivorum*, *escaped slaves*, whose insurrection had made the frightful servile war of Spartacus, B.C. 73-71.

SECT. 5. *civitatis*, *citizenship*.

34. *dolorem*, *cries of pain*.

36. *commemoratione*, *claim*.

53. *cruciatum*, the special punishment of slaves.

2. *perfectit*, *gained* (by his prayers).

4. *infelici*, *ill-omened*.

5. *pestem*, *cursed instrument*. — *aerumnoso*, *overwhelmed with calamity*.

SECT. 6. *lex Porcia*, which forbade the scourging of citizens (see Liv. x. 9). — *leges Semproniae* (of Caius Gracchus), which gave the right of appeal in capital cases, even against the military *imperium*. In civil life it had existed ever since the foundation of the republic. (Mommsen, Hist. of Rome, iii. p. 140. See Catil. iv. 5; Rabir. 4).

10. *tribunicia potestas*, see note Verr. i. § 44. — *hucine*, § 101. a, N.; G. 102. R.¹; H. 186¹.

12. *beneficio*, *favor*, in conferring authority upon him.

15. *admovebantur*, *were applied*.

SECT. 7. *agere*, *treat*; *statui modum*, *I set a limit*.

25. *Glabrionem*, subj. of *facere*. — *consilium*, *jury*: he feared that mob rule would get the start of a legal verdict.

29. *repetisse*, *inflicted*: lit. *exacted*; punishment being regarded as a *forfeit*. — *veritus esset* has for its subject *populus Romanus*.

SECT. 8. *quid . . . sit*, *what will happen to you*. — *istum*, i.e. whom you misrepresent.

33. *repentinum*, *of a sudden*, having never been such a thing before. — *speculatorem*, *spy*.

35. *neque*, etc., *and this I will show*, etc. Notice in Latin the close affinity of the negative with the connective.

54. *ad arbitrium tuum*, *at your discretion*.

5. *municipes*, *fellow-townsmen*. — *necessarios*, see note on *necessitudinem*, Verr. i. § 11. — *sero*, *too late* (for you, but not too late for the court).

6. *judices*, obj. of *doceant*.

SECT. 9. *patronis*, see note, R. A. § 4. — *istuc ipsum*, *that single fact*.

12. *nuper tu ipse*, here Cicero draws on his fancy for his facts.

14. *ideo*, *for this reason*, i.e. *quod*, etc.

16. *jam*, i.e. after you have said that.

18. **Tauromenitano**: Tauromenium was an allied city of Sicily, between Messana and Syracuse.

19. *argentariam* [rem], *banking business*.

20. *ex eo genere*, i.e. *non qui*, etc.

SECT. 10. *induatur*, etc. (§ III. N.¹; G. 210; H. 377), *tie himself up and strangle himself* (as in a noose).

55. *usurpatione*, *claim*.

SECT. 11. *quo* = *ad quos*.

11. *cognitoribus*, *vouchers*.

13. *legum existimationis*, obj. gen. with *periculo*; *continentur*, *restrained*.

14. *sermonis . . . societate*, *by fellowship in language, rights, and interests*.

SECT. 12. *tolle*, a sort of protasis (§ 310. *b*; G. 600; H. 487³), of which the apod. is *jam . . . praecluseris*, below.

20. *quod velit*, *any he pleases* (§ 320). — *quod . . . ignoret*, *because one may not know him*.

23. *liberas civitates*, the allied states in the provinces, which were not strictly under the jurisdiction of the prætors.

27. *magnum fuit*, *would it have been*, etc. (§ 311. *c*; G. 246. R.¹).

28. *adservasses*, *you should have kept*. — *dum veniret*, *till he should come*.

31. *cognosceret*, *should he know* (equivalent to a condition with *si*; compare Greenough's "Analysis of the Latin Subjunctive," pp. 10, 11, note).

34. *locupletem*: this word refers more commonly, though not originally, to landed property, and very likely has this meaning here.

56. SECT. 13. *fretum*, *the strait* of Messina, which separates Sicily from Italy.

15. *alumnus*, *foster-child*; i.e. adopted citizen.

SECT. 14. *parricidium*: for the peculiar horror with which this crime was regarded by the Romans, see note, R. A. § 19.

28. in *comitio*: the *comitium* was an open space north of the Forum, on higher ground (see Plan of Forum); it was used for the most ancient *comitia*, the *curiata* (in which the people were assembled by the thirty hereditary *curiae*), for hearing lawsuits, and for *contiones*. The *Curia*, or Senate-house, was situated upon the *Comitium*. — *defigere*, *plant*. — *quod*, i.e. *that point which*.

29. *celebritate*, as a crowded thoroughfare.

30. *potuit*, sc. *fieri*.

32. *praetervectione*, etc., *on the track of all who sail to and fro* by the Straits of Messina, the necessary route to Greece.

THE MANILIAN LAW.

Argument.

CHAP. I. *Exordium*: Why this is Cicero's first appearance before a political assembly. — *Narratio*. 2. Statement of the case: Mithridates and Tigranes have made war on the Roman domain. The war is demanded by the dignity and safety of the State. — *Confirmatio*. I. 3, 4. Conduct of Mithridates: his preparations for war; massacre of Roman citizens; success of former commanders. — 5. Present tameness of the Roman people contrasted with their ancient pride. The allies, whose safety is at stake, demand Pompey as commander. — 6. The chief revenues are at stake, endangered by mere suspicion of calamity. — 7. The general financial ruin resulting from disaster to the *publicani*. — II. 8. Magnitude of the war: objection that, though important, it is not formidable: successful campaign of Lucullus. — 9. But Mithridates has gained new strength; fresh nations are roused, and the Roman army is disheartened; possible disaster. — III. 10. Who then should be appointed? Military experience of Pompey. — 11, 12. His successes, especially in the Piratic war. State of things in that war, even in the neighborhood of Rome. — 13, 14. His moral qualities: blamelessness, humanity, self-restraint, easy manners. — 15. His prestige and influence, especially as derived from the Piratic war. — 16. His reputation in the East, largely resulting from his brilliant fortune. — 17. Moreover, he is on the spot. — *Confutatio*. Objection of Hortensius, that all power ought not to be given to one man. — 18. Refuted by the precedent of the Gabinian Law. — 19. (Incidentally, Gabinius

should be assigned to Pompey as *legatus*.) — 20. Objection of Catulus, that the proposition is against precedent. — 21. Evaded by referring to other violations of precedent in Pompey's case. — 22. Appeal to the people against these objections. Peculiar qualities are needed, which exist in him. — 23. His especial virtue of moderation and self-restraint. — *Peroratio*. 24. Cicero advocates his cause purely from devotion to the commonwealth.

The speech on the Manilian Law is pronounced by Halm to give a better example of the systematic plan of a deliberative oration than any other of antiquity. It was delivered in a *contio*, or public meeting of Roman citizens, held for debate or address merely. The *contio* could be called by any magistrate who had any matter to lay before the people, and was held regularly in the *Comitium* or the Forum. (See note on Verr. v. § 14.) After a *rogatio* (proposition of a law) had been offered, the *contio* was called, in order that the voters might hear the arguments on both sides; and only such persons might speak as were allowed by the presiding magistrate. After the *rogatio* had been thus discussed, the *comitia* (see note on Verr. i. § 18) voted upon it, Yes or No.

PAGE

58. SECT. 1. *frequens conspectus vester, the sight of you in full assembly.* — *hic locus, the Rostra.*

3. *agendum, taking public action* (see note, R. A. § 55). — *amplissimus, dignified* (of the magistrates' power); *ornatissimus, honorable* (of private glory as an orator).

4. *Quirites, fellow-citizens*: the name by which the Romans were addressed when acting in a civil capacity. — *hoc aditu, this avenue*: i.e. addressing them on political questions.

5. *optimo cuique* (§ 93. c), i.e. such as the magistrate would permit.

6. *rationes, plan*: the plural indicating the details which would enter into it.

In the structure of this opening sentence, notice the antithetic balancing of one word or clause against another, which marks the Latin periodic style (see § 346). It consists of two parts, — the first Concessive, introduced by *quamquam*; the second Adversative, introduced by *tamen*. So, in the first, *conspectus* balances *locus*, which is brought into relief by *autem* ("and again"); while *ad agendum amplissimus* and *ad dicendum*

ornatissimus are balanced in like manner against each other. In the second, the relative clause *qui . . . patuit* (virtually concessive) is, as usual, embodied in the main clause, bringing the relative as near as possible to its antecedent *aditu*; *voluntas* and *rationes* are set in antithesis by *sed*; while the main verb, *prohibuerunt*, as usual, comes last. The logical form of the whole is, "Though political speaking has advantages, yet I have been prevented," etc.

By stating first the leading thought (*hoc aditu*, etc.), and putting the verb at the end, Latin is able to make the main clause active, thus partly disguising the antithesis. But here, as elsewhere, it is of great help in reading to observe these two rules: (1) that Latin puts first the main idea, the key to the whole; and (2) that it constantly deals in antitheses, often forcing them when they do not naturally occur (as in *amplissimus* and *ornatissimus*), each thought or expression having its pendant, like ornaments which go in pairs. (See note on the opening sentence of the oration on Roscius, p. 1.)

7. *cum*, *while*. — *antea*, i.e. until he was old enough, or skilful enough, to take a part in politics.

8. *auctoritatem*: the position itself of the speaker carried weight, — i.e. as being a public adviser of the people.

9. *statuerem*, *made it a principle*. — *perfectum ingenio*, i.e. the fruit of fully developed mental power. — *elaboratum*, *laboriously wrought*, needing more practice than youth could give.

11. *temporibus*, *occasions* or *exigencies* (a common word to denote the condition of an accused person). A Roman lawyer was not regarded as doing a service for hire, but was expected to defend his friends gratuitously. He was, indeed, prohibited from receiving pay. No bargain was made, but it was understood that the obliged party gave a liberal present, in some form or other, to his *patronus*.

SECT. 2. *ita*, *accordingly*, referring to the idea contained in *transmittendum*.

12. *neque . . . et*: here the first clause is really concessive; it may be rendered *while . . . yet*.

14. *caste*, *with clean hands*; *integre*, *in good faith* to the client. — *judicio*, i.e. their action in electing him. The term *judicium* is applied to any act that amounts to a formal expression of judgment, even though not a technical decision.

15. *fructum*, *reward*, i.e. the several grades of office he had

already filled: he was now prætor. — **amplissimum** (emphatic by position), *the richest*.

16. **dilationem**, *adjournment*: there were many things which could break up an assembly and put off the business, especially unfavorable auguries, the announcement of which was a favorite device of politicians. — **praetor primus**: the eight prætors were regarded as colleagues, and determined their several functions — as *urbanus*, *peregrinus*, or president of *quaestiones perpetuae* — by lot. *Praetor primus* means, therefore, only that Cicero was the first of the eight who got a majority. If any failed of the requisite number of votes, he must be voted for again; and if the proceedings were broken off (as, for example, by unfavorable auspices), the whole election began anew, including those already chosen. Hence Cicero was thrice declared elected (*ter renuntiatus sum*).

18. **quid aliis**, etc., i.e. to win like distinction.

59. 2. **nunc**, opposed to the time referred to in § 1. — **honoribus**, see note, Verr. i. § 36.

3. **ad agendum** (loosely), *for speaking*. — **vigilanti**, *wide-awake*.

4. **forensi usu**, *the practice of the forum* (where the courts were held).

8. **quoque**, i.e. as well as to military or public acts.

SECT. 3. **atque**, *and further* (emphatic). — **laetandum** (§ 135. d), *a thing to be glad of*.

10. **mihi** following **insolita** (§ 232. a; G. 352; H. 388¹).

11. **ratione**, *style*, i.e. as affected by his new position on the rostra. — **oratio**, *language*; **orationis**, *argument* (abstracts from **oro**, in its original sense of *to speak*).

13. **singulari**, *unparalleled* (as compared with the excellence of others); **eximia**, *exalted* (as compared with absolute perfection). — **virtute**, *good qualities*, generally.

15. **copia**, *ample material*.

SECT. 4. **atque** (the strongest of the copulas), *and now*, to come to the point.

19. **vectigalibus ac sociis**, *tributaries and allies* (of which latter some were tributary and others not).

20. **infertur**, used of offensive war. — **Tigrane**: he was king of Armenia, and son-in-law of Mithridates.

Armenia, the mountain region east of Asia Minor, was never thoroughly incorporated in the empire of Alexander, and after his death became an independent kingdom. Tigranes, by help of Mithridates, enlarged his dominions by conquest, and built a new and splendid capital, Tigranocerta. The two allied kings seemed about to get the mastery of the whole East; but the defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus (B.C. 69), with the capture and destruction of his capital, reduced his short-lived empire to less than its former dimensions.

21. *relictus*, i.e. before the contest was fully decided. Tigranes, on the other hand, had been only harassed (*laccessitus*), not seriously attacked.

22. *Asiam*: i.e. the province of this name, occupying the western half of Asia Minor, and bordering on the dominions of Mithridates. — *equitibus*, etc., keep the emphasis by changing the construction: *Roman equites are daily receiving*, etc.

24. *quorum . . . occupatae*, whose large properties, invested in managing your revenues, are endangered. The revenues were farmed out to *societates* (companies) of *publicani*, who were members of the equestrian order (see § 14).

26. *necessitudine*, close relation: Cicero was of an equestrian family.

SECT. 5. *Bithyniae*: this territory had been bequeathed to the Roman republic by Nicomedes III. (B.C. 74).

29. *exustos*, burnt to ashes. — *Ariobarzanis*, king of Cappadocia, which had been overrun by Mithridates.

31. *Lucillum* (see Introd.): Lucullus was related to both branches of the family of Metellus, and married Clodia, sister of the notorious Publius Clodius. It was chiefly this mischievous demagogue, who was serving with his brother-in-law, that stirred up the dissensions and mutinies which robbed Lucullus of the fruits of his victories.

32. *discedere*, is on the point of withdrawing. — *huic qui successerit*, his successor, Glabrio. — *non satis paratum*, not adequately furnished.

34. *sociis*, i.e. of Asia; *civibus*, Romans engaged in business there. — *imperatorem*, in pred. appos. with *unum*.

60. SECT. 6. *agitur*, is at stake.

II. *certissima*, because the province of Asia was the richest and

most fruitful of all, and so sure to bring a large price from the *publicani*.

12. *ornamenta, requisites* (from *orno, equip*).

SECT. 7. *civis Romanos*, etc. This massacre (B.C. 88), in which 80,000 persons perished, was intended by Mithridates as a step to the entire expulsion of the Roman power from Asia. — *significatione litterarum, signal by letter*.

27. *luce*, contrasted with *latebris*. — *versari, to move freely*.

SECT. 8. *etenim, for* (you will notice).

29. *triumphavit de*, not *triumphed over*, but *had a triumph for* a victory over. The word is repeated in emphatic antithesis to the clause *sed . . . regnaret: a triumph was* (to be sure) *enjoyed by*, etc.

The *triumphus* was the solemn procession in which the *imperator* entered the city at the head of his victorious army, ascended the Capitoline, and performed sacrifice to Jupiter Capitolinus. The victory must have been a considerable one (5,000 of the enemy must have fallen), won by the commander himself in a war waged against foreign enemies. Triumphs were therefore never celebrated for victories in a civil war.

32. *regnaret*, i.e. they left him his kingdom. — *verum tamen, but still*.

33. *quod egerunt, for what they have done: quod* implies the antecedent *propter id*, or a similar phrase.

35. *res publica, the public interest*. Sulla hastened to make an unsatisfactory peace, that he might return and restore order in Italy.

61. SECT. 9. *autem, now* (opposing Mithridates to the Roman generals). — *reliquum, that followed*.

5. *Bosporanis, people of Bosphorus*.

The kingdom of Bosphorus (so named from the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the entrance to the Sea of Azof) was a flourishing Grecian state, embracing the Crimea and adjoining lands: capital, *Panticapæum* (Kertsch). This region was then, as now, a chief source of the supply of wheat for Europe. It was seized by Mithridates, who placed his son Machares as ruler there.

7. *ad eos duces*, i.e. Sertorius and his comrades. — *de imperio, for supremacy*.

Sertorius was the ablest general of the Marian faction in the civil wars. After the victory of Sulla, and the complete overthrow of his own party elsewhere, he continued to hold Spain, where he attempted a new republic, entering into alliance with Mithridates and other enemies of Rome.

SECT. 10. *alterius* corresponds to *altera*, below.

13. *firmamenti*, *outward support* ; *roboris*, *intrinsic strength*.

14. **Cn. Pompei** : in fact, neither Pompey ("the boy") nor Metellus Pius ("the old woman") was able to subdue Sertorius, who was treacherously assassinated (B.C. 72).

17. *rerum gestarum*, *deeds*.

18. *haec extrema*, *these late disasters*.

19. *tribuenda*, *attributable*.

SECT. 11. *animum*, *feeling*. — *putetis*, i.e. from your point of view.

30. *superbius*, *too haughtily*.

In B.C. 148, the Roman ambassadors required the Achæan League to give up all its recent acquisitions ; at which the incensed populace insulted the ambassadors and drove them away. In the war that followed, Corinth was captured by Mummius and destroyed, while Greece was made into a province by the name of Achaia.

32. **legatum consularem**, Manius Aquilius, colleague of Marius in the consulship (B.C. 101).

Aquilius — a man of some distinction, who had earned a triumph in his consulship by suppressing the second slave revolt in Italy, B.C. 100 — was chief of a board of commissioners sent to Asia for the purpose of restoring to their thrones the kings of Bithynia and Cappadocia, who had been driven from their kingdoms by Mithridates. In this capacity he violated the obligations of his ambassadorial office by commanding the army against Mithridates in conjunction with Lucius Cassius, governor of the province ; but was taken prisoner (B.C. 88), and put to death by molten gold poured down his throat. He was not, of course, protected by the *jus legationis*, which he had violated ; and Cicero here merely undertakes to work upon the passions of his hearers.

62. SECT. 12. *videte*, *see to it* = see whether it be not. — *ut, as*, correl. with *sic*. — *illis*, i.e. your ancestors.

5. *non posse*, subj. of *sit*.

6. *quid?* a regular formula of transition: *again*. — *periculum ac discrimen, a dangerous crisis*: the former word signifying the *trial*; the latter, the *decision*. The Latin language, or any other in the hands of a skilful master, is fond of presenting the same idea from several points of view; and our impression of the tautology comes from lack of knowledge of the meaning of the words.

12. *expectare, look to*.

13. *certum, a particular*.

15. *sine summo periculo*, i.e. by offending Lucullus and Glabrio.

SECT. 13. *propter, at hand*. — *quo*, abl. of difference with *aegrius*. — *adventu ipso*, by his mere coming.

19. *maritimum*: the war against the pirates had just been finished by Pompey with great glory.

22. *ceterarum provinciarum*: the Gabinian law gave Pompey power over the entire Mediterranean, and the coasts fifty miles inland. The province of Bithynia, and most of Asia, were therefore excluded (not Greece, however; but *Graecia* in § 12 may mean the Greek cities in Asia). The Manilian law extended this power over the entire East.

23. *quorum . . . commendetis, worthy for you to*, etc.

25. *ejus modi homines, men of that 'stamp'*: the expression is none too strong for the average type of provincial governors.

SECT. 14. The events here alluded to are the following: —

Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by Scipio Asiaticus at Magnesia, B.C. 190. Philip V., king of Macedonia, was defeated by Flamininus, at Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197. The Ætolians had helped Rome against Philip, and then joined Antiochus against her. They were obliged to submit after the battle of Magnesia. Carthage had been forced into a third war in B.C. 149, and was taken and destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus in B.C. 146. Notice, however, that it is the motive of these wars (*propter socios*), not the events themselves, that make the argument here.

63. *agitur, etc., it is a question of your richest revenues*.

The province of Asia, like Sicily (see note on *aratorum*, Verr. i. § 13), paid the tenth of all products, *decumae*. The collection of this was farmed out by the censors to companies of *publicani*. This method was instituted by Caius Gracchus, in order to gain over to his side the equestrian order,

to which the publicans belonged. All other provinces regularly paid a *stipendium*, or fixed tax, which they raised themselves. (See, on the whole subject, "Roman Provincial Administration," by W. T. Arnold.)

The description given below of Asia Minor is no longer true, since bad government and bad cultivation (particularly the destruction of its forests) have exhausted its remarkable natural wealth.

2. *tanta, so great* [only].

3. *vix contenti*, i.e. they will hardly pay the costs of their own defence.

5. *agrorum*, whence the tithes of grain, etc.

6. *pastionis, pasture land*, let to publicans, who paid a tax called *scriptura* (so called from the register that was made of the number of the cattle grazing on the pastures). — *exportantur*: the *portoria* were tolls and customs' duties paid upon goods both exported and imported: the rate was $2\frac{1}{2}$, or (in Sicily) 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

SECT. 15. *inruptio, inroad*.

15. *pecuaria*, etc.: parallel with the classification of *vectigalia*, given before: *portu*, etc., repeat them inversely.

SECT. 16. *exercent, manage*, refers to the *societates publicanorum*, who took contracts for collecting the revenues; *exigunt, collect*, to the agents and slaves who attended to the details of the collection.

23. *excursio, cavalry-raid*.

25. *familias*, see note, R. A. § 35. It must be remembered that the Roman slaves were not merely rude Gauls and Thracians, but educated Greeks and Asiatics. They served in noble families as secretaries, stewards, and tutors; and would naturally be employed by the great tax-collecting corporations as agents and servants. — *saltibus, mountain pastures*. Here again we have allusion to three classes of revenue: *scriptura* (in *saltibus*), *decumae* (in *agris*), *portoria* (in *portubus*).

26. *custodiis, coast-guards*, stationed to prevent smuggling, at the custom-houses and toll-houses.

28. *posse, will be able*, in connection with *conservarit* (fut. perf.).

SECT. 17. *ne . . . quidem, not . . . either*.

33. *quod pertinet, which bears upon*, etc. The antecedent is *genere*.

35. **nam et** corresponds to **deinde** (§ 18).

36. **honestissimi**, *respectable*; **ornatissimi**, *well-provided*, i.e. with the requisites for their enterprise, being men of wealth.

64. rationes, *business enterprises*; **copias**, *fortunes*. — in **illam provinciam**, i.e. the farming of revenues.

2. **ipsorum**, etc., *for their own sake*.

5. **ceterorum ordinum**, i.e. the senators and commonalty.

SECT. 18. **ex ceteris ordinibus** appears here to refer to humbler men, who carried on business in the provinces, as well as, perhaps, to senators who had money loaned there.

8. **eorum** (redundant) limits **partim**.

9. **conlocatas**, *invested*.

13. **primum** answers to **deinde**, § 19. — **illud parvi refert**, etc., *it is of slight consequence that we can afterwards win back by victory*: **publica** either agrees with **vectigalia**, or may be taken absolutely, omitting the doubtful word *vectigalia*; **his**, i.e. the *publicani*.

15. **redimendi**, *leasing* the revenues: the word regularly used for taking a contract by bid.

SECT. 19. **memoria**, loc. abl. (§ 254. *a*; G. 387; H. 425^{1.2}).

19. **cum amiserant** (statement of fact in absolute time, § 325. *a*; G. 582; H. 521. ii.¹), *when* (as you remember), etc.

20. **solutione . . . concidisse** (description of a financial panic), *when payments were suspended, credit fell*. Similar panics in recent times may help us conceive the political importance of commerce in antiquity.

22. **ut non trahant**, *without dragging*.

24. **prohibete**: this verb is used, like **defendere**, in the sense either of *ward off*, or of *defend*.

25. **ratio pecuniarum**, *system of money transactions*.

26. **in foro**, see Verr. vi. § 4. — **versatur**, *centres*.

27. **pecuniis**, *finances*. — **ruere**, *be ruined*. — **illa**, **haec**, used of distance in *place*.

29. **num . . . sit**, *whether you ought to hesitate*: **dubitandum**, impersonal, and followed (as usual in this sense) by the infinitive.

SECT. 20. **potest** (emphatic position), etc., *it may be said* (in answer to my argument). — **belli genus**, i.e. *the war, in its character*.

65. *elaborandum est*, i.e. *I must*, etc.

6. *ornatas, equipped*; *instructas, organized*.

8. *obsessam, invested*; *oppugnatam, attacked* by the active operations of siege. This was B.C. 74.

SECT. 21. *ad Italiam*: the fleet which Mithridates was despatching to Italy, with a contingent furnished by Sertorius, was defeated by Lucullus near the island Lemnos. — *studio, zeal* for one party; *odio, hate* for the other.

16. *Pontum*, i.e. the Euxine Sea.

17. *ex omni aditu, at every approach*.

18. *Sinopen, Amisum*, towns on the north coast of Asia Minor. In fact, they both made a very stubborn resistance. — *uno aditu*, etc., may be meant only to apply to the "numerous other cities."

20. *aditu, approach*; *adventu, arrival*. (See note, § 12.)

22. *alios reges*: his son Machares, king of Bosporus, and his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. ("All Cicero's talk about the campaign of Lucullus is so vague that it is impossible to extract a fact out of it." — Long.)

28. *salvis*, i.e. without harming the allies: *integris*, without impairing the revenues.

SECT. 22. *requiretur, the question will be asked* (emph.).

31. *primum*: the corresponding particles are omitted; the next point begins at § 23.

33. *Ponto*: on whose eastern shore was Colchis, the scene of the adventures of the Argonauts and the golden fleece.

34. *quam praedicant, who, as they tell*. (The usual sign of indir. disc., *that*, cannot be used with a relative in English.)

35. *persequeretur, was likely to follow*. The same form would be used without *praedicat*, as informal indir. disc. (§ 340).

36. *conlectio dispersa, the scattered gathering*, giving vividly the idea of his wandering about to pick them up.

66. *vim auri*, etc., the immense treasures which Mithridates had accumulated in his several fortresses came into the hands of Lucullus: not money simply, but works of art, etc.

3. *quas et . . . et = quas partim . . . partim*.

6. *dum* with pres. (§ 276. e; G. 572; H. 467⁴).

7. *illum, hos*, denote distance and nearness of *time*. Render, to keep the emphasis, *he was detained by*, etc.

SECT. 23. **Tigranes**: he did not, however, welcome his father-in-law, but for some time treated him coldly and suspiciously.

10. **confirmavit**, *reassured*. — **eis nationibus**, near Armenia.

14. **quas numquam**: the Romans had no designs upon these nations, which therefore had no cause to revolt.

16. **opinio**, *notion*. — **fani**: "The temple of the Persian Nanæa, or Anaitis, in Elymais or the modern Luristan [that part of Susiana nearest to the Euphrates], the most celebrated and the richest shrine in the whole region of the Euphrates." (Mommsen.) Such a rumor would at once fire the population of the whole East.

21. **urbem**: Tigranocerta, the new capital of Tigranes, situated in the south-west part of his kingdom, near the river Tigris. The city was destroyed by Lucullus.

24. **commovebatur**, *was affected*. After all his successes, Lucullus had made somewhat the same mistake as Napoleon in his Russian expedition, and had found himself in an awkward situation, far from his base of operations, and in the midst of infuriated enemies.

SECT. 24. **hic**, *on this point*. — **extremum**, the last thing to be expected.

32. **opes . . . misericordiam**, a short expression for "win over to pity and draw out their resources."

34. **ut . . . videatur**, a result-clause following **qui . . . regno**, which implies the motive.

67. SECT. 25. **ut . . . attingeret**, in appos. with **eo** following **contentus**. (It should regularly be **quod** with the indic., but the form appears to be determined by **acciderat**.)

5. **poetae**: Nævius, who wrote a *Bellum Punicum*, and Ennius, author of *Annales*, recounting events of Roman history. Both lived in the third century B.C.

7. **calamitatem**: defeat of Triarius (B.C. 67), who was leading reinforcements to Lucullus. Only a severe wound of Mithridates saved the Roman army from utter destruction.

9. **sermone**, *common talk*.

SECT. 26. **offensione**, *disaster* (a mild word). — **tamen**, i.e. though it was so disastrous.

12. **vestro jussu**, i.e. the Gabinian law (see Introd.). — **imperii**: the military *imperium* was held by the highest grades of magis-

trates, and could be extended after the term of office by the Senate. The holder of a command thus extended (*prorogatum*) was called *proconsul* or *propraetor*. — *diuturnitati*: Lucullus had now held command seven years, from B.C. 74.

13. *vetere exemplo*, by old precedent.

14. *stipendiis*, properly, pay; here, campaigns.

18. *agitatae*: i.e. by apprehensions as well for their independence as for their religion. — *integrae gentes*, the other Asiatic nations that would be drawn into the war.

SECT. 27. *satis . . . videor*, I have shown, as I think, at sufficient length. (Latin prefers the single personal clause to our impersonal parenthetical form, "I, as it seems.")

21. *esset*, is (imperfect by sequence of tenses).

25. *utinam haberetis*, I wish you had (§ 267; G. 254; H. 483).

28. *nunc vero*, but now (opposed to the hopeless wish, *utinam*). — *cum sit*, where there is (subj. of charact., as, in general, whenever *cum* is followed by the subjunctive).

29. *unus*, but one. — *Pompeius*, etc. This wonderful exaggeration, which puts the exploits of Pompey above those of Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and other generals of antiquity, probably suited well enough the temper of the assembly.

31. *virtute*, excellence (not valor only).

34. *scientiam*, etc.: see the illustration of these qualities in the following sections, down to § 48.

68. SECT. 28. *bello*, etc., abl. of circumstance.

2. *ad patris exercitum*: Pompey, then seventeen years old, served with his father, Cn. Pompeius Strabo, consul, B.C. 89, the last year of the Social War. — *summi imperatoris*: his father, who commanded on the side of the Senate against Cinna, B.C. 87.

5. *imperator*: in B.C. 83 the young Pompey raised an army — largely from his father's immense estates in Picenum — and joined Sulla, who complimented him as *imperator*, although he had not yet held even the quaestorship.

6. *quisquam*: for the use of this word after comparative as well as negative constructions, compare the French *ne* after *que* (than). — *inimico*, a private adversary (e.g. before a court).

10. *imperiis*. The first civil office held by Pompey was the con-

sulship (B.C. 70): all his former offices he exercised as a simple *equus equo publico* (see note, Verr. i. § 1). When the censors, in his consulship, held the *transvectio equitum*, or formal inspection of the *equites equis publicis*, and asked him the usual question whether he had served all his campaigns, "All," he answered, "and all under my own *imperium*."

13. **civile**, the war of Cinna and Sulla. — **Africanum**, the war with Hiarbas of Numidia; **Transalpinum**, certain hostilities in Gaul, on his way to Spain; **Hispaniense**, the war of Sertorius; **servile**: Pompey, on his return from Spain (B.C. 71), fell in with and cut to pieces the remnants of the troops of Spartacus; **navale**, the war with the pirates, in which Pompey was at present engaged.

SECT. 30. **Sicilia**. After Sulla's final victory in Italy, in which he was materially aided by the young Pompey, he intrusted to him the subjugation of Sicily and Africa, where Carbo, with the remnants of his power, had taken refuge.

69. **iterum**: in extirpating the last remains of the insurrection of Spartacus; **saepius** must include his earlier campaigns in Italy, in Sulla's time. The whole passage is a rhetorical exaggeration.

SECT. 31. **omnes orae**, etc. There was no extravagance in this: the suppression of piracy was the most glorious part of Pompey's career.

15. **tam vetus**: the piratical forces were made up of the wreck of those numberless armies beaten and broken up in the wars of the past half-century or more. When the lesser states lost their independence, their bravest men would often prefer the outlaw freedom of piracy to personal slavery, or even to political subjugation. In fact, the pirate state in Cilicia made a sort of independent republic, unrecognized and defiant.

SECT. 32. 26. **propugnaculis**, *outworks*.

29. **Brundisio**: i.e. the short passage to Greece. — **legati**: the case is not known; probably not an ambassador, but a military aid. The plural is perhaps used rhetorically for the singular.

33. **duodecim secures**, twelve lictors, who carried axes in bundles of rods (*fascies*), the symbol of the military *imperium*. The prætors in Rome were attended by two lictors; as governors of provinces, they had six: here, *two prætors*.

SECT. 33. **Cnidum**, etc.: all of these were important cities, although none of them were of the first rank.

36. **vestros portus**: i.e. those of Cajeta, Misenum, and Ostia, mentioned below.

70. vitam ac spiritum, i.e. ports of entry are the breath of life to a state like Rome, which must import its daily supplies of food.

2. **potestatem**: acc., because it is implied that they fell *into* their power. — **Cajetae**, now *Gaëta*, a port on the southern coast of Latium: who was the prætor here referred to is not known.

4. **Miseno**, the northern promontory of the Bay of Naples: it had a fine harbor, which, under the empire, became the principal naval station of the Tuscan Sea.

5. **liberos**, a rhetorical use of the plural for the singular, also illustrating the masculine form for either sex: it was a daughter of the distinguished orator Marcus Antonius, who had celebrated a triumph for a victory over the pirates, B.C. 102.

7. **Ostiense**: Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, was the seaport of Rome: the harbor, however, was choked up with sand, and early in the empire it was necessary to construct another artificial harbor in its place. It is not known who was the consul here referred to.

9. **consul**: the dignity of the commander showing the importance of the fleet.

10. **esset**, subj. of charact.

11. **tantam . . . lucem**: the position of these words emphasizes those enclosed by them.

15. **Oceani ostium**, the Strait of Gibraltar.

SECT. 34. **sunt**, agreeing directly with **haec**, instead of **est** with the indir. question as subject (compare acc. of anticip. § 334. c; G. 470; H. 529. ii.²).

21. **tanti belli**, etc., *the sweep of so great a war sped over the sea.*

SECT. 35. The geographical allusions may be explained as follows: —

Hispaniis: Spain was occupied by Rome, in the time of the Second Punic War, and made into two Provinces: H. Citerior, extending to the Iberus (afterwards enlarged so as to comprise half the peninsula); H. Ulterior, the territory beyond. — *Gallia*: Gallia Transalpina (or Narbo-

nensis), the whole southern coast of Gaul, was made into a province, B.C. 120. — *Illyrici Maris*: Illyria was always a chief seat of piracy: it had been dependent upon Rome since B.C. 178. — *Achaia*: this term was usually applied to the Peloponnesus, so that by Græcia is here intended Hellas proper. The independence of Greece ceased with the capture of Corinth by Mummius, B.C. 146, when the province of *Macedonia* was organized, comprising the entire peninsula; still the chief part of Greece remained nominally free, and no regular province was organized until the time of Augustus, when it was made into the province of *Achaia*. — *Duo maria*, the Adriatic Sea (*Mare Superum*), and the Tyrrhenian (*Mare Inferum*). — *Cilicium*: *Cilicia aspera*, the western part, had been, since B.C. 103, the regular post of a prætor or proprætor (see Verr. i. § 11). Pompey completed the conquest of the whole country, and organized it as a province, B.C. 64. — *Cretensibus*: Quintus Metellus, the proconsul (the friend of Verres), had reduced Crete nearly to submission, deriving from this his *cognomen* Creticus. The Cretans, alienated by his harshness, sent to Pompey, that he, rather than Metellus, might receive their surrender, which Pompey was very willing to do. Civil war nearly broke out between the two commanders in consequence. Pompey, however, who had his hands full in Asia, withdrew from the field and left the honors to his rival.

71. quo . . . premebantur, of which war . . . felt the weight.

SECT. 36. quid ceterae? how with the others?

12. administræ, handmaids.

13. innocentia: the word especially used to denote cleanness of hands in the governor of a province (see Verr. i. § 34).

15. quae, subj. of sint (neuter, as referring to different genders); translate these.

SECT. 37. putare (in its earlier meaning of reckon), etc., count as such. — centuriatus: the office of centurion. Two centurions commanded each *manipulus* of 120 men. The Legion was divided into thirty maniples; and after the time of Marius, also into ten cohorts of three maniples each: under the empire the maniples were divided into two *centuriae*, each commanded by a centurion. The centurions were advanced from the ranks by appointment of the commander: hence *venire*.

23. aerario: the treasury was in the Temple of Saturn, under the superintendence of the two city quæstors. The actual manage-

ment of the funds was in the hands of a large body of clerks, *scribae*, who formed a permanent *collegium*.

24. *provinciae*, sc. *retinendae*: for which he desired the influence of the magistrates. Nothing is known as to the circumstances here hinted at.

26. *in quaestu*, on speculation. — *facit ut*, etc., shows that you know (compare note, § 24).

SECT. 38. *recordamini*, protasis (§ 310. *b*; G. 600; H. 487³).

35. *quid existimetis*, in dir. disc. it would be the same form, as *dubitative subj.* (§ 268; G. 251; H. 486. ii.).

72. *urbis*, acc. — *hibernis*: notice the strong antithesis; *sciorum* limits *civitates*.

2. *neque enim*, etc., for *I am sure it is impossible that*, etc.

4. *judicando*: a great part of the emperor's business would be deciding cases of extortion by the *publicani*, who were of the same class (*equites*) that held the judicial power in Rome. By favoring them, he might purchase immunity for himself, if brought to trial on a similar charge.

SECT. 39. *manus, vestigium*: i.e. not only was there no intentional violence, but no unintended evils followed in its train.

9. *jam*, here simply a particle of transition, made emphatic by *vero*: that which follows refers to the winter quarters.

10. *sermones*, reports, by way of common talk. — *ut . . . faciat*, to incur expense in entertaining officers and soldiers.

12. *enim*: the connection is, "and in this he follows old custom," for, etc. — *hiemis*, from winter (obj. gen.); *avaritiae*, for avarice (subj. gen.).

SECT. 40. *celeritatem*, speed; *cursum*, extent of travel.

17. *non . . . quaedam . . . aliqui*, it was not that some, etc.

18. *remigum*: galleys, worked by oars and independent of the wind, were generally used as war vessels. In the Mediterranean (particularly in the Barbary states) their use was continued till a very late day; and for some purposes they are still employed. Their trained crews of rowers gave them a speed hardly less than that of steam-vessels.

23. *amoenitas*, used of objects of sight, beauty of scenery, etc.

24. *labor, toil*, always with the sense of effort and fatigue.

25. *signa, statues ; tabulas, pictures* (on wood).

SECT. 41. *hac continentia*, i.e. such as his.

32. *jam videbatur, was now getting to seem.*

33. *nunc* : notice the emphatic repetition ("anaphora").

36. *servire quam imperare*, a rhetorical exaggeration for preferring the condition of subject allies to nominal independence. The language may also refer to such cases as that of Attalus, king of Pergamus, who left his kingdom by bequest to Rome, B.C. 133.

73. SECT. 42. *consilio*, etc., compare § 36.

6. *ipso, of itself.*

7. *hoc loco*, the Rostra.

8. *fidem vero*, etc. : render, *and as to his good faith*, etc., changing the construction so as to keep the emphasis. So *quam*, etc., *when the enemy esteemed it*, etc. (contrasting *hostes* with *socios*).

12. *pugnantes, in battle ; victi, in defeat.*

SECT. 43. *auctoritas* = *reputation*.

18. *imperio militari*, distinguished from the *imperium domi*, or the authority of the consul and prætor within the city, which was subject to intervention and appeal.

23. *ut . . . ament*, clause of result, following *commoveri*.

28. *judicia*, i.e. by conferring offices and commands.

SECT. 44. *illius diei*, i.e. of the proposal of the *Lex Gabinia*, which conferred upon Pompey the command against the pirates.

33. *commune*, i.e. against pirates, enemies of all mankind.

35. *aliorum exemplis*, i.e. it is not necessary to cite the examples of others ; his own history furnishes enough.

74. SECT. 45. *proelio*, the defeat of Triarius (see § 25).

6. *potuisset* : the condition is concealed in *in summa ubertate*, etc.

10. *provincia*, i.e. Asia.

11. *discrimen, the turning point.*

12. *ad eas regiones*, i.e. only *into the neighborhood*, as Pompey's authority did not reach the seat of war. This force is given by the preposition *ad* : *in* would mean *into*.

SECT. 46. *illa res*, in appos. with *quod . . . dederunt*.

23. *Cretensium*. The towns of the same region or race were

often united in leagues or confederacies, chiefly for religious purposes. After the Roman conquest, such *communia* were sometimes left in existence, and even new ones were organized, and these were invested with some subordinate political function. The existence of a *commune Cretensium* is known from inscriptions. (For the incident here referred to, see § 35.)

27. *ad eundem*, i.e. rather than Quintus Metellus Pius (referred to by *ei quibus*), who also had a command in Spain. Nothing is known of any such embassy, but from the apologetic tone of what follows, it may be inferred that there was no great honor in the affair.

29. *eum quem*, *one who*. — *ei quibus*, *while they*, etc., i.e. those jealous of Pompey's reputation.

75. SECT. 47. felicitate: in this quality is implied a special favor of the gods, which it would be presumptuous to arrogate to one's self, although Sulla had done so by assuming the *cognomen* Felix (see R. A. § 12).

5. Maximo: Quintus Fabius Maximus, "the shield of Rome"; **Marcello**: Marcus Claudius Marcellus, "the sword of Rome," both in the Second Punic War. — **Scipioni**: either Africanus the elder, or Æmilianus: from § 60 it might appear to be the latter. — **Mario**: Caius Marius, who vanquished Jugurtha, subdued the Cimbri and Teutones, and afterwards (B.C. 88) engaged in civil war with Sulla.

7. *saepius*, *repeatedly*: Marius was consul seven times.

8. *fuit* (emphatic), *there really has been*; *fortuna* is also emphatic.

15. *invisa*, i.e. presumptuous.

SECT. 48. non sum praedicaturus: this affectation of silence is called *praeteritio*.

24. *proprium ac perpetuum*, *secured to him for ever*.

25. *cum* (the general) . . . *tum* (the particular), *not less . . . than for the man himself*.

SECT. 49. cum, etc., a recapitulation.

33. *quin conferatis*, § 319. *d*; G. 550; H. 501. ii.²

76. SECT. 50. erat deligendus, § 308. *b*; G. 246. R.¹; H. 511.

2. *nunc*, as it is.

4. *eis qui habent*, i.e. Lucullus, Glabrio, and Marcius Rex.

SECT. 51. *at enim* (objection), *but, you will say*. — *adfectus*, = *enjoying*.

19. **Catulus**: Quintus Lutatius Catulus, at this time the leader of the senatorial party; an estimable man and an experienced statesman, but no soldier. The *beneficia amplissima* are the successive offices that had been conferred upon him.

12. **Hortensius**, the leading lawyer of the time (see oration against Verres).

16. *virorum*, etc., see § 68.

SECT. 52. *obsolevit*, etc., is out of date.

28. **Gabinium**, see *Introd.*; and compare the oration *Post Reditum*, chap. v.

29. *promulgasset*, *had given notice of*.

30. *ex hoc ipso loco*, i.e. in the public discussion of the law, before the vote, in the *contio* (see § 1). Laws did not require any ratification by the Senate. The expression of opinion by Hortensius must therefore have been in an informal discussion, after the promulgation of the law.

SECT. 53. *hanc*, i.e. which we have now.

35. *an* implies a strong negative (§ 211. *b*; G. 459; H. 353. N.⁴).

36. *legati*, etc. (see §§ 32, 33).

77. commeatu, etc., i.e. by the embargo on their trade. — *neque jam, no longer*.

SECT. 54. **Atheniensium**: the Athenian empire of the sea, in the fifth century B.C., resulted from the great victories in the Persian War.

7. **Karthaginiensium**: the maritime power of Carthage was at its height in the third century B.C.

8. **Rhodiorum**: the city of Rhodes was the chief naval power of the Mediterranean during the last three centuries before Christ: its power was broken B.C. 42, at its capture by Cassius.

SECT. 55. **Antiochum**: Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, defeated at Magnesia, B.C. 190.

19. **Persen**: Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, defeated at Pydna, B.C. 168.

20. **Karthaginiensis**: Carthage was mistress of the sea at the time when the wars with Rome began; but in the First Punic War she was beaten at her own weapons.

22. **ei** repeats **nos**: *we*, i.e. that nation. — **praestare**, *warrant*.

25. **Delos**, a very small island in the Ægean Sea, sacred as the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. It has an excellent harbor, and this, added to its peculiar sanctity, gave it high importance. It was the nominal seat of the confederacy of which Athens was the head, after the Persian Wars, and had at all times a flourishing commerce. In the time of Cicero it was the great slave market of the world, 10,000 slaves being sometimes sold here in a single day.

30. **Appia Via**, the principal highway of Italy, running from Rome to the next town in importance, Capua, and afterwards extended to Brundisium. It was begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus, in his censorship, B.C. 312. — **jam**, *at length*.

31. **pudebat**: notice the tense. No special case is referred to, but it is implied that any magistrate ought to have felt shame, seeing that the beaks of ships, *rostra*, were the trophy over a naval power.

78. SECT. 57. ne legaretur: see § 317; G. 545³; H. 497.

A *legatus*, in the military sense, was a person delegated by the Senate to accompany a commanding officer, or the governor of a province. The appointment was generally made on the nomination, or with the concurrence, of the commander. The *legatus* performed independent duties, such as are now performed by officers detailed from the regular line, and was only like a staff-officer in his close and confidential connection with the chief. He might be assigned to military or other duties by the commander, and Cæsar introduced the practice of appointing one as special commander of each legion. The regular number of *legati* was two or three, but Pompey received 15 by the Gabinian law, to whom 10 more were afterwards added. Sometimes the *legatus* was a man of higher rank and greater experience than the commander himself, as notably in the case of P. Scipio Africanus, who thus attended his brother Lucius in Asia.

10. **expetenti**, *earnestly requesting*; **postulanti**, *demanding* (as a right).

SECT. 58. **C. Falcidius**, etc.: it is usually said that there was a

law prohibiting any person from receiving an appointment under a law proposed by himself. Mommsen, however (*Röm. St.* ii. 545, n. 5), holds that this was not the obstacle; but that, being tribune when the law was passed, he could not qualify for the place, and, when he ceased to hold this office, the fifteen places were already filled.

20. *honoris causā*, see note on Rosc. Am. § 5.— *plebi*, old gen.

22. *diligentes, scrupulous*.

26. *me . . . relaturum*, *I pledge myself to bring it before the Senate*.

To bring business before the Senate (*referre ad Senatum*) was in Cicero's power as prætor. There would be no legal hindrance to Gabinus being *legatus* under the Manilian law, although there had been under the law proposed by himself (*lex Gabinia*). The prætor could, however, be forbidden by the edict of the consul (who possessed *major potestas*) from bringing forward any business which was not on the order of the day. If, in spite of the edict, he should persist, as he threatens, the act would nevertheless be valid. The intercession of a tribune, however, he would be obliged to respect.

28. *edictum*: the official proclamation or announcement of a magistrate; not, however, of a tribune, whose act was *intercessio*, which could stop any political action.

31. *considerabunt*, i.e. hesitate before they set themselves against the will of the people.

33. *socius*: not as *legatus* (if it referred to an official position, *adscribetur* would be used, as referring to the future), but simply as *partner* in his former honor and credit,—the whole being an argument for giving him the office now.

79. SECT. 59. *cum quaereret*: compare *cum dixistis*, just below (§ 325; G. 582, 586; H. 521²).

3. *si . . . esset*, *if anything should happen to him*,—a common euphemism, then as now.

10. *quo minus . . . hoc magis*, § 250. R.; G. 400; H. 423.

SECT. 60. *at enim*, see § 51.

14. *exempla, precedents*; *instituta, established customs*.

16. *paruisse, adcommodasse*: i.e. they disregarded precedents

in great emergencies, — a course which thus became itself a controlling and ruinous precedent.

17. **temporum**, depends on **casus, consiliorum** on **rationes** (chiastic order).

18. **non dicam** (*praeteritio*), *I will not speak of*.

19. **ab uno imperatore**: Scipio Africanus the younger (Æmilianus), who captured Carthage (B.C. 146) and Numantia (B.C. 133). At this time it was a law that no person should be consul twice.

23. **C. Mario**: Marius was chosen consul five years in succession, to carry on the wars here referred to.

SECT. 61. **quam . . . nova**: here certainly the orator makes a point. For the several circumstances, see notes on §§ 28–30.

29. **privatum**, i.e. not a magistrate.

30. **conficere**, *make up*, the technical expression for recruiting an army.

34. **a senatorio gradu**: the Senate could not be entered until after holding the quaestorship, the legal age for which was thirty at least, and regularly thirty-six, while Pompey was at this time (B.C. 82) only twenty-three.

36. **in ea provincia**, i.e. Africa (Momm. *Röm. St.* i. p. 470). — **fruit**, etc., to render the force of the passage, say, *he was in command, and showed* the qualities described.

80. exercitum deportavit: this was one of the essential conditions of the triumph.

3. **equitem**, i.e. having never held a magistracy, and so not being a member of the Senate.

4. **triumphare**: the honor of a triumph was properly accorded only to commanders who possessed the *imperium* in virtue of holding a regular magistracy (Momm. *Röm. St.* i. p. 109). Pompey's *imperium* was held irregularly, by special appointment of the Senate: both his triumphs, therefore, in B.C. 80 and 71, were irregular, which accounts for the vehement opposition they met.

SECT. 62. **duo consules**: i.e. Mamerus Lepidus and Decimus Brutus, B.C. 77. Instead of either of these being sent to Spain as proconsul the next year, against Sertorius, Pompey, a simple *eques*, was designated for that service.

10. **quidem**, *by the way*. — **non nemo**, *a man or two*.

12. **Philippus**, a prominent member of the aristocracy (consul, B.C. 91), distinguished for his wit; a man of liberal temper, but a vehement partisan. (For an entertaining anecdote of him, see Horace, Ep. i. 7.)

13. **pro consulibus**, in place of both consuls.

When it was desired to retain the services of a magistrate after his term of office had expired, his *imperium* was extended (*prorogatum*) by the Senate, and was held by him *pro consule* or *pro praetore*, that is, as having the power of the magistracy, while no longer actually a magistrate. It was only the military *imperium* that was prorogued: its authority did not extend within the walls of Rome, and of course the proconsul possessed none of the civil powers of the consul within the city, — as, for instance, the right of calling together the Senate or an assembly of the people (Momm. *Röm. St.* i. pp. 143 and 155). Sometimes a private citizen, like Pompey, was invested with the *imperium*, and called proconsul; but this irregular proconsulship did not rank with the prorogued *imperium* of a regular magistrate, and did not entitle to the honors of a triumph.

14. **mittere**, for **mitto** of dir. disc. The simple present, along with *sententia*, seems a regular form of giving one's opinion in the Senate.

15. **duorum**, another exaggeration: only one of these would at any rate have gone as proconsul. — **ex senatus consulto**: another irregularity, for the *comitia* were the law-making power, and of course had the sole power of exempting from the laws.

17. **legibus solutus**, exempted from the operation of the laws, i.e. those limiting the age of magistrates (*leges annales*).

18. **magistratum**: the legal age of a consul was forty-three, and that of a prætor forty. Pompey was consul B.C. 70, at the age of thirty-six, which was the regular age for the quæstorship.

19. **iterum**: Pompey celebrated his second triumph Dec. 31, B.C. 71, and the next day entered upon the consulship.

SECT. 63. **auctoritate**, i.e. since they were then prominent members of the Senate.

29. **comprobatam**: i.e. the people, in electing Pompey consul, had only followed the example of the Senate in conferring these repeated honors.

30. **judicium**, formal decision, i.e. in the Gabinian law.

35. *delegistis*: this is not literally correct. The Gabinian law merely prescribed that *an ex-consul* should receive this command: the Senate selected the man. In fact, however, it was a law made for a particular man, and the Senate would not have ventured to appoint any other.

81. SECT. 64. *parum* (same root as *parvus*), *too little*, or *ill*. — *sin*: the protasis extends to *attulistis*.

6. *auctoritati*, § 230; G. 208; H. 385. i.

7. *Asiatico et regio*: the two adjectives enhance the impression of the difficulty of the war, by emphasizing its distance and the dignity of the enemy.

13. *pudore*, *respect for others*; *temperantia*, *self-restraint*.

SECT. 65. *jam*: i.e. it has now gone so far that, etc.

22. *requiruntur*, *are in demand*: pretexts of war are sought for, with cities that are hardly known of; *inferatur*, *may be fastened*.

SECT. 66. *libenter*, etc., *I should be glad to argue this face to face*, etc.

27. *hostium simulatione*, *under the guise of enemies*: i.e. as if they were.

30. *animos ac spiritus*, *pride and insolence*.

31. *conlatis signis*, i.e. in actual warfare.

33. *nisi erit idem*, *unless he shall also be one*.

36. *animum*, *desires*. — *idoneus qui mittatur*, (§ 320. f; G. 556; H. 503), *fit to be sent*.

82. SECT. 67. *pacatam*: that is, hostilities have not ceased so long as there has been any money to be extorted.

6. *praetores*, i.e. *propraetors*: for, after the time of Sulla, the praetors regularly remained at Rome during their term of office. The most notorious case of such dishonesty was M. Antonius Creticus, son of the orator, and father of the triumvir.

7. *publica*, assigned to them for the support of their fleets and armies.

11. *jacturis*, *expenses*, in buying their places. — *condicionibus*, *bargains*, with creditors, etc.

13. *quasi non videamus* (§ 312. R.; G. 604; H. 513. ii.), *as if we did not see*.

SECT. 68. *dubitare quin, hesitate.* The usual construction in this sense would be with the infin. The exception is allowed, because the subj. with *dubitare quin* makes a kind of indir. disc. (Their thought, in direct disc., would be *credamus, shall we trust?* which remains unchanged except in person.)

19. *auctoritatibus*, i.e. the opinion of influential men.

20. *est vobis auctor*, you have as authority.

Servilius Vatia Isauricus, one of the most reputable men of the time, cos. B.C. 79: he held the proconsulship of Cilicia, B.C. 78-75, in which time he gained great successes over the pirates, and obtained his *agnomen*, Isauricus, from the capture of Isaura, the mountain fortress of the Isaurians. It was probably his intimate knowledge of the region and the kind of warfare, that led him to support this vigorous measure.

24. *Curio*, see Verr i. § 18.

26. *Lentulus*: Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, cos. B.C. 72; not to be confounded with Lentulus Sura, cos. B.C. 71, the accomplice of Catiline.

28. *Cassius*: for the character of this family, see note on Verr. i. § 30.

83. SECT. 69. *de re . . . facultate: the cause itself, or the power of carrying it through.*

7. *potestate praetoria*, official influence as praetor; more official than *auctoritas*.

10. *defero*, put at your service.

SECT. 70. *templo*: i.e. the *rostra*. The term *templum* was applied to any place consecrated by regular auspices (*augurato*). As the public assembly was held *augurato*, the place of holding it must be consecrated.

12. *ad remp. adeunt*, are engaged in public affairs (see § 153).

14. *neque quo, nor because* (§ 341. d, R.; G. 541. R.¹; H. 516²).

16. *honoribus*, i.e. public office, which he proposes to earn, not by the arts of a demagogue, but by fidelity as an advocate.

17. *pericula* relates to the *simultates* in the next section. It was not possible for him to espouse this democratic measure so earnestly, without incurring coolness at least on the part of the aristocracy.—*ut, so far as.*

SECT. 71. *ego*: expressed not as itself emphatic, but to give emphasis to the whole expression: *I give you my word*, etc.

23. *tantum . . . abest ut videar*, *I am so far from seeming* (§ 332. *d*; G. 556. R.¹; H. 502³).—*hoc honore*, the prætorship.

31. *oportere*, *I am bound* (me is obj. of *oportere*, of which the subj. is *præferre*, etc.).

CATILINE I.

Argument.

CHAP. I. *Propositio*. Catiline's audacity in appearing in the Senate when his guilt is known.—2. Weakness of the consuls in allowing him to live.—3, 4. Contrast, in the cases of Gracchus, Mælius, and Saturninus.—4. The Senatorial decree is suspended in Catiline's case, till all shall be satisfied of his guilt. His plans enumerated.—*Hortatio*. 5. He is exhorted to go out and join his confederates. The plots against Cicero have been thwarted; but now they aim at the State.—6, 7. Catiline has no inducement to remain where all good men hate and shrink from him.—8. He has offered to go into custody: let him depart: the Senate shows by silence its approval of Cicero's words.—9, 10. Though he insolently refuses to depart, yet his defeat as candidate for the consulship has made him from a conspirator into a public enemy.—*Peroratio*. 11. The State remonstrates against the consul's lenity.—12. But it is a gain to force him into exile, and thus draw the conspiracy to a head.—13. For his death would only palliate the evil. So let him go, taking with him the ruin of his plot, the hate of men, and the wrath of the gods.

PAGE.

85. SECT. 1. *etiam* (et jam), *still*.—*eludet*, *mock*.

3. *quem ad finem*, almost equivalent to *quamdiu*, but implying some shock or crisis which must follow.—*sese jactabit*, *insolently display itself*.

4. *nihil* (adv. acc.) *not at all*.—*Palatii*, one of the strongest positions in the city, commanding the Forum, and so most likely to be seized by the conspirators.

The *Palatium*, an isolated hill, of a rudely quadrangular shape, was the original seat of the city of Rome, *Roma Quadrata*, from which the city spread gradually over the other hills. In the last years of the republic,

the Palatine became the fashionable place for residences. Here was Cicero's house as well as Catiline's. On the brow of the hill towards the Sacred Way stood the temple of Jupiter Stator, in which the Senate was now assembled. The ruins of this temple have lately been discovered. It was because of its nearness to his house, as well as because of the strength of its position, that the consul selected this temple for the meeting of the Senate on this occasion. Under the Empire the Palatine became the seat of the imperial residence, and its name, *palace*, has passed in this sense into most modern languages.

5. **bonorum**, see § 21.

6. **locus**: the regular place of meeting for the Senate was the *Curia Hostilia*; on special occasions it met in other places, but always in a consecrated place (*templum*; see Manil. Law, § 70).

7. **horum** (with a gesture), the senators present. — **ora**, *features*; **vultus**, *expression* (a sort of *hendiadys* = *expression of their features*).

8. **non**: observe the abruptness or force given by omitting the interrog. particle **ne**. — **constrictam teneri**, *is held fast bound*.

10. **proxima, superiore**: for what was done on the night of Nov. 6, see § 4; as to **proxima, last night**, we do not meet with anything but general assertions.

SECT. 2. **O tempora**, etc., *what a time! what a state of things!* (**mores** = *customs of the time*.)

14. **immo, nay more**: **immo** here negatives only the *form* of the preceding, as not strong enough.

18. **videmur**, etc. = *think we satisfy*. — **vitemus**, subj. of indir. disc. — **ad mortem**: the consuls originally possessed full powers of judgment in criminal cases, including punishment by death. These highest powers of the *imperium* were suspended within the city by laws which gave the right of appeal to the people (see note on § 28), but the Senate could revive it in cases of danger by the formula *Videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat*, — a proceeding analogous to the proclamation of martial law. This action the Senate had taken Oct. 21, nearly three weeks before.

20. **oportebat**, implied cond. (§ 311. c; G. 246. R.¹; H. 511. N.³): the imperf. is used with **jam pridem**, where in English we might expect the pluperf. (§ 277. b; G. 221; H. 469²).

SECT. 3. **an vero** properly belongs both to **interfecit** and **per-**

feremus, but in sense only to the latter, the other clause coming in almost as dependent: *while* [we see that] *Scipio*, etc. . . . *shall we endure*, etc. — **vir amplissimus, pontifex maximus**: observe how these words strengthen the force of the example.

P. Scipio Nasica Serapio was leader of the "mob of gentlemen" that murdered Tiberius Gracchus, B.C. 133. He held the office of *Pontifex Maximus*, president of the board (*collegium*) of *pontifices*, which had the general superintendence of the State religion. Since in all ancient states the political constitution was based on the State religion, the *pontifices* exercised great political power. They were the earliest jurists; and the office of their head, the *pontifex maximus*, was, in Rome, on the whole, the first position in dignity and influence. He was appointed by the Board from their own number. But, in the last two centuries of the republic, it was established that the person to be so appointed should be designated by popular election. This election was confined to the minority (seventeen) of the thirty-five tribes, designated by lot; an absolute choice by the people being regarded as inadmissible in religious offices.

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, a young man of high rank and great personal purity of character, attempted to carry through some important reforms, particularly touching the tenure of the public lands, B.C. 133. Requiring more time to make his legislation effective, he attempted illegally to secure his own re-election as tribune; when he was attacked and killed by a mob of senators headed by Scipio Nasica.

23. **privatus**: Nasica was at this time only a private citizen of consular rank. He afterwards went into exile, and was made *Pontifex Maximus* in his absence. The word **privatus** is opposed to **nos consules**, and the contrast is rhetorically exaggerated.

25. *illa, that case*, plural for singular, as frequently in Greek.

26. **Ahala**, the *magister equitum* of the famous Cincinnatus: he killed without law the *eques* Mælius, on suspicion of his aiming at a dangerous power by his lavish gifts of corn (B.C. 439).

86. **novis rebus** (the classic expression for a violent change of government), *revolution*: dat. after **studentem**. — **fruit, there was**, etc., implying that it is so no longer.

4. **habemus** (emph.) = *it is not that we lack*, etc. — **senatus consultum**: i.e. *ut videant consules*, etc. The *consultum* of the Senate was its ordinance, regularly passed and promulgated, : ad

recognized as valid. If it was invalid by reason of informality or intercession of a tribune, it was called *senatus auctoritas*, and might still be drawn up in form (as a "resolution"), and would still have a certain modified authority.

5. *vehemens, severe*, as regards Catiline; *grave, carrying weight*, as regards the consuls.

6. *rei publicae* (dat. with *deest*): we know well enough what to do — we have authority enough: it is the execution in which we are remiss.

SECT. 4. *decrevit* (emphatic), *there was once a decree*, etc. This word is used (as well as *censeo, placet*) to express the intent of the Senate; the *consultum, ordinance*, or any separate article of it, might, as regarded its purport, be called *decretum*.

Lucius Opimius was consul B.C. 121, when Caius Gracchus, the younger brother of Tiberius, was attempting to carry through a series of measures far more revolutionary than those of his brother. The Senate, the champion of the existing order of things, took alarm, and intrusted the consul with absolute power. In the tumult that ensued, some 3,000 were said to have lost their lives, including Gracchus and his leading associate Fulvius.

The father of the Gracchi was Tiberius Gracchus, one of the most eminent statesmen of his day, distinguished for integrity and humanity, as well as ability and culture. Their mother was Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal. Ancestors on both sides were distinguished in the Second Punic War, and the brothers were likewise connected by kinship and marriage with many of the noblest families of Rome.

The case of Marius was in B.C. 100, the year of his sixth consulship. He was secretly in league with the revolutionists, — Saturninus and Servilius Glaucia, corrupt demagogues, unworthy imitators of the noble Gracchi. When it came to the point, however, the courage of Marius failed him: he deserted his accomplices, and joined the Senate in crushing the revolt.

10. *interfectus est* (emph.), i.e. death was promptly inflicted.

13. *Mario*, dat. after *permissa*.

16. *rei publicae*, poss. gen., the punishment being looked on as something belonging to the party avenged, and taken from the other party.

17. *remorata est*, governing *Saturninum*, etc., i.e. *did Saturni-*

nus and *Servilius* have to wait one day, etc.: but here the punishment is oddly regarded as *waiting for them*. — **vicesimum**: strictly speaking, it was now (Nov. 6) the 19th day by Roman reckoning from Oct. 21. — **horum**, the senators.

19. **hujusce modi**, i.e. like those others.

20. **tabulis**, brazen tablets, on which the laws, etc., were inscribed. The edict is said to be *shut up* in them (until put in force), *like a sword hid in its scabbard*.

21. **interfectum esse** (§ 288. *d*; G. 275; H. 537²). But, after all, it would have been hardly possible, even with the extraordinary power granted to the consuls, to put the conspirator to death without some overt act of treason.

23. **cupio**, *I am anxious* (emphatic): a concession, opposed by **sed**, below.

25. **dissolutum**, *hasty*, as having one's actions out of the control of law, reason, etc. — **ipse**: Latin in such cases emphasizes the subject; English, the object.

SECT. 5. **faucibus**, *narrow pass*, leading north from Etruria, through the Apennines. — **conlocata**, § 291. R.; G. 242; H. 471. N.¹.

28. **in dies singulos**, *day by day*.

32. **jam**, *at once*.

33. **erit verendum**, etc. This confused sentence may be most easily rendered (connecting **non** and **potius** with **verendum**; and remembering that **credo** is, in this parenthetical use, ironical): *I shall not, I suppose, have more reason to fear, etc.; i.e. of course (iron.) I shall be accused of cruelty rather than slackness*. — **boni** (sc. **dicant**): here, as usual, *the well-intentioned*, i.e. those who held the speaker's views. — **ego**, opposed to **omnes boni**.

87. **denique**, i.e. then, and not before. — **jam**, *at length*.

SECT. 6. **ita ut vivis**, *just as you are* [now] *living*.

7. **etiam**, *besides* the forces on guard.

8. **speculabuntur**, referring to the spies in the interest of the government, who were in the very heart of the conspiracy. Of these the chief was Fulvia, mistress of one of the conspirators.

9. **quid**, etc., *what is there for you to wait for more?*

10. **nox**, **privata domus**: the time and place of meeting.

12. **inlustrantur** refers to **tenebris**; **erumpunt** to **parietibus**.

16. *recognoscas*, *review* (with *licet*: § 331. *f*, R.; G. 609; H. 515. iii.).

SECT. 7. *dicere*, § 288. *b*; G. 277. R.; H. 537¹.—*fore* (subj. C. Manlius): the *rising in arms* is put first, as being the main thing; the person is less important.—*num*, etc., *was I mistaken in*, etc., lit. *did the fact escape me*?

23. *idem* (nom.) has the force of *also*.—*optimatium*, i.e. of the senatorial party.

24. *in ante diem*, § 259. *c*; G. app.; H. 642⁴.

25. *sui conservandi* (§ 298. *a*; G. 429¹; H. 542. N.¹): this passage is neatly turned, to save their self-respect by attributing their flight to that discretion which is the better part of valor.

29. *cum dicebas*, equivalent to *saying* (compare § 290. *c*; G. 582).

30. *tamen*, opposed to *discessu*: though the rest were gone.

SECT. 8. *Praeneste* (*Palestrina*), an important town of Latium, about twenty miles from Rome, in a very commanding situation. Its possession would have given Catiline an important military post. It was a chief stronghold of the Marian party in the Civil War.

33. *sensistine*, *did you not find*? The negative meaning occasionally found in this enclitic is probably its original one.—*coloniā*: Præneste proudly declined the Roman franchise, and retained its nominal independence until the time of the Social War. Sulla established a military colony there by way of punishment.

Colonies sent out by Rome were of three classes:—1. Roman colonies, in which a small garrison of soldiers (usually 300 in number) was established as a governing aristocracy. The native population was held by them in a harsh subjection.—2. Latin colonies, in which the colonists, whether native Romans or not, formed a quasi-independent community. They were usually quite numerous, went with their families, and did not possess Roman citizenship; but, on the other hand, the right of coining money and other rights of sovereignty. These Latin colonies, together with the original Latins, formed the *nomen Latinum*, and stood towards Rome in the relation of *civitates foederatae*. Therefore Roman citizens who went into exile could sojourn in these towns as if they formed no part of Italy. This was called *jus exsilii*.—3. Military colonies, founded first by Sulla, as a means of rewarding his veterans. They differed from the two earlier classes in being established not by a board of commissioners, but by a single military chief.

34. *praesidiis*, the garrison manning the walls; *custodiis*, *senti-*
nels at the gates; *vigiliis*, *night-guard*.

35. *agis*, etc.: notice the climax.

88. *noctem superiorem*, *night before last*, i.e. Nov. 6: *priore*
(below) refers to the same.

3. *quam te*, § 336. *b. R.*; G. 638; H. 524¹.

4. *inter falcarios*, i.e. the street of the scythemakers.

SECT. 9. *gentium*, § 216. *a*⁴; G. 371. *R*⁴; H. 397⁴.

10. *quam rem publicam*, *what sort of a state?*

11. *hic, hic*, *here, right here*.

12. *sanctissimo*, *venerable*.

13. *qui*: the antecedent is the understood subject of *sunt*.

14. *atque adeo*, *and in fact*.

16. *oportebat*, see § 2 and note.

17. *igitur* (resumptive), *as I said*.

18. *quemque*, *each of the conspirators*.

19. *placeret* (sc. *te*), for indic.; *relinqueres*, subj. of purpose.

23. *equites*: these were C. Cornelius and L. Vargunteius.

SECT. 10. *salutatam*, supine.

30. *id temporis* (§ 216. *a*³; G. 371; H. 397³), *at that very time*.

35. *desiderant*, *have been wanting* (§ 276. *a*; G. 221; H. 467²).

— *si minus* (sc. *omnes*), *if not*.

89. SECT. 11. *atque, and particularly*. — *huic*, i.e. in whose temple we are met. — *Stator* (*sto*), the one who causes to *stand firm*. The temple to Jupiter Stator was vowed by Romulus when his troops were giving way, and built upon the spot where their flight was stayed. The remains of this temple have been recently discovered on the Palatine, near the Arch of Titus. (See note, § 1).

7. *in uno*, etc., *risked upon one man* (i.e. Catiline).

11. *proximis*: the consular election was usually held in July; but this year, on account of the disturbed condition of things, did not take place until Oct. 28, when Manlius was in fact already in arms. Catiline's successful competitors were D. Silanus and L. Murena.

14. *nullo . . . concitato*, *without exciting* (the most common way of expressing this idiom in Latin).

16. *videbam*, *I saw all along* (§ 277; G. 222; H. 469²).

SECT. 12. *nunc jam, now at length.*

21. *hujus imperii*, i.e. *which I possess*; that conferred upon the consuls by the special act of the Senate. Without this, they possessed an *imperium*, it is true, but restricted by laws.

26. *tu*, opposed to *comitum*.

28. *rei publicae* limits *sentina* somewhat in the sense of an adjective, — *political rabble*. Or, keeping the original figure, we might say, *bilge-water of the ship of state*.

SECT. 13. *faciebas, were on the point of doing.*

31. *hostem, a public enemy*, over whom the consul would have that *right*.

32. *me consulis, ask my advice.*

33. *jam, longer*. — *domesticæ, of the household.*

90. *privatarum rerum, in private life*, i.e. intercourse with others out of the family.

4. *quem . . . inretisses, i.e. after entangling, etc.*

5. *ferrum . . . facem*: i.e. arm him for acts of violence, or inflame him to deeds of lust.

SECT. 14. *quid vero, and say.*

7. *novis nuptiis, etc.*: this crime is mentioned by no other writer, and is perhaps one of the orator's exaggerations. — *alio . . . scelere*: Sallust mentions, as a common matter of belief, that Catiline killed his own son, in order to gratify his new wife, Aurelia Orestilla, "a woman praised for nothing but beauty."

12. *ruinas*: this charge was undoubtedly correct. The conspiracy was mainly composed of men of ruined fortunes, who hoped to better themselves in the general scramble of a revolution.

13. *Idibus*: the Kalends and Ides — the beginning and middle of the month — were the usual terms for the payment of debts. Catiline's failure in his consular canvass had probably stirred up his creditors to push him for payment.

SECT. 15. *cum, causal, though to be rendered when.*

20. *prid. Kal.* On the 1st of January, B.C. 65, the consuls Cotta and Torquatus entered upon their office. It was the intention of Catiline to take advantage of their inauguration to murder the new consuls and seize the government. The plot got whispered about, and its execution was put off to Feb. 5, when it failed again through

Catiline's over-haste. The act of Dec. 31 seems to have been in preparation for the rising.

21. **cum telo** (a technical expression), *weapon in hand*.—**manum**, *a band* (of assassins).

23. **mentem aliquam**, *change of mind*.

25. **aut . . . aut**, etc., *either obscure or few*.—**non multa**, etc. : i.e. they were too well known to need recapitulation, and too numerous to admit of it.

26. **commissa**, *which you have perpetrated*.

27. **interficere** : "Cicero charges the man with frequent attempts to murder him since he has been elected consul, but he does it in such a way as not to convince us that he is speaking the truth" (Long).

27. **petitiones**, *thrusts*, the word regularly used for the attack of a gladiator.

28. **ita coniectas**, etc., *so aimed that they seemed impossible to be shunned*.

29. **corpore** (a proverbial expression), i.e. dodging with the body.

SECT. 16. **tibi** (dative of reference), etc. = wrested from your hands.

34. **quae quidem**, etc., *I know not by what rites it has been consecrated and set apart, that you think*, etc.

91. **vita**, i.e. that you should desire to prolong it (see § 15).

3. **quae nulla** (§ 216. e; G. 368. R.²), *nothing of which*.

5. **necessariis** : this word is used of any special relation, as that of kinsman, client, guest, comrade, member of the same order, etc. (see note on *necessitudinem*, Verr. i. § 11).

8. **quid quod**, *what of this—that*, etc.

9. **consulares** : these voted as a class, and probably sat together. Catiline, as a *praetorius*, no doubt sat in their neighborhood.

12. **ferendum** is the pred. of the clause **quod . . . reliquerunt**.

SECT. 17. **servi**, emphatic, displacing **si**.

16. **injuriā**, *unjustly, wrongfully*.

17. **carere aspectu**, *be deprived of seeing*.

24. **aliquo concederes**, *would retire somewhere*.—**nunc**, opposed to **si**, etc.

26. *te nihil cogitare, that you think of nothing* (depending on *judicat*).

SECT. 18. *quae* (i.e. *patria*) . . . *agit, she pleads with you.*

31. *tibi uni, on your account alone*: all this is rhetorical exaggeration.

32. *sociorum*, i.e. the allied cities of the province of Africa, which Catiline governed as *proprætor*, B.C. 67.

34. *leges et quaestiones*, probably both as *prætor* in Rome and as *proprætor* in Africa. — *neglegendas* implies only evasion; *eventendas*, violence.

35. *superiora illa, those former crimes of yours.*

92. *me . . . abhorreat*, subj. of *est ferendum*. — *quicquid increpuerit, at the least noise.*

3. *abhorreat, is inconsistent with.*

4. *hunc . . . eripe, rescue me from, etc., lit., snatch it from me* (§ 229; G. 346; H. 386²).

6. *aliquando, some time or other* (implying impatience).

SECT. 19. *in custodiam dedisti*, i.e. in free custody, on parole. This appears to have been late in October, when Catiline was prosecuted on the *Lex Plautia de vi*.

10. *M' Lepidum*, the consul of B.C. 66.

11. *ad me*: "a proposal," says Long, "which might be viewed either as evidence of his innocence or his impudence."

14. *parietibus*, loc. abl.; *moenibus*, abl. of means. Observe the emphasis of the contrast. — *qui . . . essem*, subj. as implying the reason (§ 320).

16. *Metellum*: Q. Metellus Celer, consul B.C. 60; he did good service in the campaign against Catiline. He was nephew of Cæcilia, the friend of Roscius (see note R. A. § 50).

17. *virum optimum, that excellent man* (ironical).

19. *sagacissimum, keen-scented; fortissimum, energetic and fearless.*

21. *videtur debere, does it seem that he ought* ("does he seem to owe it")?

SECT. 20. *refer*: Halm conjectures that the members of the Senate were secretly trying to persuade Catiline to go into voluntary exile, when all prosecutions would be dropped.

28. *placere* has for subj., *te . . . exsilium*.
 29. *abhorret*, *is contrary to*: because the Senate had no power to pronounce such a judgment.
 33. *ecquid* (adverbial), *at all*.
 36. *tacitorum*, i.e. their silence gives consent to my words.

93. SECT. 21. Sestio: whom Cicero afterwards defended in one of his greatest orations (see p. 148).

2. **M. Marcello**: a prominent member of the aristocracy, consul, B.C. 51; not to be confounded with the person of the same name mentioned § 19. He took a leading part in the civil war against Cæsar, and was afterwards defended by Cicero (see p. 210).

— *consuli*, *though consul*.

3. *in templo*, i.e. notwithstanding the sacredness of the place. — *iure optimo*, *with perfect right*. — *vim et manus*, *violent hands*.

4. *cum quiescunt*, *while they keep silence*; i.e. by their silence (§ 290. c; G. 583; H. 517²).

6. *videlicet cara*, alluding to his demand to have the matter submitted to the Senate.

10. *voces*, *cries* of the crowd outside.

12. *haec* (with a gesture), all that is round us, the city, etc.

14. *prosequantur*, *escort*. It was the custom for those who were going into voluntary exile to be thus accompanied to the gate by their friends. If Catiline would depart, the whole Senate would be so glad to be rid of him as to forget his crimes and pay him this honor (ironical).

SECT. 22. *te frangat*, i.e. break down your stubbornness (purpose clause after *loquor*; though it may be an exclam. with *ut*).

18. *duint*, § 128. *e*²; G. 191³; H. 240³.

22. *est tanti*, *it is worth the cost* (§ 252. a; G. 379; H. 405). — *sit*, § 314; G. 575; H. 513. i.

SECT. 23. *inimico*, *a private enemy*, thus attributing to Cicero personal and private motives of opposition.

29. *si vis*, *if you desire*. — *rectā* (sc. *viā*), *straightway*.

36. *latrocinio*, *partisan warfare*, as opposed to regular war (*justum bellum*).

94. SECT. 24. quamquam, *and yet* (cf. *tametsi*, § 22).

4. **Forum Aurelium**, a small place on the *Via Aurelia*, about fifty miles from Rome. The *Via Aurelia* was the road which led along the sea-coast of Etruria, by which Catiline left the city the following night. The word *Forum*, *market-place*, was used for a class of towns without municipal organization, within the *ager Romanus* (or territory of the city of Rome), usually built along a public highway, and bearing the name of their founder — as *Forum Appii* on the Appian Way. — Beloch, *Der Italische Bund*, p. 108.

6. **aquilam**: the silver eagle had been adopted by Marius as the standard of the legion, and the eagle in question was said to have been actually used in the army of Marius. The place in the camp where the eagle was kept was consecrated: hence the word *sacrarium*.

9. **ut possis**, exclam. clause with *ut* (§ 332. c; G. 560; H. 486. ii. N.).

SECT. 25. **haec res**, i.e. leaving the city and taking arms.

17. **non modo**, to say nothing of.

19. **atque** connects *perditis* and *derelictis*; **ab** connects *fortuna* and *spe* to *derelictis*. — **conflatam**, run together (like molten metal).

SECT. 26. **hic**, i.e. in this band. — **bacchabere**, will revel.

25. **meditati sunt**, have practised; **feruntur**, are talked about.

27. **facinus**, deed of violence, contrasted with **stuprum**, debauchery; just as **bonis otiosorum**, property of peaceful citizens, is with **somno maritorum**, the repose of husbands.

29. **ubi ostentes**, opportunity to display (a place where, etc.).

SECT. 27. **reppuli**: the consul who presided over the election had it in his power to exercise great influence. That of Cicero on this occasion was perfectly legitimate, in maintaining order and checking Catiline's adherents. — **exsul**, consul: observe the play upon words.

34. **latrocinium**: rebellion is regularly described by words which ally it with disorder or highway robbery; as, **tumultus**, etc.

95. **querimoniam**, i.e. for not having suppressed the conspiracy more vigorously. — **detester ac deprecet** (construed with a me, above), remove by protest and plea.

5. **M. Tulli** (voc.): the regular way of formal address; the use of the family name (*Cicero*) is more familiar.

9. **evocatorem servorum**, a summoner of slaves, i.e. to enlist under him.

13. **mactari**, § 331. *a*²; G. 546. R.²; H. 535. ii.

SECT. 28. 17. **rogatae sunt**: the magistrate who proposed a law formally asked the people whether they would accept it; hence *rogo* was the word regularly used for this act, and the proposition itself was called *rogatio*. The *leges* in question, *Valeria*, *Porcia*, and *Sempronia* (of Caius Gracchus), protecting the life and liberty of citizens, had been not merely asked (*rogatae*), but passed (*jussae*); not merely proposed (*latae*), but carried (*perlatae*). The word **rogatae** appears to be used here to emphasize the part which the people had in their establishment.

19. **praeclaram . . . gratiam**, you show a noble gratitude (cf. *habere gratiam* and *agere gratias*).

21. **tam mature**: Cicero says of himself that he was the only *novus homo* [*nulla commendatione majorum*] on record, who both sought and gained the consulship the first year the law permitted it. He had been equally fortunate in the quaestorship and praetorship.

SECT. 29. **inertiae**, sc. **invidia**, the reproach.

25. **num est**, pray is (implying strong negation).

26. **an** belongs with **non existimas**.

28. **conflagratum**, will be consumed, suggested by **ardebunt**.

31. **idem sentiunt**, have the same views. — **mentibus**, thoughts.

36. **superiorum**, before them.

96. **maxime**, ever so much.

5. **partam** (from **pario**), acquired (a very common meaning). — **ut . . . putarem**, result-clause explaining **hoc**.

SECT. 30. **videant**, subj. of charact. (not coörd. with **dicerent**).

9. **aluerunt**, indic. of fact.

13. **regie**, despotically: the Roman idea of king and kingly government was associated with Tarquinius Superbus. Here the word also implies the assumption of unlawful power (= *tyrannice*), as well as its abuse.

14. **quo** (§ 201. *h*): the antecedent is **in castra**.

20. **eodem**, to the same place.

21. **adulta**, full-grown, as opposed to **stirps**, the stock, and **semen**, the seed.

SECT. 31. *jam diu*: the conspiracy was ready to break out B.C. 65 (see note on § 15).

25. *versamur*, *have lived*. — *nescio quo pacto*, *somehow or other* (§ 334. *e*; G. 469. R.²; H. 455²).

31. *visceribus*, *vitals* (properly the great interior organs, as the heart, lungs, etc.).

36. *reliquis vivis*, abl. absolute.

97. *muro*, implying that they have left the city.

4. *circumstare*, *hang around*, for the purpose of intimidation: the *praetor urbanus* had his tribunal on the Forum.

12. *patefacta*, *laid bare*; *inlustrata*, *set in full light*; *oppressa*, *crushed*; *vindicata*, *punished*.

SECT. 33. *ominibus*, *prospects*.

18. *Juppiter*: addressing the image in the temple of Jupiter Stator, where the Senate were now assembled.

22. *arcebis*, a mild imperative (§ 269. *f*; G. 265¹; H. 487⁴).

CATILINE II.

Argument.

CHAP. I. *Pars I.* Catiline is gone: the city breathes again; there is now open war, and no longer a concealed intestine conflict. — 2. Excuse for letting him go: all were not convinced. Now, his guilt is manifest. — 3. His force is not formidable: what remains is closely watched. — 4. All have been forced to declare themselves. Joy at his departure: he has been a leader in every vice and crime. — 5. *Pars II.* His associates are desperate but contemptible: character of this domestic war. — 6. Odium of his banishment deprecated: in fact, he went to his own. — 7. He will not go into exile, but to the camp of Manlius, and will seek to cast odium on the consul. — 8–10. *Pars III.* The real fear is from those who remain, viz.: (*a*) Rich but embarrassed profligates; (*b*) poor debtors: these two classes have nothing to gain from violence; (*c*) Sulla's veterans, who will not be allowed to repeat those times; (*d*) ruined men, hoping for any change; (*e*) criminals, who might better be fought in the field; (*f*) profligates and debauchees, men of Catiline's own stamp. — 11. Superiority of the patriot

forces arrayed against them.—*Peroratio*. 12. Review of the situation: warning to the ill-disposed. — 13. The work shall be done without shock to the public order; the gods will lend their help.

PAGE

98. SECT. 1. *ejecimus*, *expelled* (with violence); *emisimus*. *let* [him] *go*. The words *vel . . . vel* (*or, if you like*) imply that the same act may be called by either name.

5. *ipsum*, *of his own accord*. — *verbis prosecuti* may apply as well to kind words of dismissal as to invective.

6. *abiit*, simply, *is gone*; *excessit*, *has retreated* before the storm; *evasit*, *has escaped* by stealth; *erupit*, *has broken forth* with violence, — a climax of expression, but nearly identical in sense.

8. *moenibus* (dat. following *comparibitur*), *against*, etc.—*atque* (adding with emphasis), *and so*. — *hunc quidem*, *him at any rate*.

9. *sine controversia*, *without dispute* = *unquestionably*.

10. *versabitur*, *will be busy*.

11. *campo, foro, curia, parietes*, observe the narrowing climax.

12. *loco motus est*, a military expression (hence the simple abl., § 243. c): *he has lost his vantage-ground*.

14. *nullo*, etc., i.e. his defenders till now could screen him by forms of law. — *justum, regular, in due form*.

SECT. 2. *cruentum* (pred.), *reeking with blood*.

18. *visis nobis* (abl. abs.), *leaving us alive*.

19. *civis*, acc. plur.

21. *jacet*, etc., *lies prostrate*.

23. *retorquet oculos* begins the figure of a wild beast, which is continued in *faucibus*. — *profecto*, *no doubt*.

25. *quae quidem*, *which really*.

SECT. 3. *qualis omnis*, acc. plur. — *oportebat*, § 311. c; G. 246. R.¹; H. 511. N.³

28. *qui . . . accuset*, *as to accuse* (§ 320; G. 633; H. 503. ii.). — *hujus imperii*, see note on Cat. i. § 12.

31. *interfectum esse*: notice the emphasis.

34. *res publica*, *the public interest*.

99. SECT. 4. *cum viderem*, *seeing*: its obj. is *fore ut . . . possem* (§ 288. f; G. 240. R.¹; H. 537²), which is apod. of *si mul-
tasssem*.

6. **ne . . . probata**: nearly equivalent to *cum ne vos quidem . . . probaretis*; implying that if they do not sustain the act, much less will the people at large.

8. **fore ut**, *the result would be that*, etc.

9. **ut . . . possetis** explains *huc*.

10. **videretis**, § 342; G. 666; H. 529. ii.—**quem quidem** *whom, by the way*.

12. **quod . . . exierit**, § 333; G. 525; H. 540. iv., but subjunct. on account of the implied indirect discourse.

14. **mihi**, eth. dat. (§ 236; G. 351; H. 389): as if, "I notice."

15 **in praetexta**: the *toga praetexta*, with a broad purple border, was worn by boys as well as magistrates: this means, therefore, that Tongilius was still a boy.

16. **aes alienum**, etc., i.e. petty debts run up in cook-shops and the like; not like the heavy mortgages spoken of afterwards.

17. **reliquit**: notice the emphasis. — **quos viros**: for a characterization of these, see the next division of this oration.

SECT. 5. **prae**, in comparison with. — **Gallicanis**, i.e. those stationed in Gaul, — Cisalpine Gaul, the northern part of Italy. The *ager Gallicus* below was that strip of sea-coast, north of Picenum, formerly occupied by the Senones, but at this time reckoned a part of Umbria.

21. **Q. Metellus (Celer)**: see note on Cat. i. § 19.

23. **luxuria** = *high-livers*.

24. **vadimonia** (meton.) **deserere**, *desert* their bondsmen: i.e. leave them in the lurch in their creditors' suits.

25. **edictum praetoris**, in effect like a *sheriff's warrant*. Any official order of a magistrate was an *edictum*.

27. **hos**, as opposed to those he did take out.

28. **stare ad curiam** is said of *equites*; in **senatum venire**, of senators.

29. **purpura**: the Roman *toga* was of unbleached wool: it was a mark of effeminacy and foppishness for any men but magistrates to wear colors in public.

30. **eduxisset**, § 331. *f*, R.; G. 546. R.³; H. 499². — **si . . . permanent**, a future condition.

32. **pertimescendos**, i.e. he will keep an eye on them.

35. **video**, i.e. I know perfectly well.

100. SECT. 6. superioris noctis, two nights before the last.

4. **ne, surely**: an affirmative particle sometimes wrongly spelt **nae**.

9. **nisi vero**, ironical (as usual), introducing a *reductio ad absurdum*. (The **si** only doubles that in **nisi**.)

10. **non . . . jam**, no longer.

14. **Aureliā viā**, see Cat. i. § 24.

15. **ad vesperam**, towards evening.

SECT. 7. sentinam, refuse (see Cat. i. § 12). — **ejecerit**, § 307. c; G. 598. R.²; H. 509.

17. **exhausto**, drained off (as *sentina*). — **recreata**, invigorated.

20. **totā Italiā**, § 258. f; G. 386; H. 425².

21. **subjector**, forger; **circumscriptor**, swindler; **perditus**, scoundrel.

SECT. 8. alios, etc., some . . . others.

101. SECT. 9. ut . . . possitis, § 317. c. — **diversa studia**. In another passage (Cæl. xiii.) Cicero ascribes to Catiline: "*Cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde, cum senibus graviter, cum juventute comiter, cum facinorosis audaciter, cum libidinis luxuriose vivere.*" — in **dissimili ratione**, in different directions. — **ludo**, the regular training-school.

4. **scaena**, i.e. among the actors of the baser sort.

6. **tamen**, i.e. in contrast to the usual effeminacy of these profligates. — **exercitatione**, abl. of means: *trained by the practice of debaucheries and crimes to endure*, etc.

7. **frigore . . . perferendis**, abl. with **adsuefactus**. — **fortis**, an able fellow.

8. **istis**, his hangers-on. — **subsidia**, etc., i.e. means which might be, etc.

SECT. 10. audaciae, acts of audacity.

17. **obligaverunt**, encumbered. — **res**, property; **fides**, credit.

20. **quidem** (concessive), no doubt.

24. **mihi** (eth. dat.) = *forsooth*.

SECT. 11. instare plane, is close at hand.

35. **unius**: Pompey, of course, now returning from his triumphs in the East.

102. quacumque ratione, sc. *fieri potest*.

6. *resecanda erunt*, shall need pruning.

SECT. 12. *etiam*, still (after all that has been done).

11. *quod*, obj. of *adsequi*, if I could effect it (pointing to *ipsos*, etc.), i.e. their expulsion.

13. *enim*, i.e. the idea is absurd, as implied in the irony following.

15. *quid*, tell me: that is, it was really the act of the Senate that drove him out. — *hesterno die* qualifies *convocavi*.

SECT. 13. *in proximam*: Cicero certainly said nothing definite as to the night of Nov. 7, although he wishes to make it appear that he had. — *ei*, dat. of agent (§ 232. a; G. 206; H. 388).

30. *teneretur*, was caught.

32. *pararet*, for plup. (see Cat. i. § 2, end). — *securis, fascis*: the use of these signified that Catiline intended to assume the authority and *imperium* of consul.

33. *aquilam*: see Cat. i. § 24.

SECT. 14. *ei ciebam*, conative imperf. (§ 277. c; G. 224; H. 469¹).

103. *suo nomine*, i.e. not by Catiline's order: the whole is, of course, ironical.

3. *nunc*, even now.

4. *Massiliam*: *Marseilles*, an ancient Greek city of Gaul, always faithful and friendly to Rome. It was a favorite place of sojourn for Romans who went into voluntary exile.

6. *condicionem*, terms.

9. *pertimuerit*, take alarm.

SECT. 15. *est tanti*, it is worth my while.

22. *sane* (concessive), for all me.

28. *aliquando*, one day. — *illum emiserim . . . ejecerim*: let him go . . . drove him out.

31. *si interfectus*, etc.: adroitly excusing his lenity to those who would have wished harsher measures.

SECT. 16. *quamquam* (corrective), and yet.

33. *nemo*, not a man.

34. *misericors*: his going to Manlius was his inevitable ruin, and yet, for all their pity, they desired this.

36. *latrocinantem*, in partisan warfare.

104. SECT. 17. *sibi*, for their own good.

12. *placare, gain over.*

14. *ex quibus generibus*: "a similar picture," says Long, "may be drawn of any great city."

15. *comparentur, are made up.*

16. *si quam, sc. adferre.*

SECT. 18. *est eorum, consists of those* (pred. gen.).

19. *dissolvi, sc. a possessionibus*: although they might pay their debts, they will not make up their minds to do so.

20. *species, look.* — *honestissima, very respectable.*

22. *argento, plate.*

23. *sis, § 311. a*; G. 250; H. 485. — *fidem, credit.*

26. *tabulas novas, new accounts*, i.e. a sweeping alteration of debts, such as that, B.C. 86, "which reduced every private claim to the fourth part of its nominal amount, and cancelled three-fourths in favor of the debtors" (Momm.).

28. *auctionariae*: a forced sale would give them new accounts by reducing their debts; but the second *tabulae* (understood) refers to *placards* advertising the sale of their goods. The whole is a coarse jest.

30. *quod, obj. of facere*, relating to the forced sale. — *neque, and not*, connects *facere* and *certare*.

31. *certare cum usuris* (§ 248. *b*), *struggle to meet the interest.* — *fructibus* is abl. of means.

33. *uteremur, we should find them.*

35. *vota facturi, likely to offer prayers.*

105. SECT. 19. *quamquam premuntur*: a man must be rich in Rome to be active in politics.

5. *scilicet, in fact.*

13. *praesentis* agrees with *deos*: *will be at hand, and, etc.*

14. *jam, at once.*

18. *non vident, don't they see?* (§ 210. *b*; G. 455; H. 351⁸). — *adepti sint*, corresponding in time to the fut. perf. indic. — *fugitivo*, i.e. one of their own slaves; for, when law is overthrown, brute force will control all.

SECT. 20. *ex eis coloniis*: Sulla rewarded his veterans (120,000 in number) by grants of land, partly in *municipia* already existing partly by founding new colonies.

23. **universas**, as a whole; **civium esse**, consist of, etc.
 25. **ei sunt coloni**, these are colonists of this sort (as opposed to the general character of the colonies). — **beati**, wealthy.
 27. **lectis**, choice.
 28. **apparatis**, splendid.
 30. **Sulla**, etc., they must raise Sulla from the dead: they can have no such hope in Catiline.
 31. **agrestis**, farmers, not Sulla's colonists.
 36. **illorum temporum**, i.e. the times of proscription. — **inustus**, branded.

106. SECT. 21. sane, rather.

8. **vacillant**, stagger under. — **vadimoniis**, etc., the three steps in bankruptcy, — *bail, judgment, and sale of property*; **proscriptio** is properly the public notice that property is for sale.

10. **infitiatores**, swindlers, i.e. debtors who deny their obligations.
 11. **stare**, keeping their feet.

SECT. 22. **carcer**, the *Tullianum*, a dungeon near the Forum, now existing. It was properly a jail, for temporary detention, as imprisonment was not recognized in Rome as a form of punishment.

22. **numero**, in order; **genere**, rank.

25. **imberbis**, a mark of effeminacy; **bene barbatos**, a practice regarded by respectable Romans as affected, and so foppish; **talaribus**, down to the heel; **velis**, veils, rather than the substantial *toga*, which was of unbleached wool.

SECT. 23. **saltare et cantare**: these accomplishments were hardly regarded as respectable in the better classes.

32. **spargere**, i.e. in food or drink: poisoning has in all ages been carried to a high art in Italy.

107. his noctibus: although this was spoken Nov. 9, yet the Roman year was at this time in such a state of confusion, that the true date was probably some time in December, just when the winter was setting in.

SECT. 24. **cohortem praetorium**, body-guard.

12. **debilitatam**, broken down.

13. **urbes coloniarum**, etc.: the colonies and *municipia* included

their walled cities, *urbes*, in their territory. These well-manned walls would be more than a match for Catiline's rude works.

15. *ornamenta*, outfit or equipment of all sorts.

SECT. 25. *ex eo ipso*, from the very comparison.

23. *jaceant*, lie helpless.

31. *bona ratio*, good counsel; *perdita*, desperate.

108. SECT. 26. *custodiis vigiliisque*: see note, Cat. i. § 8.

4. *consultum*, etc., provident measures have been taken.

5. *coloni municipalesque*: see note on *municipes*, R. A. § 5.

A colony differed from a *municipium* in being founded by Roman (or Latin) citizens, who retained from the first their citizenship, either in whole or in part. At the time of Cicero all practical difference between the two classes of towns had been done away; but the colonies always retained a certain precedence in rank.

15. *vocari videtis*: the members of the Senate had their gathering place (*senaculum*) adjoining the *curia*, and were summoned by heralds (*praecones*) from this into the building. If any were absent, the heralds were sent to their houses. The *curia* and *senaculum* could be seen from the place of assembly on the Forum, and the heralds were no doubt noticed going their rounds.

16. *atque adeo*, or rather.

SECT. 27. *monitos volo*, § 292. d. — *etiam atque etiam*, again and again.

20. *solutior*, too remiss.

21. *quod*, etc., as for the rest.

23. *horum* and *his* relate to the citizens by whom he is surrounded, and imply a gesture.

SECT. 28. *togato*: as the toga was the garb of peace, this word means *in peace*, or *as a statesman*, instead of a military commander.

109. *manifestae*, overt.

6. *illud*, in appos. with *ut . . . possitis*: *I will secure that you shall all be safe.*

SECT. 29. *quam urbem . . . hanc*, this city which (§ 200. b; G. 618; H. 445⁹); or repeat, *that city.*

CATILINE III.

Argument.

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. The citizens are congratulated on their safety. — *Narratio*. 2, 3. The conspirators' plans have been watched; the Gallic embassy seized with letters, which, with the treasonable leaders, are brought before the Senate. — 4. Testimony of Volturcius and the Gauls. — 5. Forced confession of Cethegus, Lentulus, and Gabinius. — 6. The Senate decrees the custody of the traitors and a general thanksgiving. — 7. Now all is safe: Catiline alone was to be feared, and only while in the city. — 8, 9. The Divine aid manifest in sundry omens; chiefly in the madness of the traitors in confiding their counsels to the Gauls. — *Peroratio*. 10. Exhortation to keep the thanksgiving: this bloodless victory compared with others more costly. — 11. Cicero claims no reward but a grateful remembrance. — 12. But he is less fortunate than victors in foreign war, since the conquered are still citizens. The State shall be his reward and defence.

SECT. 1. *vitam, lives*: the plural could not be used in Latin (§ 75. 3; but compare *a, b, c*). — *bona, estates* (landed property); *fortunas, goods* (personal property).

110. SECT. 2. *salutis, preservation*.

11. *illum*: Romulus, who, after his death, was considered to be a god, and identified with the Sabine god of war, Quirinus. — *urbi*, etc., dat. following *subjectos*.

18. *eorum*, i.e. the swords.

SECT. 3. *vobis*, opposed to *in Senatu*.

22. *expectatis*, *are waiting to hear*.

23. *ut, since*.

24. *cum reliquisset, having left*.

28. *cum eiciebam*: notice the tense (*at the time I was engaged in driving out*, etc., also *volebam*, below), as compared with *erupit* (*burst forth*, once for all). Notice, also, the difference in mood (*at the time*, etc.), compared with *cum reliquisset* (not referring to time at all, but to circumstance: *having left behind*, etc.).

29. *illa*, sc. *invidia*.

31. *exterminari (terminus)*, *put out of the boundaries*.

32. *restitissent*, in dir. disc. *restiterint* (fut. perf.).

III. SECT. 4. *oratio, argument; fidem faceret, gain credence.*
 — ut . . . **comprehenderem**, *that I might get hold of the matter.*

6. **Allobrogum**: the Allobroges were a Gallic nation, between the Rhone and the Alps (in the modern *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*); subdued B.C. 121, and united with the province *Narbonensis*. They were restless under their new masters (see § 22), and inclined to take up with Catiline's movement. Their ambassadors had come to complain of certain exactions of their provincial governor. — **belli**, i.e. when out of the range of the Roman jurisdiction; **tumultus**, *rebellion*, i.e. when nearer home.

7. **Lentulo**, see Introd.: he was consul B.C. 71, but was expelled from the Senate the next year, with sixty-three others, on account of his character, and now held the prætorship with the view of beginning the course of honors over again.

9. **litteris**, *a letter* (see § 79. c).

15. **manifesto deprehenderetur**, *taken in the act*: the words apply strictly to the criminals themselves.

SECT. 5. prætores: although the regular duties of the prætors were judicial, yet they possessed the *imperium*, and in virtue of this could command troops in the absence of the consuls, or under their authority.

19. **qui sentirent**, *as men who*, etc.

22. **pontem Mulvium**, the bridge over the Tiber, about two miles above the city, by which the principal roads (the Flaminian and Cassian) led into north Italy.

23. **inter eos**, i.e. between the two divisions.

26. **præfectura**: the title given to the lowest class of Italian towns which had lost their political independence.

Roman colonies and *municipia* (see note, R. A. § 5), being integral parts of the *civitas Romana*, had no independent administration of justice, but were under the authority of the *prætor urbanus*, who sent a *præfectus jure dicundo* to act in his name. For this purpose it was usual to group several towns together, and the groups thus formed were called *præfecturae*. After the Social War, which resulted in giving full citizenship to the inhabitants of all the Italian towns, these *præfecturae* were dissolved. Jurisdiction in crimes and in the most important civil cases came directly to the prætor in Rome, while cases of inferior importance were left to the

municipal magistrates, — *duumviri* in the older colonies, *quattuorviri* in the *municipia* and Sulla's colonies. There still remained, however, a number of small towns which, while receiving full Roman citizenship, did not receive full rights of local self-government, but continued to have justice administered by prefects sent from Rome. The Italian towns, therefore, in the last century of the republic, fell into three classes, — *coloniae*, *municipia* and *praefecturae*. Beloch, *Der italische Band*, p. 132.

26. **Reatina**: Reate was a very ancient town of the Sabines, about forty miles north-east of Rome. Cicero was the *patronus* (see note R. A. § 4) of Reate; that is, acted as its attorney and legal counsel: which accounts for his having this body-guard of young men from that place. Besides, these simple mountaineers still retained something of the old Italian virtues, and therefore were well fitted for this service.

SECT. 6. **tertiā vigiliā**: the night, from sunset to sunrise, was divided into four equal *watches*; this time was about 3 A.M.

32. **res**, the occasion of the attack. — **ignorabatur**, etc. Though the Allobroges had played the conspirators false, and knew that the consul had his plans ready, they did not know what these plans were, and therefore were as much taken by surprise as Volturcius himself. Even the troops would appear not to have known what special enterprise they were engaged in.

112. **ipsi**, the men (as opposed to the letters).

3. **machinatorum**: Gabinius had been the go-between in this case; he and Statilius had had it in charge to burn the city (Sall. Cat. 43, 44).

4. **dum**, as yet.

6. **venit**: having been summoned like the others.

7. **praeter**, etc., since Lentulus was notoriously lazy.

SECT. 7. **viris**, dat. after **placeret**, which has for subject **litteras . . . deferrem**.

13. **esse facturum** governs the clause **ut . . . deferrem**: it may be rendered: *I said I would not fail to lay before the public council a matter touching the public danger before it had been tampered with (integram).*

14. **et enim si**, for if, you see.

SECT. 8. **si quid . . . esset**, *whatever weapons there were*.

23. **introduxi**, sc. *in Senatum*. — **fidem publicam**, *assurance of safety*: he was to be used as State's evidence.

25. **vix** = at length with difficulty.

27. **servorum**: in the memory of the terrible servile insurrections in Sicily, and especially that of Spartacus in Italy, less than ten years before, this would shock and terrify his hearers beyond measure. — **ut . . . uteretur** (§ 331. *a*; G. 546; H. 498. ii.), obj. of the verb implied in **mandata**, etc.

29. **id**, in a sort of apposition with *ut . . . accederet*.

31. **erat**, § 336. *b*; G. 630. R.¹; H. 524².

113. SECT. 9. equitatum: the Roman cavalry was chiefly composed of Gallic and other auxiliaries (see note on the Equestrian Order, Verr. i. § 1).

2. **defuturas** depends on the verb implied in **praescriptum**.

3. **sibi (copias)** refers to the conspirators; **sibi (confirmasse)** to the envoys of the Allobroges. — **fatis**: the books bought by Tarquinius Superbus of the Cumæan Sibyl. They were kept in charge of a board, **collegium**, the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*, and consulted in cases of great public emergency. They appear to have been the source of the introduction of Grecian rites and forms of worship in Rome (Marquardt, *Röm. Alt.* iv. p. 51). — **haruspicum**: the *haruspices* were Etruscan soothsayers, who interpreted the will of the gods, chiefly from the entrails of animals sacrificed. They were a private class, of low standing, and are not to be confounded with the augurs, who were a board of Roman noblemen, of high rank, who interpreted the auspices according to the native Roman rules, chiefly by the flight of birds, by lightning, etc.

6. **Cinnam**, etc.: L. Cornelius Cinna was colleague of Marius, and ruled Rome after his death, B.C. 86. L. Cornelius Sulla ruled Rome B.C. 82–79 (see § 24).

7. **fatalem**, *destined*.

9. **virginum**: the Vestal Virgins, six in number, maidens of high rank, consecrated to chastity and the service of Vesta. They were peculiarly sacred, and were highly privileged. Violation of their vow of chastity was *incestus*, and was regarded as a *prodigium* of very bad omen. Of the incident referred to here nothing fur-

ther is known.—**Capitolii**: the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (see note, Verr. iv. § 15) was burned during the rule of the Marian faction, B.C. 83.

SECT. 10. Saturnalibus: a very ancient festival, in honor of Saturnus, the god of seed-sowing, celebrated Dec. 19. During this festival every serious business was suspended; and it was so complete a holiday that slaves feasted at the same tables with their masters. No better opportunity could be found for the outbreak of an insurrection than this season of unrestrained jollification.

14. **tabellas**, *tablets* of wood: wax was spread on the inside, and on this the writing was scratched with a *stilus*. When used for letters, the tablets were tied about with a linen thread, *linum*, and sealed.

17. **ipsius manu**: the ambassadors had made sure to get all the conspirators committed in writing except Cassius, who alone had the sagacity to keep out of it.

18. **senatui**: the Gallic tribes were governed by an aristocracy, having a council or senate as its mouth-piece.—**sese**, etc.: in dir. disc., *faciam quae vestris legatis confirmavi*.

20. **sibi recepissent**, *had taken upon themselves*.

21. **tamen**: i.e. notwithstanding the staggering evidence against him.

23. **semper . . . fuisse**, *had always been a fancier of good cutlery*.

29. **est vero**, etc., i.e. you may well recognize it: it is, etc.

30. **avi tui**: Cornelius Lentulus, cos. B.C. 162. He was *princeps senatus*, that is, designated by the censors as first man of the Senate: an honorary office, held ordinarily by patricians (Momm. *Röm. Forsch.* i. p. 92).

32. **debut** (§ 288. a, R.; G. 424; H. 537¹), *ought to have recalled*. (The joining of such opposites as **muta** and **revocare** is called *oxymoron*, or *paradox*.)

SECT. 11. eadem ratione = *to the same purport*. — **si . . . vellet**, subj. of indir. disc. (direct, *si vultis*); **feci potestatem**, *I gave him leave*.

114. per quem, i.e. who had conducted them.

6. **esset**, *is* (imperf. by seq. of tenses, § 287. d; H. 495. v.).

SECT. 12. *quis sim*, etc. This letter is given with slight variations by Sallust.

19. *jam, still*.

20. *infimorum*, i.e. slaves; see note, § 8.

SECT. 13. *illa, the following* (§ 102. *b*).

27. *furtim, stealthily* ("like thieves").

29. *indicare, inform against*.

32. *a principibus, the leading men*: the voting was in the order of dignity (see note, Cat. iv. § 1). — *sententiae*: the views of individual senators.

34. *perscriptum*: the vote in the Senate merely determined the substance of the ordinance, which was afterwards written out in regular form by the secretaries, under the direction of the presiding officer. (See the form as given on p. 249 of the text.)

SECT. 14. *verbis amplissimis, in the most ample terms*. — *gratiae aguntur, thanks are rendered*.

115. *conlegae, C. Antonius*: see Intro. Cat. 1.

6. *rei publicae consiliis, the public counsels*: i.e. his own as consul.

8. *cum se abdicasset, after abdicating*. Lentulus could not properly be called to account during his magistracy, and was therefore compelled to abdicate (see below).

12. *L. Cassium, etc.*: these last mentioned had not yet been arrested, but Ceparius was caught in his flight and brought back.

14. *pastores*: Apulia was, as now, used chiefly for pasturage. In the summer, when these broad plains were dried up, the flocks were driven to the mountain pastures of Samnium and Lucania. These pastoral regions have always been the home of a lawless and restless population, prone to brigandage.

SECT. 15. *supplicatio*, a day of prayer, proclaimed by the Senate, either in thanksgiving, *gratulatio*, as in the present case, or in entreating favor of the gods. Another class, *obsecratio*, was directed by the Sibylline books (see note, § 9), in order to ward off some impending calamity. — *eorum*, i.e. the gods.

26. *meo nomine* (a mercantile phrase), *on my account*.

27. *togato, as a civilian*: the toga was the regular dress of the Roman in time of peace. None other was authorized to wear it.

and the Roman was further required always to wear it when acting in a civil capacity.

29. *liberassem*: in the decree, *liberavit*.

30. *hoc interest*, *there is this difference*. — *bene gesta*, as well as *conservata*, agrees with *re publica*.

33. *jus*, *rights*. — *tamen*: he was allowed to resign instead of being put to death without resigning (as in the case below).

36. *quae . . . fuerat*, *what had not been a scruple to Marius* = a scruple which had not prevented M. from (*quominus*, etc.).

116. *quo minus occideret*, *to prevent his killing*, following *religio* (§ 319. *d*). — *C. Glauciam*, see note Cat. i. § 4.

2. *nominatim*: i.e. the authority was conferred in general terms, by the formula *Videant*, etc.

3. *privato*, *as a private citizen*.

SECT. 16. *pellebam*, *was attempting*, etc.: see Cat. i., *passim*.

14. *tam diu*, *so long only*.

17. *consilium* = *ability to plan*.

18. *jam habebat*, *already had in hand*: he had reduced conspiracy to a science.

SECT. 17. *hunc ego*: two pronouns are often put together thus for antithesis.

24. *callidum*, *experienced*.

28. *depulissem*, *pushed aside*: the image is of averting a *crushing weight* (*molem*), just ready to fall.

29. *non ille*, etc.: i.e. as Cethegus did. — *Saturnalia*, i.e. so distant a date.

30. *tanto ante*: this praise of Catiline's sagacity is hardly consistent with his successive schemes of conspiracy, repeatedly foiled for now three years (see Cat. i. § 15). — *rei publicae*, dat. after *denuntiavisset*.

32. *testes*, in appos. with both *signum* and *litterae*.

35. *manifesto*, *flagrant*.

117. *hostis* (pred. appos.), *as an enemy*.

SECT. 18. *quod . . . potuisse* (parenthetical), *because*, etc.

10. *cum* (correl. with *tum vero*), while we can guess it, yet still more we can almost see it with our own eyes.

11. **consilii limits gubernatio** in the predicate: *to belong to human wisdom*; **tum** (below) answers to **cum**.

15. **faces, etc.**: these omens are such as the Romans observed and noted carefully. Livy's history is full of them.

19. **praetermittendum**, inadvertently; **relinquendum**, intentionally.

SECT. 19. **Cotta et Torquato**, consuls B.C. 65, the year in which Catiline's conspiracy was first intended to break out. — **aera**: the laws were engraved on bronze tables. Some of these are still extant.

25. **ille . . . Romulus**: there is a bronze statue of the wolf suckling the infants in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, which bears marks either of lightning seaming one of its hind legs, or of some defect in the casting. Mommsen (Vol. i. p. 608) holds it to be the same with that here mentioned, and it is certainly not unlikely.

33. **flexissent**: in dir. disc. **flexerint**, following **appropinquare**, which has a future sense.

SECT. 20. **illorum**, the *haruspices*. — **idem** (plur.), *they also*.

118. contra atque, *opposite to what* (§ 156. a; G. 311⁶; H. 459²).

3. **solis . . . conspiceret**: it has been much disputed whether the *Capitolium*, or temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, was on the north-eastern or south-western summit of the Capitoline Hill. This passage affords a conclusive argument in support of the view that it was on the south-western point of the hill. A statue here, facing east, would also face (*conspiceret*) the forum and comitium, which would not be the case with one upon the north-eastern point.

7. **conlocandum locaverunt**: the regular expression for giving out a contract (§ 294. d; G. 431; H. 544. N.²).

8. **illi**, of year before last.

9. **consulibus** and **nobis**, abl. abs. expressing the date.

SECT. 21. **praeceps**, *headstrong*; **mente captus**, *insane*.

12. **haec omnia**, i.e. the universe.

15. **ita** is in appos. with **caedes . . . comparari**.

16. **rei publicae** (dat.), *against the State*.

22. **in aedem Concordiae**: one of the principal temples at the northern end of the Forum, where the Senate had held its session on this day. It was built by the consul L. Opimius, B.C. 121, after

his bloody victory over C. Gracchus. One would almost think it a piece of satire.

SECT. 22. *quo*: abl. of cause: *wherefore*.—*si dicam, if I should say* (§ 307. *b*; G. 598; H. 509).

31. *non ferendus*, *intolerable* for arrogance.

36. *illa*, etc.: these words in brackets are a manifest gloss.

119. *gens* relates here to the Gauls as a whole, not to the Allobroges in particular.

8. *ultra*, *voluntarily*.—*patriciis*: the patricians were the original citizens of Rome; and the plebeians, *the mass*, were their clients or dependants, foreign residents, and emancipated slaves. When the plebeians, after a contest of more than a hundred years, obtained an equality of political rights, the original patrician families still continued to be an hereditary aristocracy, with no political privileges, but with the exclusive right to certain positions of mere honor and dignity, such as the *princeps senatus* (see note, § 10) and certain priestly offices. All patricians were of course members of the new nobility. Of the conspirators, Catiline, Lentulus, and Cethegus were patricians. (See note on p. 31, above.)

SECT. 23. *pulvinaria*, *shrines*: properly *cushions*, upon which the statues of the gods were laid, when a feast was spread before them. This was called *lectisternium*, and was usually connected with the *supplicatio* (see note, § 15). Only certain gods, chiefly Grecian, had *pulvinaria*, and the rite was established by direction of the Sibylline books (see note, § 9).—*celebratote*: the future imperative is used on account of its reference to a *set time* in the future.

20. *duce*, in actual command; *imperatore*, holding the sovereign power, whether actually commanding that particular operation or not.—*illos dies*: the *supplicatio* lasted several days.

SECT. 24. *P. Sulpicius* [Rufus], a young man of remarkable eloquence, a leader in the reforming party among the aristocracy, one of the speakers in Cicero's *De Oratore*. He was tribune B.C. 88, and his quarrel with C. Cæsar was the first act of the Civil War. By his proposition, the command in the Mithridatic War was transferred from Sulla to Marius; and when Sulla refused to obey, and marched upon the city, Sulpicius was one of the first victims.

27. *conlegam*: Lucius Cornelius Cinna (see note, § 9). They were consuls B.C. 87, after the departure of Sulla for the East, and in their dissensions the civil war broke out afresh. The victory of Cinna recalled Marius from exile.

30. *lumina*: among these were Octavius; C. Cæsar (see above), and his brother Lucius; Q. Catulus, father of the opponent of the Manilian law (see below); M. Antonius, the great orator; and the *pontifex maximus*, Q. Scævola (see note, Verr. v. § 19).

31. *ultus est*: to preserve the emphasis, render, *the cruelty, etc., was avenged by Sulla* (see note, R. A. § 6).

33. *dissensit, there was a quarrel between, etc.* — M. Lepidus, father of the triumvir, was consul B.C. 78 (after Sulla's death), with Q. Catulus, son of the one murdered by Cinna. The scheme of Lepidus to revive the Marian party resulted in a short civil war, in which he was defeated by his colleague and killed.

35. *ipsius*: he was the victim of his own violence, and therefore less regretted.

120. SECT. 25. *commutandam rem publicam, a change of government.*

5. *tamen*, i.e. while those were only political disturbances, yet cost a great many lives, this attempt to destroy the commonwealth has been put down with little loss.

10. *quale bellum, a war such as.*

13. *omnes, etc., everybody except the desperate.*

15. *tantum, so much only.*

SECT. 26. *mutum, dumb*: such as a statue, for example.

31. *eandem diem, etc., the same period of time — eternal as I hope — is extended at once to the safety of the city, etc*

34. *duos civis, Pompey and himself.*

121. SECT. 27. *nihil noceri potest, no harm can be done.*

SECT. 28. *in honore vestro*: *honor* is used here, as usual, to denote external honors (offices) conferred by the people. Holding the consulship, he had nothing higher to look forward to.

CATILINE IV.

Argument.

CHAP. I. *Exordium.* The question of the traitors' doom must be settled without regard to Cicero's interest or his household; his act is its own reward. — *Propositio.* 2, 3. Desperate nature of the conspirators' guilt: it is manifest already by clear proof, and condemned already by the action of the Senate. — 4. The two opinions: that of Silanus, for death; of Cæsar, for perpetual imprisonment. — 5. The latter will be least invidious to Cicero: its extreme severity. — *Contentio.* 6. But in either there can be no cruelty: severity to them is mercy to the people. What if the conspiracy had succeeded! The city to be given over to plunder and conflagration. — 7. The general excitement and alarm. The guilty are to be regarded no longer as citizens, but as public enemies. — 8. All classes of citizens — even freedmen and slaves — desire the safety of the city. — 9. Responsibility resting on the Senate: the Consul will not fail them. — *Peroratio.* 10. He cares nothing for himself: his fame is sure. The war he has taken up is without end; but the harmony of the State shall be unbroken. — 11. Let then remember his political sacrifices; but vote only for the welfare and safety of the State.

As this is the first deliberative oration, delivered in the Senate, contained in this collection, it will be well to describe the course of a senatorial debate.

The Senate could be called together by any magistrate possessing the civil *imperium* (regularly the Consul), also by the Tribunes of the People: the magistrate who summoned it also presided, and laid before it (*referre*) the business for which it was summoned. He might at this point give his own judgment. Then he proceeded to ask (*rogare*) the Senators individually their opinions (*sententia*). The order was to ask in turn the *consulares*, *praetorii*, and *aedilicii*; that is, those who sat in the Senate in virtue of having held these offices respectively. It has been disputed whether the *senatores pedarii* — i.e. those who had held no curule office — had the *jus sententiae*, or right to debate. There are, however, numerous instances of their having taken part in discussion. If the annual election had already taken place, — which was usually in July, six months before the new magistrates assumed their offices, — the magistrates elect, *designati*, were called upon before their several classes. The

princeps Senatus (see note, Cat. iii. § 10) was called upon first of all, when there were no *consules designati*. The presiding officer had it, indeed, in his power to vary the order, and honor or slight any senator by calling upon him *extra ordinem*.

The business was as a rule laid before the Senate in general terms, not in any special form for action: each Senator could, as he chose, give his judgment in full, by argument (*sententiam dicere*), or simply express his assent to the judgment of another (*verbo assentiri*). It was also possible for a senator, when thus called on, to give his opinion on any other subject not included in the questions referred; but no senator had a right to introduce any matter formally by motion, as with us. The vote was taken by going on one side or other of the house (*discessio*). When a majority had decided in favor of any *sententia*, it was written out in proper form by the secretaries (*scribae*), under the direction of the president, in the presence of some of its principal supporters (*adesse scribundo*), and promulgated.

In the present case,—what sentence should be passed upon the captured conspirators,—the consul elect, D. Junius Silanus, had advised that they be put to death: and C. Julius Cæsar, as prætor elect, that they be kept in custody. At the end of the discussion, Cicero as presiding consul gave his views in this speech. (For the speeches of Cæsar and Cato, see Sallust, Catiline, ch. 51, 52.)

SECT. 1. *si haec*, i.e. if the consulship has been given me on these terms.

123. SECT. 2. *aequitas*: the prætor, who administered justice between citizens, had his tribunal upon the Forum.

2. *campus*: the *comitia centuriata*, in which the higher magistrates were elected (see note, Verr. i. § 18), were held in the *Campus Martius*, north of the city, just outside the walls,—the level space in which the modern city is chiefly situated.—*auspiciis*, ablative: as it was only through the auspices taken for the *comitia* that the Campus was consecrated.

The Roman commonwealth was regarded as resting directly upon the will of the gods, expressed in signs sent by them, *auspicia*. The magistrates alone were authorized to consult the auspices (*spectio*), which was done by special formalities; and the auspices, when observed, were interpreted by a special board (*collegium*) of priests called Augurs. All

important public acts were done *auspicato*, that is, under authority of the auspices; the right of interpreting these was therefore a source of great political influence to the board of augurs, which was composed of men of the highest rank and distinction. Cicero himself became a member of this board ten years after his consulship. The rules of interpretation were developed into a special science called *jus augurium*. Most public acts of any kind must be performed *auspicato*, especially the holding of all public assemblies in which business was transacted. Thus the Campus was "consecrated by auspices" every time that the *comitia centuriata* were held. The enclosure upon the Campus, called *saepta* or *ovile*, in which the assembly met, was, like the *Curia*, or Senate-house, and the *rostra*, or speaker's stand, specially set apart and consecrated as a *templum* (see note, Manil. § 70).

3. **auxilium**: the Roman Senate, having the management of foreign affairs, was at this time a great court of appeal for subject or friendly nations.

5. **sella curulis**, the seat used by the curule magistrates, — king, interrex, dictator, magister equitum, consul, prætor, censor, and curule ædile. It was like a modern camp-stool without back or sides, with crossed legs of ivory, so that it could be folded up and carried with the magistrate wherever he went.

14. **foedissima**, *horrible*, with the added idea of polluting things sacred.

17. **fatale**, see note, Cat. iii. § 9.

SECT. 3. **pro eo ac mereor**, *in proportion as I deserve*. — **relatu-ros gratiam**, *will reward* ("return favor": cf. *habere, agere*).

28. **immatura**: because an ex-consul had reached the highest point of Roman ambition. — **misera**: the philosophy of the ancients professed to make them despise death (see Plato, *Apologia*, and Cicero, *Tusc. Quæst.* i.).

29. **ille ferreus qui**, *so iron-hearted as*. — **fratris**: his brother Quintus, younger than he, and at this time prætor elect. He served with credit in Cæsar's Gallic campaigns.

32. **neque . . . non**, *nor can it be but that*, etc. — **uxor**, etc.: his wife Terentia; his daughter Tullia (daughters took the gentile name of the father, see § 80. c), married to C. Calpurnius Piso; his son Marcus, now two years old.

34. **amplecti**, *take in its arms*.

124. *gener*: Piso was not yet a member of the Senate, and was probably standing in the lobby. — *moveor* (emphatic), *I am affected*.

2. *uti sint*, [to wish] *that*, etc. (the verb being implied in *moveor*); *pereamus* is in the same construction as *sint*.

SECT. 4. *incumbite*, *bend your energies*, a figure taken from rowing.

6. *circumspicite*, *watch for*.

7. *Gracchus*, etc., see notes, Cat. i. §§ 3, 4.

10. *Memmius*: C. Memmius, one of the most upright men of his time, and a candidate for the consulship against Glaucia, was murdered by instigation of Glaucia and Saturninus (B.C. 100). This led to the separation of Marius from these demagogues, and, on their forcible resistance, they were put to death.

11. *tenentur*, *are in custody*.

14. *signa*, *seals*; *manus*, *handwriting* (see Cat. iii.).

SECT. 5. *judiciis*: their acts (here recounted) were their verdict on the conspirators' guilt.

22. *gratias egistis*; compare *relatueros*, § 3. — *singularibus verbis*, *in unprecedented terms*.

SECT. 6. *sed*: i.e. though you have in fact decided.

35. *tamquam integrum*, *as if you had not already expressed your judgment*. — *judicetis*, *censeatis*: respecting the facts, they acted as a Court; respecting the punishment, as a State Council.

36. *illa consulis*, *I will say in advance what belongs to [me as] the consul*: i.e. declare the need of instant action; *what* action, it is for the Senate to determine.

125. *jam pridem videbam*, *had long seen*.

8. *adfinis*, *implicated*.

11. *provincias*, especially Spain, with which Cn. Piso had had relations. It had not yet become fully reconciled since the overthrow of Sertorius, only eight years before.

12. *sustentando*, *forbearance*; *prolatando*, *procrastination*.

SECT. 7. *haec* (with a gesture), *all this*, i.e. city, citizens, and government.

18. *amplectitur*, *adopts*.

19. *versatur in*, *exhibits*.

22. *punctum temporis*, for a moment.
 26. *mortem*, etc., the Epicurean doctrine, espoused by Cæsar.
 31. *municipiis dispertiri*, sc. *eos in custodiam*.
 32. *iniquitatem*, unfairness, as it might expose them to danger, and it would be unjust to choose among so many; *difficultatem*, embarrassment, since they might decline the service.

SECT. 8. *adjungit*, he (Cæsar) adds to his proposal.

126. *sancit*, ordains under penalties.

4. *per senatum*, by an executive decree; *per populum*, by law.
 8. *uno*, sc. *dolore*.
 10. *itaque*, etc., an artful way of making the punishment of death seem less cruel: since death is a relief, these myths had been invented to give it terror. — *videlicet*, no doubt.

SECT. 9. *meâ*, § 222. a; G. 381; H. 408².

17. *hanc . . . viam*, this course in politics (Cæsar's well-known course). — *popularis*, not popular, but devoted to the people, democratic: Cæsar was now the recognized leader of the party.

18. *auctore* (abl. abs.), proposer; *cognitore*, sponsor (a legal term).

23. *majorum*: none of Cæsar's ancestors were men of any distinction, although some distant relations of the same name were prominent in public affairs in the time of Sulla (see note, Cat. iii. § 24). It was, however, one of the oldest patrician families.

24. *obsidem*: he is pledged at all events to defend the State as against the conspirators.

26. *levitatem*, want of principle, i.e. of the steady purpose, or stability of character, implied in *gravitas*. — *contionatorium*, demagogues.

27. *saluti*, i.e. not *voluntati*: their interests, not their capricious wishes.

SECT. 10. *non neminem*, one or another.

Here Cicero turns from Cæsar, a genuine democrat, to some self-seeking demagogue, whom he does not name. No doubt all his hearers knew whom he meant; and we are told that it was Q. Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer (see Cat. i. § 19), a fugleman of Pompey and an enemy of Cicero. He was elected tribune the next year—entering upon his

office upon the Ides, Dec. 13; and when Cicero, on New Year's day, on laying down his office, was about to address the people, Metellus forbade it, "declaring it unfit that the murderer of Roman citizens should address an assembly of free men. Amidst the uproar which this act excited, Cicero could only exclaim, with a solemn adjuration, *that he had served the State*, and the general acclamations of the people overwhelmed every opposing whisper." (Merivale.)

29. **de capite**: this was properly only in the power of the *comitia centuriata*.

31. **dedit, decrevit, adfecit**: i.e. gave his vote for these acts.

33. **qui** has for antecedent the subject of **judicavit**.

34. **re**, *the matter* (in general); **causa**, *the issue* to be decided.

35. **C. Cæsar**: the full name gives emphasis; *he* does not hesitate to pass a judgment upon them, equally affecting the *caput*, — i.e. not only the life, but the civil existence, — which was protected by the Sempronian law.

36. **Semproniam**, see note, Verr. vi. 6.

127. ipsum latorem, C. Gracchus: he was put to death not *jussu populi*, but in virtue of the dictatorial authority intrusted to the consuls by the Senate. But a violation of the law in his case did not excuse another on the part of Cicero.

4. **largitorem**, etc.: i.e. *however lavish*, — a symptom of courting the popular favor.

6. **etiam**, *still*.

10. **se jactare**, *show himself off* (as a friend of liberty).

SECT. 11. **obtimebo**, *make it appear that it* (this opinion).

21. **ita . . . liceat ut**, *so may I enjoy*, etc., *as I am* [in fact] *moved by no malignity*.

SECT. 12. **cum vero**: here **vero** introduces (as often) the most striking point. The others are bad enough, *but when*, etc.

32. **purpuratum**, *a courtier*; **huic** (dat. of ref.), *of his*.

35. **Vestaliū**, see note, Cat. iii. § 7.

128. si quis, *in case any*.

11. **universum**, *common*, i.e. belonging to all. The city, as the seat of empire, is contrasted with each man's private domicile.

13. *id egerunt, have aimed at this*: the *ut*-clause is in appos. with *id*.

SECT. 13. *nisi vero*, etc., *unless, indeed, any one thought* (a *reductio ad absurdum*, as usual with this phrase).

L. Cæsar (consul B.C. 64) was a distant relative of the Dictator, son of Lucius Cæsar (consul B.C. 90, the year of the Social War), the author of the law giving citizenship to the Italian allies (see note, Arch. § 7). The sister of Lucius Cæsar (the younger) was married to Lentulus, and his mother, Fulvia, was daughter of M. Fulvius Flaccus, the leading adherent of C. Gracchus. When Gracchus and Flaccus found themselves (B.C. 121) drawn into a collision with the Senate, they sent the young son of Flaccus with a proposition of compromise. The Senate, however, refused to listen to any terms, threw the messenger in prison, — where he was afterwards strangled, — and moved upon the insurgents with all the power of the State. In the contest that followed, both leaders, and several thousands of their partisans, lost their lives. It was to these events that L. Cæsar appealed, in justifying his vote in condemnation of his brother-in-law Lentulus.

19. *nudius tertius, day before yesterday*.

22. *ejus* refers to *avum*.

23. *legatum*: of course the informal messenger of insurgents could have no claim to the title *ambassador*, or to the privileges which attached to the title, in ancient as well as modern times.

24. *quorum* limits *factum*: understand with *simile* some word describing the present conspiracy (*what act of theirs is like this?*).

25. *largitionis . . . versata est, a disposition for lavish grants then prevailed in the public policy*, leading to violent class-jealousy.

The plans of C. Gracchus embraced not only a *lex frumentaria*, allowing every citizen to buy a certain amount of corn from the State at less than half its market rate, and a *lex agraria*, providing for the distribution of public land among the poorer citizens; but also the establishment of several colonies, both in Italy and the provinces, the object of which was at once to provide poor citizens with land, and to relieve the city, by emigration of a part of its proletariat. Of these colonies the only ones actually established were Junonia, on the site of Carthage, and — after the death of Gracchus — Narbo, *Narbonne*, in Gaul.

27. **avus** (see note, Cat. iii. § 10): he was an active supporter of the Senate on this occasion.

33. **urbem inflammandam**: according to Sallust, ch. 43, this work was assigned to Gabinius and Statilius.

35. **vereamini** follows **censeo** (ironical), as if with *ut* omitted.

129. SECT. 15. consentiunt, *show their agreement.*

26. **ita ut** = *only to*; lit., with this limitation that. — **summam ordinis consilique**, *superiority in rank, and precedence in counsel.*

29. **hujus ordinis** (i.e. the Senate) limits **dissensione** in the sense of *cum hoc*, etc. The long contest here alluded to (see note, Verr. i. § 1) was at last compromised by the Aurelian law (see note, id. § 47).

31. **quam si**, etc., *and if we keep this union.* — **confirmo**, *I assure.*

35. **tribunos aerarios**, *deans of the tribes.* The Roman people were divided into thirty-five tribes, local and territorial, like wards. These tribes were made the basis of the *comitia centuriata*, as well as the *comitia tributa*, and served also for general administrative and financial purposes. From the latter the name *tribuni aerarii* was given to their presiding officers.

36. **scribas**: the *scribae quaestorii* (treasury clerks) formed an important and powerful corporation. As they were a permanent body, while the quaestors (treasurers) were elected annually, they had the real responsibility in the management of the treasury (see Mommsen, *Röm. St.* i. p. 272). — **universos**, *the whole body.*

130. sortis: the quaestors entered upon office on the Nones of December (Dec. 5); all other patrician magistrates on the first of January. The *scribae* had therefore come together in order to be present while the quaestors drew lots for their provinces (note, Verr. i. § 11).

SECT. 16. **ingenuorum**, *free-born.* Freedmen, *libertini*, were always regarded as inferior in rank, if not in civil and political rights. Even these, however, are shown in the next chapter to be interested in the safety of the republic.

8. **operae pretium est**, *it is worth while.*

9. **sua virtute**: manumission was very commonly bestowed, as the reward of some peculiar merit in the slave.

11. *hic nati*: i.e. opposed to the slaves, who were as a rule — at least city slaves — not born in slavery, but brought from foreign countries.

19. *quantum . . . voluntatis*, does not contribute whatever goodwill he dare and can to the common safety.

SECT. 17. *circum tabernas*, i.e. among the handicraftsmen.

24. *quidem* (concessive), to be sure.

32. *instrumentum*, stock in trade.

34. *quorum* relates to *eorum*, four lines above.

35. *incensis*, sc. *tabernis*. — *futurum fuit* = *fuisset* (§ 308. d; G. 599. R.³).

131. SECT. 18. *praesidia*, supports.

6. *obsessa*, beset.

9. *arcem et Capitolium*: the Capitoline was a saddle-shaped hill, having the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on one elevation, the old citadel, *arx*, on the other. Which was which has been a point of much dispute, but one of the arguments will be found in note, Cat. iii. § 20, for the view which appears best supported — that the *Capitolium* proper, the height which contained the Capitoline temple, was the south-westerly one. The difficulty arises in part from the fact that the word *Capitolium* is used in three different senses — for the temple, the whole hill, and that part of the hill containing the temple.

9. *aras Penatium*: the *Penates* were gods of the household and the larder (*penus*), worshipped by every *paterfamilias* in his own *atrium*. The State, being developed from the family, had likewise its *Penates*, which were fabled to have been brought by Æneas from Troy, and established at Lavinium, whence they were transferred to Alba Longa, and afterwards to Rome. Their temple was on the *Velia*, the low hill connecting the Palatine and Esquiline.

10. *ignem Vestae*: the temple of Vesta (*aedes*, not *templum*, not having been consecrated by the augurs) was on the *Sacra Via*, towards the Palatine, — a small round building. Adjoining it was the *regia*, the residence of the *Pontifex Maximus*, afterwards given by Augustus to the Vestal Virgins.

SECT. 19. *in civili causa*, in a political question.

20. *quantis . . . delerit*: this clause will be best turned into

English by translating the participles, *fundatum*, etc., as verbs, and *delerit* as a relative clause, — *with how great toil this empire WAS established, WHICH one night*, etc.

132. SECT. 20. *gesta*, abl. abs. with *re publica*.

SECT. 21. *Scipio*: the elder Africanus, who brought the Second Punic War to a triumphant close by the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. By "carrying the war into Africa," he forced Hannibal to retire from Italy.

8. *alter Africanus*: the younger, surnamed *Æmilianus*. He was son of L. *Æmilius Paulus* (mentioned below), and adopted by the son of the elder Africanus. He captured Carthage B.C. 146, and Numantia, in Spain, B.C. 133.

10. *Paulus*: father of the younger Africanus, and, like his son, the most eminent and upright man of his generation. He brought the Third Macedonian War to a close by the battle of Pydna, B.C. 168, and led King Perseus captive in his triumphal procession.

11. *currum* [triumphalem]: the captives did not go with or behind the triumphal chariot, but preceded it in the procession.

13. *bis liberavit*: by the victories over the German invaders, — over the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ (B.C. 102), and the Cimbri at Campi Raudii (B.C. 101).

14. *Pompeius*: it should be remembered that Pompey was now in the East, in the midst of his career of conquest, and that his return was looked for with expectancy by all parties. Cicero took every means to win the confidence of the great general, and gain him over to his views in public affairs; but to no purpose. After some wavering, he associated himself with Cæsar, thus giving the Senate a blow from which it never recovered, and preparing the way for his own downfall.

SECT. 22. *quamquam*, and *yet*. — *uno loco*, in one respect.

22. *oppressi serviunt*, are crushed and enslaved.

133. SECT. 23. *pro imperio*, in place of: i.e. all these would be gained by a foreign command.

2. *neglexi*, i.e. by turning it over to his colleague Antonius (see Introd. Cat. i.). — *triumpho*: by thus surrendering his province,

he renounced all thought of gaining a triumph, the highest honor to which a Roman could aspire.

4. *clientelis hospitiiisque*: the relation of *cliens* to *patronus* was that of a subordinate to a superior, carrying with it services on the one side and protection on the other; the *hospites* were, on the other hand, equals, and their connection was one of mutual aid and friendship. Foreign states and citizens were eager to form such ties with influential Romans, and they were equally advantageous to the Roman. Of course a provincial governor had peculiar opportunities for this.

5. *urbanis opibus*, *the means afforded by a city life*. Such ties would be more easily formed by a sojourn in the province; but their value to the provincial consisted in the opportunities for protection and assistance which a Roman statesman possessed in the city, and which, in a political career, would be especially open to him.

7. *pro meis studiis*, *in reward of my efforts*.

14. *satis praesidii*, in appos. with the clause *si . . . memineritis*.

SECT. 24. *eum . . . qui, a consul who*, etc. (§ 102. *d*).—*per se ipsum praestare*, *warrant* [so far as he may] *on his own part*.

ORATION FOR ARCHIAS.

Argument.

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. Claim of Archias to Cicero's services, both from personal reasons and as a man of letters.—2. Apology for the unusual character of his plea.—*Narratio*. 3. Early career of Archias: he is enrolled as a citizen of Heraclia.—*Confirmatio*. 4. His technical claim: his registry, acts of citizenship, domicile.—5. Argument from the public records.—6. The case is now closed. But there are other reasons why, as a man of letters, he should be admitted. The great service of these pursuits to the statesman.—9. Testimony of famous men in the past.—8, 9. All men recognize the poet's claims: examples.—10. Greek is a surer passport to fame than Latin. Men inferior to Archias have been thus honored.—11, 12. Fame is the strongest motive to acts of public virtue.—*Peroratio*. 13. Appeal to the court: summary of Archias' claim.

PAGE

134. SECT. 1. *hujusce rei*, i.e. *dicendi*.

4. *ratio*, *theoretic acquaintance*, contrasted with *exercitatio*, *practice*.

7. **A. Licinius**: following the custom of naturalized foreigners, as well as freedmen, Archias had taken the gentile name of his noble friends and patrons, the Luculli. Cicero's motive in always speaking of him by his Roman name is obvious.

10. *inde usque*, *from as far back as that*.

11. *principem*, *master*.

14. *a quo* relates to *huic*, which is dat. after *ferre*; *quo* relates to *id*: *surely, to the man himself from whom we have received that whereby*, etc.

15. *ceteris*, *every body else*, whom he could assist (cf. *opem*); *alios*, those few *others* whom he could save (cf. *salutem*).

135. SECT. 2. *a nobis*, *that I speak in this way*. — *neque*, *and not*.

4. *ne nos quidem*, etc., not even I have devoted myself to oratory alone.

SECT. 3. *quaestione legitima*, *a court established by law* (i.e. the *Lex Papia*, see *Intro.*).

10. *publico*, as distinguished from private cases.

12. *severissimos*: this old Roman severity was not likely to be conciliated by Cicero's praises of literature.

15. *forensi sermone* is not used here in its restricted meaning, *suited to the courts*, but, as political speeches were delivered, and business transacted, on the Forum, it means rather the ordinary style of discourse. — *abhorreat*, *differs widely*.

20. *hoc praetore*: Q. Cicero was himself a poet and man of critical taste. — *loqui* and *uti* have *me* understood as subj.

SECT. 4. *Antiochiae*: Antioch was the largest and most important of the cities of the Roman Empire in Asia. It was founded by Seleucus Nicator, first king of Syria, about B.C. 300.

34. *urbe*, see § 184. c; G. 412. R.²; H. 363⁴.

36. *contigit*, sc. *ei*, i.e. Archias. — *post*, *afterwards*.

136. SECT. 5. *tunc*, *at that time*. This was the long period of comparative quiet between the Gracchan disturbances (B.C. 133–

121) and the tribunate of Drusus (B.C. 91, see note, § 9), followed by the Social War and the civil wars of Marius and Sulla.

6. **Latio**: not the geographical Latium merely, but including all towns which at that time possessed Latin citizenship; that is, the Latin colonies, such as Venusia, the birth-place of the poet Horace.

8. **Tarentini et Regini**: see note, Verr. vii. § 21.

9. **Neapolitani**: Neapolis, *Naples*, was a Greek city, founded by Cumæ, but not as an independent *civitas*, therefore merely called the new-town (of Cumæ).

12. **absentibus**: *people at a distance*.

13. **Mario et Catulo** (coss. B.C. 102): of these, Marius was renowned for his exploits, while Catulus was a good officer, and also a man of culture. He was father of the Catulus who opposed the passage of the Manilian Law.

14. **eos**, i.e. men of that stamp.

16. **Luculli**: Lucius, the one who fought against Mithridates, and his brother Marcus: both of them belonged to the highest ranks of the aristocracy, and were men of distinguished taste and culture.

17. **praetextatus**: Roman boys wore the *toga praetexta*, i.e. with a broad purple border, which was also worn by magistrates. On entering upon manhood, at about the age of sixteen, the *praetexta* was laid aside, and the *toga virilis*, a plain robe of unbleached wool, was assumed. The shape of the toga seems to have been an elongated semicircle, but its dimensions varied much at different periods.

18. **sic etiam hoc**: the sentence is incomplete. Read, *This quality of genius [was so marked] that, etc.*

SECT. 6. **Metello Numidico**: the most distinguished member of this family (see note, Verr. i. § 21), cousin of Balearicus (see R. A. § 50). He was predecessor of Marius in the war against Jugurtha, and from this service in Numidia received his *agnomen*.

23. **Aemilio**, sc. **Scauro**: see note, Verr. i. § 52.—**Catulo**: see note, § 5.

24. **L. Crasso**: the most distinguished orator of his time, a man of genius and culture (see note, Verr. v. § 19): he died B.C. 91.

25. **Drusum** (M. Livius), tribune, B.C. 91, in which year he attempted to carry through a series of moderate reforms, in which

he was aided by Crassus and other eminent men. He met with the most bitter opposition, especially from L. Philippus (see Manil. § 62), and was at last assassinated. — **Octavios**: see Cat. iii. § 23. — **Catonem**: probably father of the famous Cato of Utica. — **Hortensiorum**: the orator Hortensius was distinguished for the elegance of his taste and the luxuriousness of his life.

29. **si qui** = "those (if there were any) who," etc.

30. **cum M. Lucullo**: probably on some private business, as Lucullus was at this time not much over twenty years old.

32. **Heraciam**: an important Greek city, on the southern coast of Lucania. In the war with Pyrrhus it fought on the side of the Romans, and entered (B.C. 278) into an alliance of the closest and most favorable character (*aequissimo jure ac foedere*).

137. SECT. 7. Silvani, etc.: the *Lex Plautia-Papiria* of B.C. 89. The law is quoted in indir. disc., but the main clause is left out, being embraced in *data est*, etc.

The most thoughtful Romans had long been of the conviction that it was necessary to extend the citizenship to the Italian allies, and thus include these vigorous and sound communities within the Roman system. C. Gracchus first proposed reforms in this direction, and they were the most important part of the scheme of Drusus (B.C. 91), who for this purpose entered into close political relations with leading Italians. When his death destroyed all hope of peaceful reform, the Italians had recourse to arms, in the Social or Italian War (B.C. 90–89); and, although they were unsuccessful in the field, the objects they had aimed at were gained. The *Lex Julia*, of L. Cæsar (cos. B.C. 90), bestowed the citizenship upon all who had remained faithful (including all the Latins, see note, § 5); and the *Lex Plautia-Papiria*, of the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo (not to be confounded with his infamous cousin Gnaeus, the Marian leader after the death of Cinna), extended it to other Italian communities. These towns now exchanged their independence for Roman citizenship, and became incorporated with the Roman republic; though many of them, as Heraclea, hesitated about making the change, and did it with great reluctance. They lost all rights of independent government (such as that of coining money, the *jus exsilii*, etc.). Latin became the official language; justice was administered by Roman law; and in most cases their government was organized on the model of Rome, having *duum-*

*vir*i for consuls, and a *curia* for the Senate. The passage here given from the Plautian-Papirian law contains its application to citizens of foreign birth, like Archias.

3. *ferebatur*, was *proposed*. It was not left possible for any aliens to take advantage of the law by obtaining Italian citizenship for this purpose. — *domicilium*: *domicile*, or permanent residence.

4. *essent professi*, had declared their intention. — Q. Metellum [Pium], prætor, B.C. 89: the most eminent living member of this family, and one of the leaders of the aristocracy.

SECT. 8. *tabulas*, *archives*. The *tabularium*, as at Rome, was the building where the archives were kept.

22. *municipii*: since the bestowal of the Roman citizenship, the Italian *civitates* had become Roman *municipia* (see note, R. A. § 5).

SECT. 9. *civitatem datam*: i.e. by the law before cited.

29. *conlegio*: since the prætors were elected as a body, their special functions being determined by lot, they may be regarded as a *collegium*, or "board," in those few cases in which they are regarded as a whole, and their special and individual powers do not come into consideration (Momm. *Röm. St.* i. p. 63). In this case it would seem that the names might be entered with any one of the prætors.

30. *Appii* (Claudii: the name Appius was confined to the Claudian *gens*), husband of Cæcilia, the friend of Roscius (see note, R. A. § 50), and father of the infamous Clodius. Claudius and Gabinius alone are mentioned as colleagues of Metellus, probably because the provinces of all the other prætors carried them away from Italy; for, before the time of Sulla, when it was made their duty to remain in the city during their term of office, and govern provinces only as *pro-prætors* (see note, Verr. i. § 12), it was the custom for all but the *prætor urbanus*, the *prætor peregrinus*, and the *prætor repetundarum* to administer a province during their year of office as prætors.

32. *damnationem*: he was condemned some years later for extortion on complaint of the Achæans.

35. *L. Lentulum*: nothing further is known of him; he probably presided over a court (*judices*) to determine cases involving citizenship under the new law.

138. SECT. 10. *multis* and *praeditis* are dat. after *impertiebant*; *arte*, abl. after *praeditis*.

7. *Graecia*, i.e. *Græcia Magna*, the Greek cities of Italy. — *credo* (ironical), *I suppose*.

8. *Locrensis*: Locri Epizephyrii, a Greek city near Rhegium. — *quod* relates to *id*, which is governed by *largiri* understood; *huic*, Archias.

10. *ingenii* limits *gloria*, which depends on *praedito*.

11. *civitatem datam*, i.e. by the *Lex Plautia-Papiria*; *legem Papiam*, see Introduction.

13. *illis*, sc. *tabulis*, i.e. of Tarentum, Rhegium, and Neapolis.

SECT. 11. *census*: the list of citizens made out by the censors.

The censors were two in number, elected from men of consular dignity, originally at a minimum interval of four years (Momm. *Röm. Chron.* p. 164), afterwards once in five years, — the interval called a *lustrum*, — and holding office for eighteen months. They ranked as *magistratus maiores*, but did not possess the *imperium*, and had no power to convene either the Senate or an assembly of the people. Their functions were — 1, to inspect the registry of citizens of every class and order (see note, § 28); 2, to punish immorality, by removal from the Senate, the equestrian centuries, or the Tribe (see note, Verr. i. § 18), — *nota censoria*, *infamia*, *ignominia*; 3. the general superintendence of the finances (giving out contracts for collecting the revenues, see note, Verr. i. § 13), and of the public works. In the intervals of the censorship, these last were under the care of the *ædiles* (see note, Verr. i. § 36). Sulla tacitly abolished the office of censor, but it was revived in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B.C. 70 (see note, Verr. i. § 54). The censors between the passage of the *Lex Plautia-Papiria* and the case of Archias were: —

B.C. 89. Lucius Cæsar and Publius Crassus.

B.C. 86. Q. Marcius Philippus and M. Perperna.

B.C. 70. Lucius Gellius and Gnæus Lentulus.

B.C. 65. The elected censors, Catulus and Crassus, could come to no agreement, and abdicated. They are therefore not mentioned here.

15. *est obscurum* (ironical), *it is not generally known*.

16. *proximis*, *the last* (Gellius and Lentulus).

17. *apud exercitum*, in the war against Mithridates: see oration for Manilian Law.

18. **in Asia**: this was in the first Mithridatic war, in which Lucullus served as quæstor to Sulla.

20. **quoniam**, etc.: i.e. even in the census lists there might be fraudulent names.

24. **esse versatum** (sc. **eum**), *had availed himself of*: this clause is the obj. of **criminaris**. — **testamentum**, etc., acts which no foreigner could do.

26. **in beneficiis**, etc.: *his name was reported for a gratuity*, i.e. on the ground of some special merit.

SECT. 12. **suppeditat**, *he supplies*. Its obj. is the clause **ubi . . . conquiescant**.

33. **suppetere** has for subject the clause **quod . . . rerum**.

36. **contentionem**, *strain*.

139. ad communem fructum, *to the general advantage*.

6. **nullius tempore**, *the needs of no one*; i.e. as a client.

7. **aut otium**, *either*, etc.

SECT. 13. **ceteris** follows **conceditur**; **temporum** limits **quantum**, which relates to **tantum**. — **ceteris** (dat. after **conceditur**), **alii**: i.e. everybody spends time on his own business or recreation; some on dissipation and gaming.

13. **tempestivis conviviis**, *early dinners*, i.e. beginning by daylight, or in business hours, — a mark of luxury and idleness.

18. **quae**, i.e. the ability to speak.

20. **illa**, i.e. the moral character resulting from the *praecepta*, mentioned below: obj. of **hauriam**.

SECT. 14. **honestatem**, *honor*.

26. **parvi**, *of slight account*.

31. **accederet**, *were brought to them, were thrown upon them*.

32. **imagines**, *portraits*.

140. SECT. 16. Africanum, Scipio the younger (Æmilianus): C. Lælius was his most intimate friend, a man of fine culture. L. Furius Philo was also a great friend of literature.

18. **Catonem**: M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor, was one of the leading men of Rome in the first half of the second century B.C.: a shrewd, hard-headed Roman, full of prejudices, and priding

himself on his blunt manners. He was a distinguished antiquarian, and wrote books on antiquities and agriculture.

18. **senem**: he gives the name to Cicero's dialogue on Old Age (*Cato Major*).

24. **ceterae**, sc. *animi adversiones*.

27. **adversis** [rebus], dat. with **praebent**.

SECT. 17. **Roscii**: Q. Roscius, the most eminent actor of his time, defended by Cicero in a speech which is still extant.

141. SECT. 18. **novo genere**: the praise of letters is an innovation upon the formal proceedings of the court.

9. **revocatum** [hunc], subj. of **dicere**.

15. **sic accepimus**, *we have learned this* (**ceterarum . . . inflari**).

19. **Q. Ennius**, almost the earliest name in Roman literature. He was a native of Rudia in Magna Græcia, but wrote in Latin (born B.C. 239). His principal work was the *Annales*, an epic poem upon Roman history. He also wrote tragedies and other works.

SECT. 19. **Homerum**, etc.: Colophon, Chios, and Smyrna were Ionian cities of Asia Minor; Salamis an island near Athens. The names of the cities thus claiming Homer are given in the following hexameter verse:—

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, Athenæ.

142. **Cimbricas res**: the war with the Cimbri and Teutones, who invaded Italy and were at length defeated by Marius: the latter, B.C. 102; the former, 101.

2. **durior**: Marius was a rude and illiterate soldier.

SECT. 20. **Themistoclem**: the great Athenian statesman and general, who won the battle of Salamis, in the second Persian invasion (B.C. 480), and afterwards, by his skilful policy, raised Athens to its greatest height of power.

9. **L. Plotium**, a Roman teacher of rhetoric.

SECT. 21. For the statements in this section, see oration for Manilian Law.

20. **ejusdem**, i.e. Lucullus.

22. **nostra**, *as ours* (pred.), agreeing with **pugna**.

26. **quae**, *these things* (just mentioned): **quorum** limits **ingeniis**, and refers to **eis**.

SECT. 22. **Africano superiori**: the conqueror of Hannibal.

29. in **sepulcro Scipionum**: this tomb, on the Appian Way, has been discovered, and in it a bust of *peperino* (not marble), which has by some been supposed to be that of Ennius, referred to here. It now stands upon the sarcophagus of Scipio in the Vatican museum. Perhaps, however, *in* here means *on*.

32. **hujus**: M. Porcius Cato, called *Uticensis*, from his killing himself at Utica after Cæsar's victory. Cato the Censor was his great-grandfather.

34. **Maximi**, etc.: Q. Fabius Maximus, "the shield of Rome," in the Second Punic War; M. Marcellus, "the sword of Rome" (see note, Verr. v. § 6); Q. Fulvius Flaccus, a distinguished officer in the same war. — **illum**, Ennius.

143. Heracliensem: Heraclia (see note, § 6) is here scornfully compared with the insignificant Rudia.

SECT. 23. **Graeca leguntur**, *Greek is read*.

9. **quo** (*whither*) relates to **eodem**; **cupere** governs the clause **quo . . . penetrare**: *we ought to desire that wherever*, etc.

11. **populis**, dat. after **ampla**, *a noble thing for them*.

SECT. 24. **Sigeum**, a promontory near Troy.

21. **Magnus**, i.e. Pompey.

23. **Mitylenaeum**: Mitylene was an Æolian city in the island Lesbos, the home of the famous lyric poets Alcæus and Sappho.

SECT. 25. **civitate donaretur**, § 225. *d*; G. 348; H. 384. ii.².

30. **donaret**, sc. *civitate*.

31. **quem**, subj. of **jubere**, below.

32. **de populo**, *of the people*, i.e. of low birth.

33. **quod fecisset**, *which he had made as an epigram* (poetical address) *to him*.

34. **tantummodo**, i.e. this was its only poetical merit.

35. **eis rebus**: i.e. confiscated goods. Apparently a commander could take out from the booty anything he desired to bestow upon a soldier as a reward (hence *praemium*); and here the confiscated goods are treated in the same manner.

144. SECT. 26. Cordubae, at Cordova in Spain: later the birth-place of Seneca and Lucan.

8. *pingue atque peregrinum*, *clumsy and outlandish*.

11. *prae nobis ferendum*, *to be emphasized*.

12. *optimus quisque*, § 93. *c*.

15. *in eo ipso*, *in the very act*.

16. *predicari, nominari*, impersonal.

SECT. 27. **Brutus**: D. Junius Brutus (cos. B.C. 138) conquered the Lusitanians (of Portugal).

18. **Attii**: *L. Accius* (Attius), a tragic poet, distinguished for vigor and sublimity, born B.C. 170: he lived long enough for Cicero in his youth to converse with him.

20. **Fulvius**: M. Fulvius Nobilior (cos. B.C. 189) subdued Ætolia. He was distinguished as a friend of Greek literature, and built, from the spoils of war, a temple to Hercules and the Muses.

22. *prope armati*, having scarce laid aside their arms.

24. *togati*, see note, Cat. iii. § 15.

SECT. 28. *quas res*, i.e. the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy.

33. *adornavi*, *I supplied him* with materials (i.e. facts).

145. SECT. 30. *parvi animi* (gen. of quantity), *mean-spirited*.

17. *imagines, busts* (see note, Verr. v. § 15).

24. *afutura est* (*absum*), *shall be void to my sense*.

SECT. 31. *vetustate*: i.e. long continued friendship (see § 5).

— *convenit*, *it is fitting*, i.e. *id existimari*.

EXILE OF CICERO.

Argument of the Oration for Sestius.

[Omitted portions in brackets.]

CHAP. [1, 2. *Exordium*. Good citizens are exposed to attacks of the lawless: Cicero will undertake their defence.—*Narratio*. I. 3–6. Past life and services of Sestius, especially during Catiline's conspiracy.] — 7. Clodius goes over to the *plebs*, to forward his attack on Cicero. — 8–16. The consuls, Gabinius and Piso, his tools: their character; they abandon the state to Clodius. — 11–13. General grief at the attack on Cicero: [Sestius is accused as his friend]. — 14–16. Clodius's reign of terror: why Cicero yielded to the storm. — 17, 18. The Triumvirate; their studious neutrality. — 19–23. Should he have resisted? His enemies were fellow-citizens.

He feared not death; but his example was needed to encourage resistance. — [II. 24, 25. Acts after his departure: assignment of provinces; censorial power abolished; club-law. — 26–28. Foreign affairs: confiscation of Ptolemy's kingdom; Cato, Cicero's friend, sent out to consummate the villany. — 29. Contrast in former examples. — 30. The consuls are a party to the crime and disgrace.] — III. 31. At length Pompey takes up Cicero's cause: decrees of the Senate and public feeling in his favor. — 32. Eight tribunes propose his recall; Lentulus espouses his cause. — 33, 34. The new year: the new consuls are his friends; Senators speak in his behalf. — 35–37. A law is proposed for his return; riot and violence in the Forum; Sestius abstains from force; he is attacked and left for dead. — 38. Had Sestius been killed, he would have been honored and avenged. — 39. The story of violence. — 40, 41. Action of Milo, who is assailed by Clodius, and defends himself with armed guards. — [42. Sestius had the same right to defend himself. — 43. Wretched state, when such things are necessary! — 44. Milo is prosecuted by Clodius for illegal violence: he is not suffered to retaliate. — IV. 45, 46. The two classes (*nationes*) in the State. The *optimates*: they are the true national party; their defence is an honorable service. — 47. Violence of their opponents: the better sort are more lukewarm. — 48, 49. Formerly there were genuine party differences (the Gracchi): now only personal struggles, maintained by hired ruffians. — 50. The *optimates* are the true party of the country. — 51. This is shown in the *comitia*. — 52. The *populares* are really enemies of the people. — 53, 54. This is shown in the elections and public games. — 55–59. Popular feeling testified for Cicero and his friends in the theatres and gladiatorial shows.] V. 60. In this state of popular feeling, Cicero cannot refuse to return. — 61–63. The Senate and Pompey advocate his recall: also other leading men; the Italians; his return is a perpetual triumph; all classes join in the enthusiasm. — [63, 64. The *optimates* are not a class by birth, as Vettius claims: he, though a noble, leads in the opposition]. — *Peroratio*. 65, 66. Young men are exhorted to stand by the Senate: those who do this are *optimates*, whatever their birth. — 66–68. This glory costs envy and hatred; but patriotism has its reward. — 69. Appeal to the jury to save Sestius if they wish Cicero saved, with whose cause his own is identified.

PAGE

148. fuerat . . . cum, *that year had passed in which*, etc.: the year of Cæsar's consulship, and of the plebeian adoption of Clodius. The words immediately preceding are, *Sed necesse est, ante*

quam de tribunatu P. Sestii dicere incipiam, me totum superioris anni reipublicae naufragium exponere; in quo colligendo, ac rescindenda salute communi, omnia reperientur P. Sestii dicta, facta, consilia versata. (For the tense, compare § 279. a; G. 228¹; H. 476, and notice the emphasis in *fuerat*.) — *ignari rerum, inexperienced.*

4. *re quidem vera, but in truth.* — *traductione, transfer.* This word seems to imply some fling at the irregularity of the proceeding by which Clodius, a man of forty, was adopted as son by a youth of twenty. The correct legal term is *transitio*.

A patrician who wished to hold the plebeian office of tribune, which was the great engine of political power, might make a formal renunciation of the privileges of his rank: in this case, being no longer a patrician, he of course belonged to the commonalty, or *plebs*. This was called *transitio ad plebem* (Momm. *Röm. Forsch.* i. p. 124), and the formal act by which it took place was called *detestatio sacrorum* (renunciation of the sacred rites). Clodius attempted this simple process B.C. 60, but was prohibited for some reason by the consul, Metellus Celer, and the next year became a member of the *plebs* by adoption into a plebeian family.

It was a common practice in Rome, if a family was in danger of becoming extinct, to adopt a young man of some other family, who now stood to his adoptive father precisely as his own son; and although it might be that he was not *cognatus* (blood relation), yet he was recognized as *agnatus* (descendant in the male line. See Maine, *Ancient Law*, p. 125). The most familiar example of this is Scipio Africanus the younger, whose *agnomen*, *Æmilianus*, indicates that he was by birth a member of the *Æmilian* gens. If the person adopted was *sui juris*, that is, had been freed from the *patria potestas* of his father, by his father's death or in any other way, the adoption was called *adrogatio*. It was an act of great formality, and the circumstances must first be examined by the *pontifices*, to make sure that the *sacra* of the person adopted should suffer no loss, and that the person adopting had no hope of legitimate heirs. The act must then be submitted to the *Comitia* of the *curiae*, — an ancient division of the people, originally purely patrician, but afterwards embracing plebeians also (Momm. *Röm. Forsch.* i. p. 140). This assembly had been superseded for all practical purposes by those of the centuries and tribes (see note, Verr. i. § 18), but was still kept up for a few formal acts, as this of *adrogatio*, and the annual law conferring the *imperium* — *lex curiata de imperio*. It was so far a mere formality that for the latter purpose the thirty *Curiae* were repre-

sented by thirty bailiffs (*lictores*). When the *curiae* met merely to witness an act, as a will, or *detestatio sacrorum*, the assembly was held in the *Curia Calabra* on the Capitoline, and was called *comitia calata*.

The consul Cæsar, being also *pontifex maximus*, managed the whole affair for his tool, Clodius; and the adoption was clearly and ostentatiously a farce. A senator of nearly forty was adopted by a young married man of twenty named Fonteius — obviously in complete violation of the spirit of the institution. Hence, and by reason of some other gross informalities, Cicero sedulously speaks of it as invalid, from which it would result that the tribunate of Clodius was illegal, and all his laws null and void.

Again, if it had been a genuine *adrogatio*, Clodius must have taken the name of his adoptive father, while in the case of *transitio ad plebem* the patrician name was preserved. The fact that Clodius kept his name, proves that the ceremony of adoption was only a subterfuge, resorted to on account of some scruple of Metellus.

6. *acrius . . . inimici* = a far bitterer enemy of peace, etc. (§ 234. d; G. 356. R.¹; H. 391. ii.⁴).

7. *multis repugnantibus*, while many opposed.

8. *Pompeius*: as one of the coalition, Pompey had presided, as augur, at the auspices of the adoption, and so laid Clodius under personal obligation. — *cautione*, etc., security, pledge, and protest (under oath).

10. *esse facturum*, indir. disc. after the verb implied above. — *quod . . . foedus . . . nisi*, etc., which bargain that villain, born of the rottenness of every crime, thought he could not violate enough, without alarming by his own perils the very man (Pompey) who had taken security (*cautorem*) against another's danger.

SECT. 2. *fuit* (emphatic), there was, surely. — *consules*, i.e. those of the next year: A. Gabinus, proposer of the Gabinian Law (see Introd. to Manil. Law), and L. Calpurnius Piso, father-in-law of Cæsar.

16. *hocine ut*, exclam. question (§ 332. c; G. 560; H. 486. ii. N.).

18. *ad delendum*, etc., only for the sake of, etc.

21. *insignibus*, i.e. the *sella curulis*, toga prætexta, etc.

149. SECT. 3. *alter*, i.e. Gabinus, the same who is praised in the speech for the Manilian Law (§ 58). — *adfluens*, dripping. — *calamistrata*, frizzled: the *calamistrum* is a crimping-iron.

2. **conscios**, etc., translate, *the partners of his vices and the old corrupters of his youth*.

3. **puteali . . . inflatus** : A *puteal* was an enclosure erected upon a spot struck by lightning : it received its name (*well-curb*) from its being open at the top like a well. Such a *puteal* stood near the eastern end of the Forum, and near it a tribunal for the administration of justice was erected by L. Scribonius Libo (probably *praetor peregrinus*, B.C. 204), from which it was called *Puteal Libonis*. A circular foundation, probably to be identified with this, has recently been uncovered between the temple of Vesta and that of Castor. (This *puteal* is not to be confounded with that under which the razor and whetstone of Attius Navius were buried, which was upon the Comitium.) This passage may be explained to mean, *puffed up by his intimacy with the tribunal, and the hosts of usurers* ; referring to the desperate indebtedness, of which Gabinus (as Cicero would insinuate) was rather proud.

4. **Scyllaeo**, the dangerous rock in the Sicilian strait (**fretu**) : as if one should say, *foundering in that maelstrom of debt*. — **aeris alieni**, lit. *other men's money*.

5. **columnnam**, the *columnna Maenia* at the western end of the Forum, near the Mamertine prison. Here the *triumviri capitales*, or police commissioners, exercised judgment, and upon it the names of fraudulent debtors were posted.

Gabinus had escaped the Scylla of the *puteal* and the Charybdis of the *Columnna*, only by running into the harbor of the tribunate (B.C. 67). The Gabinian Law of his tribunate served to repair his broken fortunes, and start him in his political career. In another passage Cicero declares that it was only the success of his law against the pirates that saved Gabinus from turning pirate himself. After his consulship, Gabinus went as proconsul to Syria, and on his return, B.C. 54, was accused of *majestas*, *ambitus*, and *repetundae*. He was condemned on the last count, and went into exile.

6. **tribunatus** (gen.) : because a magistrate was not liable to arrest.

7. **operis**, *artisans*, of the lowest class.

8. **ab eis ereptum ne**, etc., *rescued by them* — i.e. by their votes

in the comitia — so as not (§ 319. a; G. 543. R.²; H. 498) to stand trial for bribery.

9. *invito senatu*, in spite of the Senate.

By a law of C. Gracchus, the Senate determined in advance the provinces of the two consuls, who then drew lots for them. A law, therefore, like the Gabinian and Manilian, or that which gave Cæsar his proconsulship of Gaul, infringed on the legitimate authority of the Senate. By the law here referred to, Gabinius got the rich province of Syria, in place of Cilicia, — a province which would have demanded more work and given less opportunity to plunder.

11. *incolumem*, safe from bankruptcy.

SECT. 4. *alter*, i.e. Piso.

14. *barbatus* = *old-fashioned*. The old Romans wore long beards: the custom of shaving came in about B.C. 300. — *exemplum*, specimen.

15. *columen*, prop. — *diceres*, you would say: properly a future apodosis (*dicas*) thrown back into the past (§ 311. c. R.).

16. *nostra*, the dull (*fusca*) native dye in his *practexta* and *latus clavus* (the broad stripe up and down the front of the tunic), as opposed to the imported *murex*, which was fashionable and costly.

18. *imaginis*, etc., a sneer at his ambition for the *jus imaginum* (see Verr. i. 15), which he could earn only in some such subordinate office. — *duumviratum*, see note on Or. for Arch. § 7. — *Seplasiæ*, a place (*platea*) at Capua, where hair-dressers had their shops, and cosmetics were sold. So shock-headed a magistrate would certainly, it was feared, abolish the business.

20. *supercilium*, frown, as if a sign of dignity.

21. *pignus*: with an eyebrow like that, the republic was surely safe!

22. *oculo*: sundry allusions seem to show that Piso had a defect in one eye. If so, Cicero was not the man to spare the sneer.

SECT. 5. *tamen*, after all.

25. *labi atque caeno*, pestilent and dirty fellow.

26. *me dius fidius*, sc. *juvet*. The god of faith was an old Latin deity, commonly invoked in oaths. His Sabine name, *Semo Sancus*, has the same meaning.

31. **adfinem** : Piso was a relative of Cicero's son-in-law, C. Piso Frugi, a promising young man, who died during Cicero's exile.

SECT. 6. **alter**, i.e. Gabinius. — **quis arbitraretur**, *who could have supposed that such a man could hold the tiller and manage the helm?*

36. **diuturnis tenebris**, *daylight darkness*.

150. **lustrorum ac stuprorum**, *dens of infamy* : **lustrum** is a lair of wild beasts.

3. **alienis**, i.e. of the triumvirs. — **non modo**, etc., *not only too tipsy to see the coming storm, but even to open his eyes to the unwanted daylight*. (In this expression **ne** negatives both clauses.) After carousing all night, he must needs sleep all day.

SECT. 7. **plane**, etc., *utterly in every way*.

7. **blanda consiliatricula**, *a flattering commendation*, in appos. with **nobilitate**, *high birth*. The Calpurnii were plebeian, but of a very ancient and noble house.

11. **etiam mortuorum**, *even when dead*.

12. **tristem**, *austere* ; **subhorridum**, *rather rough*.

14. **eo nomine . . . frugalitas** : one of the family names of the Pisos was Frugi, which means *thrifty*.

16. **vocabant**, *encouraged*. — **materni generis** : Piso's mother was Calventia, daughter of a Gaul who had come to Rome as a trader.

SECT. 8. **ipse . . . sensi**, *I, as well as the state, have found* (by experience).

20. **levem**, *unprincipled* (opp. to **gravis** : see note on Cat. iv. § 9). — **falsa**, i.e. his good reputation arose from a false judgment.

21. **sciebam**, [though] *I knew all along*.

23. **obstructio**, *veil* ; properly, a wall built to hide (as the "curtain" of a fort).

24. **perspici**, *seen through*.

SECT. 9. **videbamus**, i.e. *we all saw*, contrasted with **qui . . . intuebantur**. — **inclusas** (i.e. in-doors), *secret*.

29. **philosophos nescio quos**, *philosophers, so-called* : i.e. Epicureans, whom Cicero never loses an opportunity to flout.

32. **cujus**, i.e. **voluptatis**.

33. **verbum**, *the very name of it*.

35. *sapientis* (acc.) . . . *facere*, that the wise do all things for their own advantage.

36. *bene sanum*, a man of sense. The Epicureans held that a wise man ought not to engage in public affairs; while the Stoics taught that philosophy should be used in the service of the state.

151. *eos qui dicerent*, i.e. the Stoics.

6. *vaticinari atque insanire dicebat*, he called [such persons, *eos*] *preachers and fools*.

SECT. 10. *fumabat . . . redolent*, smoked so [with the kitchen fires] that he could smell the odor of his discourse: the philosophy of the stews!

10. *statuebam sic*, I came to this conclusion. — *boni, mali* (the antithesis is strengthened by *quidem*), though nothing good, yet nothing bad.

11. *ab illis nugis*, from those follies of his.

13. *imbecillo*, infirm; *debili*, feeble.

15. *vel*, even. — *acie et viribus*, edge and temper.

21. *ut . . . acciperent*, the regular form for the terms of a bargain (§ 331. d; G. 546; H. 497. ii.). In fact, Gabinius obtained the province of Syria, and Piso of Macedonia. — *quas vellent*, which they should wish (subj. by attraction from future).

22. *ea lege, si*, on this condition, that.

24. *tradidissent*, for fut. perf. of dir. disc. — *foedus . . . ici*: when a treaty was made, it was ratified by slaying an animal as sacrifice. The technical expression was *ferire* or *icere* (hence *foedus ictum*).

27. *rogationes*, bills, proposed for the acceptance of the people.

28. *tribuno*, Clodius. — *de mea pernicie*, etc.: the word *nominatim* applies only to the consular provinces. The *rogatio* which was aimed at Cicero did not mention him by name, but in general terms imposed the punishment *aquae et ignis interdictio* (cutting off from the necessities of life) upon any magistrate who had inflicted or should inflict the punishment of death upon any Roman citizen unless convicted by due process of law, which could only be in the *comitia centuriata*. (The omitted passage contains some incidents of the act of Cicero's banishment, especially the insolent conduct of Gabinius.)

SECT. 11. *squalebat, veste mutata, put on mourning clothes.* It was the custom of the Romans to express their sympathy for one in danger by wearing ragged and mean apparel.

32. *municipium*, see R. A. § 5.

33. *societas vectigalium*: see note, Manil. § 4. — *conlegium*: this word is often used for those magistrates who stood to each other in a collegiate relation, that is, with equal and undivided powers; especially the tribunes. In this case, however, are meant what we should call incorporated societies, which were *persons* in the eye of the law: these were essentially religious,—the great priestly colleges of augurs, fetiales, etc., and a great number of a private nature, principally semi-religious burial societies (cf. § 13).

34. *concilium*: this was the technical expression for any assembly of a portion of the people: thus the plebeian assembly of the tribes, usually called *comitia tributa*, was in strictness of speech *concilium plebis*. — *consilium* (see note, R. A. § 54), the general word including all bodies that take common action; in particular, a body of persons learned in law, who sat with the president of a court to advise him upon legal questions. — *honorificentissime, in terms of highest honor.*

36. *cum edicunt*, § 325. *b*; G. 582. R.³; H. 521. ii. 2.¹— *ut ad suum*, etc., i.e. put off mourning.

152. *ipsius, its own* (i.e. of the Senate, to which alone the word *decretum* applies): *suis* would have referred to *consul*.

3. *parumne est quod fefellisti*, etc., *is it not enough that you have so deceived men, but you must also defy*, etc.

6. *consulare nomen*. i.e. in the person of Cicero, a *consularis*.

10. *sive . . . valebat*, *whether that change of dress amounted to a sign of their sorrow, or to entreaty.*

SECT. 12. *sua sponte*, i.e. from private feeling only.

16. *legatos legasti*, *appointed as legati* (see note, Manil. § 57).

17. *ergo . . . licebit*, *so then*, etc. Supply *and* or *while* between the two clauses; the connective being regularly omitted in Latin in this form of speech.

19. *fortasse*, i.e. in case there should be occasion for it; with a hint that there will be. — *civis*, etc., *a citizen* (Cicero) *most honored by the favor of the good.*

24. **ex fastis evellendos**, *expunged from the fasti*. These were the official lists of magistrates. — **foedere provinciarum**, see § 19.

25. **in circo Flaminio**: this was just north of the Capitoline hill, therefore outside of the walls. *Contiones* (see note, Man. Law, Arg.) were usually held in the *comitium*. This was called by Clodius outside of the city, in order that Cæsar might be present; since, as being proconsul and clothed with the military *imperium*, he could not enter the city.

25. **furia**, etc., Clodius. — **vestro**: i.e. of the *judices*, men of senatorial and equestrian rank.

27. **voce ac sententia** (*hendiadys*), *their loudly expressed opinion*.

29. **auspicia**: as in the Roman polity every action depended on the *auspices*, or expressed will of the gods, for its validity, and the magistrates alone possessed the right to look for them (*spectio*), any magistrate possessing the auspices could, unless prohibited by edict (see below), stop legislation by announcing to the presiding magistrates unfavorable omens in the sky (*obnuntiare*), or even, as it appears, by declaring his intention of watching for them (*servare de caelo*). This means could be used even against the *comitia tributa*.

The Senate and higher magistrates sometimes defended the passage of their laws from this interference, by prohibiting any magistrate *serpare de caelo* on the day of the *comitia*; and the whole process was regulated by the Ælian and Fufian laws (about B.C. 150). The precise purport of these laws is not known, but the present passage is one of our principal sources of information in regard to them. *Obnuntiatio* was the sole means by which the patrician magistrates could control the legislation of the tribunes. This seems to have been distinctly put in their hands by the Ælian and Fufian laws, and taken away from them by the Clodian law, which also appears to have limited in some way the power of the tribunes to prevent legislation by "interceding" (see note, Verr. i. § 44). Thus Clodius was relieved from the interference of his colleagues, as well as of the patrician magistrates (consul, prætor, curule ædile, and quæstor — so called, not as being held by patricians exclusively, which they were not, but as being of patrician origin).

30. **intercederet**, the technical word for the interference (*veto*) of the tribunes. — **omnibus fastis diebus**, *on any legal business day*.

The *dies fasti* were the days on which it was lawful (*fas*) for the prætor to hold his court. There were 237 of these in the year (consisting, before Cæsar's reform, of 355 days). Of these 237 there were 194 on which it was allowable to hold public assemblies. These were called *dies comitiales*, and the other 43, being *dies fasti non comitiales*, were known especially as *dies fasti*. All the other days of the year, 118, were *nefasti*, either wholly or in part; that is, no public business could be performed upon them, although a few of these had certain hours free for business. The *dies nefasti* included the festival and sacred days, as well as days of ill omen. The Clodian law seems to have provided that the *dies fasti* should also be *dies comitiales* (see note, Verr. i. § 31).

31. *lex Aelia*, a law of Q. Ælius (cos. B.C. 148); *Fufia*, of the tribune Fufius; providing for the above legal methods of delaying public business. Both these laws were regarded as important safeguards against hasty and partisan legislation.

SECT. 13. *pro tribunali*, in front of the tribunal, a raised platform or judgment-seat. The Aurelian tribunal was near the eastern end of the Forum.

33. *deletam*: i.e. by the abolition of the constitutional means of preventing vindictive or passionate and hasty legislation.

35. *nomine conlegiorum*, see note, § 11.

The associations here spoken of are the *collegia compitalicia*, organizations whose object was to conduct the sacred rites of the *compita* (cross-roads). The whole territory was divided into districts, — *pagi* in the country, and *vici* in the city; and each district had its local *sacra*, held at its central *compitum*, and addressed to its *lares*, or local divinities. The *collegia* which had charge of these, though nominally religious, were turned into "street-clubs," under the control of pothouse politicians. They were "nothing else than a formal organization—subdivided according to streets, and with almost a military arrangement—of the whole free and slave proletariat of the capital" (Momm.). These clubs were suppressed by the Senate, B.C. 64, and were now revived by Clodius, to aid him in his schemes.

vicatim, by wards (*vici*, or districts). — *decuriarentur*, were grouped in squads, a word of military origin. The *decuria*, however, was a common name for the divisions of *collegia*, without military or numeral reference.

153. *templum Castoris*, on the south side of the Forum, near the eastern end, — apparently used as a stronghold by Clodius. The three columns now standing there belonged to it.

3. *tollebantur*, *were just being taken up*, to prepare for siege.

4. *forum et contiones*: the Forum was the usual place of assembly for the tribal *comitia*, the comitium for *contiones* (see note, § 39). — *nullus, nihil* (pred.), *counted for nothing*. — *possidebat*, *held in keeping*. — *cum . . . retraxisset*, *when he had got away both consuls from public duty by the bargain about the provinces*.

SECT. 14. *quae cum*, etc., *and while these things were so*. — *ac*, *and in fact*.

13. *equester ordo*, etc., *an indictment was brought against the whole equestrian order*. This refers to a passage (omitted) which describes Gabinius as threatening this Order for the support it had given Cicero against Catiline.

14. *Italiae*, see § 11.

15. *relegarentur*, *were got out of the way*: i.e. Cato, on pretext of an honorable mission to Cyprus.

20. *tamen . . . restitissemus*, *still, with so great zeal on the part of good men, I should have resisted*; but, etc., — the condition being implied in *moverunt*.

SECT. 15. *rationem*, *motive*.

25. *nec deero*, *nor will I disappoint*. — *causa tam bona*, i.e. to defeat the illegal violence of Clodius.

28. *parato* agrees with *consensu*.

31. *levitatem audaciamque*, *reckless audacity*. (A few lines, here omitted, consider the examples of Metellus and Marius.)

SECT. 16. *autem*: i.e. if I yielded only to that fear, I own that I was weak; but there was something further.

36. *C. Marius*: this refers to the case of Metellus Numidicus, whose exile Cicero compares with his own. He went into exile in Marius' sixth consulship, B.C. 100, rather than subscribe to an unconstitutional law carried by Saturninus with the support of the consul.

154. *importuna, inhuman*. — *quos* refers to *prodigia* by *synesis* (§ 187. d; G. 202. R.¹; H. 445⁵).

3. *levitas*, *want of principle*, the opposite of *gravitas*. — *tri-*

buno . . . addixerat, *had bound hand and foot in service to the tribune*. The word **addicere** means literally *to assign* as bond-slave to a master, — the act of a court of justice, equivalent to imprisonment for debt.

4. **si . . . superassem non verebar ne**, etc., *I did not fear lest, in case I should be victorious*, etc. The apodosis is really contained in **reprehenderet**; but the construction is that of the future protasis (§ 307. *f*). As the protasis contrary to fact is a development from this, by throwing it back into past time, the two are almost equivalent, as here.

SECT. 17. **sed illa**, etc., *but this* (which follows) *is what influenced me*. Here **sed** is opposed to the sentence above, **quos homines**, etc.

12. **auctore** (abl. abs.), *with the support of*.

13. **quoad licuit**, i.e. till the laws against Cicero were passed. This passage is interesting, as showing the personal relations claimed by Cicero with the members of the coalition. But his letters show that in fact a strong and unfriendly jealousy existed between him and Crassus, and that for Cæsar he felt a political antipathy, deepened by fear of his genius and daring.

18. **his auctoribus usurum**, *these he should follow as advisers, and employ as assistants*.

20. **ex quibus**, etc., *one of whom* [he said] *had*, etc. In fact Cæsar was at this time just making his first levies for the campaign in Gaul. (In a relative clause like this, the subj. would be more usual; but, as an independent proposition, the relative is equivalent to a demonstrative, with the regular construction of indir. disc.).

22. **praesto**, *within call*.

SECT. 18. **legitimam**, *by process of law*.

25. **causae dictionem**, *putting on trial*.

27. **tam improbe conjecta**, *so unblushingly foisted upon the political leaders*.

29. **eorum taciturnitas**: the unfriendly silence of Cicero's political rivals, who now "left him naked to his enemies," was the sharpest mortification he endured in his public career.

30. **conferebatur** has a similar meaning with **conjecta**, above.

32. **non infitiando confiteri**, *by not denying, to confess themselves partisans of Clodius*. — **illi**, the chiefs of the coalition.

33. *acta illa*, etc., the acts of Cæsar as consul, which were said to be illegal because of religious informality, and were in danger of being set aside by the judicial officers (prætors) and the Senate.

34. *labefactari, infirmari* (conative present), *were sought to be undermined and held void.*

36. *popularem*, a party term.

155. *propiora esse*, *touched them more nearly.*

SECT. 19. *a consulibus*, to avoid ambiguity; with the dative it might be construed, *said to the consuls.*

3. *fidem* = *protection.* — *neque se . . . dicebat*, and *said that he would not.*

4. *publice*, *by official act.*

8. *vitae* (dat. of indir. obj. following the act implied in *insidias*), *plots against his life.*

10. *coram*, *in person.*

11. *ab illis, meo nomine*, i.e. he really feared that some designs against him might be attempted by Cicero's enemies, who would hope to cast the charge on him.

15. *cum imperio*, the technical term for being *in military command.*

17. *fratrem*: Caius Clodius, an elder brother of Publius. This would be claimed as an evidence of Cæsar's personal support.

SECT. 20. *non nemo*, *one and another.*

19. *fortis*, etc., *of firm, energetic, and lofty temper.* — *restitis- ses, you should have made a stand* (hortat. subj. § 266. e; G. 266. R.³; H. 483²). The dramatic form is here used, following *dixerit*, in preference to the simpler *ut resisterem*, in appos. with *illud*, and depending on *restabat*.

24. *dimicationem caedemque* = *a bloody conflict.* — *fugisse*, *shunned.*

26. *hoc*, in appos. with *ut . . . dedidissent.*

28. *vectores*, *the crew.*

29. *negarent, mallent*: the imperf. here denotes continued action as opposed to the momentary action in *accidisset*. If Cicero were telling an actual fact, he would say, *Accidit ut*, etc.; *vectores negabant, malebant*; and this difference in tense is preserved in the contrary-to-fact construction.

32. **non modo**, etc., i.e. not merely if certain death, but even if great peril, etc.: see the application of the figure, at the end of § 21.

SECT. 21. **fluitantem**, *drifting*.

36. **incursurae**, § 293. *b*; G. 279; H. 549³.

156. **depugnarem**, *should I have resisted* (§ 268); **depugnem** would be, *shall I* (ought I to) *contend?* Transferred to the past, it becomes as above.

8. **summo exitio**, *I will not say absolute ruin, but at least*, etc.

SECT. 22. **victi essent**, what the supposed *vir fortis* would say. — at **cives**, i.e. the conquered would still be my fellow-citizens (compare Cat. iii. § 27; iv. § 22). — **ab eo**, etc., i.e. he who before, when in office, had crushed the conspiracy without fighting, would have now been in arms as a private citizen.

14. **qui superessent**, *who would* [now] *survive?*

15. **venturam fuisse**, for **venisset** of dir. disc.

17. **tum**, at the time of his exile: *was it death I fled from then?*

19. **illas res**, the acts of his consulship: **cum** in this passage is displaced by the emphatic words.

21. **non haec . . . canebantur**, *was not this predicted by me at the very moment of my action?* (Cat. iv. chap. x.)

SECT. 23. **rudis**, *ignorant*; **ignarus rerum**, *inexperienced*. — **tam**, i.e. as to fear death.

31. **donata**, *a free gift*.

33. **alii . . . alii**, two common opinions among ancient thinkers: compare Cat. iv. § 7, and Plato's Apology of Socrates.

35. **mentis** (acc.), subj. of **sentire**.

36. **excessissent**, for perf. def. of direct discourse.

157. SECT. 24. **exemplum**, i.e. an example of one who had preserved the state, so that there would be nothing in future to encourage a statesman of public spirit.

9. **quis . . . auderet**: the protasis is contained in **me . . . non restituto** (§ 310. *a*; G. 594²; H. 549²).

12. **cum sua minima invidia**, *at the risk of ever so little odium against him* (§ 190. *b*; G. 363. *R.*; H. 396. iii. *N.*²).

13. **servavi**: notice the emphatic position.

SECT. 25. *hoc honoris gradu*, i.e. his rank as *consularis*.

22. *cum reliquissem*, subj. on account of the implied supposition: *in case I had left*.

23. *hoc*, in appos. with *quod . . . malui*.

25. *hunc [dolorem]*, etc., *this grief I chose to endure*, etc.

SECT. 26. *isdem radicibus* = *a fruit of the same tree*: i.e. from the same birthplace (*Arpinum*).

32. *Minturnis*, at *Minturnæ*, a town at the mouth of the Liris (a gloss, explanatory of the preceding).

When Sulla returned to the city, B.C. 88, and put Sulpicius to death, Marius escaped and concealed himself in the marshes of Minturnæ, — a seaboard town on the borders of Latium and Campania. Here he was captured and thrown into prison, where a Cimbrian slave was directed to kill him; "but the German trembled before the flashing eyes of the old conqueror, and the axe fell from his hands when the general with his haughty voice demanded whether he dared to kill Caius Marius" (Momm.). The magistrates of Minturnæ, struck with shame, set him free, and enabled him to escape to Africa, whence he was recalled in triumph by Cinna the next year, to riot in the blood of his fellow-citizens.

SECT. 27. *atque illa . . . ego*, and [while] *he*, etc.

158. *periculo rei publicae* (like the English), *at the peril of the state*, i.e. as its only defence from peril.

3. *consularibus litteris*, since men of that rank had given him these letters missive.

7. *fidei publicae*, *official fidelity*. — *quod si*, etc., if this continues to be an example.

SECT. 28. *regum*, with *kings*: the *externa bella* are regarded as warlike efforts of kings and peoples now quite crushed (*exstincta*).

13. *invidia*: as if that were the only thing to deter an honorable ambition. (Here Cicero mentally compares his own case with Cæsar's).

14. *praeclare*, etc., *we treat them handsomely in suffering them to become our subjects*.

15. *periculorum*, obj. gen. after *medicina*.

20. *rem publicam spectatis*, *look forward to public life*. — *segniores*, *any less active*.

SECT. 29. *si eis . . . persolutum, if the due penalty is visited on them.*

26. *numquam jam, never again.*

31. *suum terrorem, the dread of him.*

35. *relegentur, banished (see § 14).*

159. SECT. 30. *esse confectam, was ruined.* (The form of indir. disc. is used after *oratione*, instead of *quod* with the indic. denoting the fact.) Compare note, § 20.

12. *caritatem, affection for.*

14. *tecta ac templa* : i.e. the usual crowds did not appear.

18. *mihi . . . rogata est, ruin to me and the state, and a province to the consuls, was enacted.*

SECT. 31. *monstra scelera, prodigies of crime.*

24. *eo ipso crimine, on this very ground* (that he had defended the state).

25. *servitio concitato, by stirring up the slaves* (see note, Cat. iii. § 8).

26. *lex* : the law which banished Cicero. — *vasto . . . tradito* : i.e. the Forum, where the *comitia tributa* met, was forsaken by good citizens, and the assembly was overawed by armed men.

SECT. 32. *interesse, intervene.*

32. *spolia* : see next sentence.

33. *partitionem aerarii* : the proconsuls regularly received their outfit by vote of the Senate ; but on this occasion the Clodian law appropriated large sums for them.

34. *beneficia* : not those referred to in Arch. § 11, but offices and appointments.

35. *vexabatur* : Terentia, Cicero's wife, was driven from her home, and his house on the Palatine, as well as some of his villas, destroyed. This appears to have been an act of pure mob-law, not the legitimate exercise of any tribunician power. — *liberi* : his only children were his daughter Tullia (now twenty-one years old) and his son Marcus, a child of seven.

36. *Piso gener* : and he a *Piso*.

160. *deferebantur* : both consuls took possession of works of art and other articles of value in Cicero's houses.

5. *commoverentur*, they should have been moved (hort. subj. § 266. e; G. 266. R.³; H. 483²). An omitted passage speaks of Cato's mission, or honorable banishment, to Cyprus.

SECT. 33. *vellet*, could have wished: i.e. if it had been possible to do anything.

7. *invitissimis eis*, much against the will of those who, etc.

12. *qui . . . definisset*: Pompey is here described by allusions to his exploits (see Or. on Manilian Law).

18. *quam servasset* (as above): but the whole situation is characterized, rather than the state itself = *when he had preserved it*.

SECT. 34. *accessit*, he joined.

20. *reliquis*, what remained to be done (opp. to *praeteritis*). — *inclinatio*, tendency.

24. **L. Ninnio**, a tribune of the people: the tribunes also had the *jus vocandi Senatus* and *referendi*. The Senate was favorable to the proposed act, but it was prevented by the intercession of **Ælius Ligus**: this tribune sided with **Clodius**, leaving eight who were favorable to Cicero's recall. The promulgation, spoken of below, did not take place until Oct. 29, and then after all it never came to a vote.

25. *contremuit*, was shaken.

26. *promulgaverunt*, proposed a law: the *promulgatio* took place the 24th day, *in trinum nundinum*, before the *Comitia* were held (Mom. Röm. Chron. p. 243).

27. *decrevisse*, had fallen off (*decreasco*). — *in ea fortuna*, in that kind of fortune (misfortune). — *fortuna*, sc. *mea*.

28. *quos esse*, sc. *amicos*.

31. *tamen*, as it was. — *habueram*, i.e. at the time of his fall. — *defluxit*, fell away.

32. **Aeliorum**: **Ligus** appears not to have belonged rightfully to this *gens*, in which *Ligus* was a common family name: the *Liguri*-ans, from whom his *cognomen* was taken, had the reputation of being rude and perfidious.

SECT. 35. **Kal. Jan.**, B.C. 57: **P. Lentulus Spinther** and **Q. Metellus Nepos**, consuls. **Lentulus** was favorable to Cicero, and **Nepos** — an old enemy of his — was a mere hanger-on of Pompey, who had now broken off with **Clodius**. **Lentulus** brought the case before the Senate on New Year's day.

35. *equidem* (here, as often, equivalent to *ego quidem*), *but I*.

161. SECT. 36. Cotta: L. Aurelius Cotta (cos. B.C. 65). He, in his prætorship, B.C. 70, had proposed the compromise by which the courts were reorganized (see note, Verr. i. § 47). For the order of business in the Senate, see note, Cat. iv. Int.

8. *more majorum*, *by precedent*.

9. *non posse*, *it was not possible*.

10. *ferri*, of a law; *judicari*, of a legal procedure.

11. *comitiis centuriatis*: the Clodian laws, it will be remembered, had been passed in the *comitia tributa*.

15. *reliquae tranquillitatis*, *of future tranquillity*.

23. *vim habere*, etc., i.e. the law was void, and therefore need not be repealed.

SECT. 37. *hunc*, subj. of *sentire*: *that he had very just views* (answering to the *sententia* of Cotta, given above).

29. *defungerer*, *get clear of*.

30. *beneficium*: i.e. by a law expressing their good will. Pompey apparently did not venture to treat the acts as absolutely void, but contrived this evasive measure.

33. *discessio*, *division* (see introd. note to Cat. iv.).

34. *Gavianus*: a nickname of the tribune Sex. Atilius Serranus, in allusion to his low birth. — *cum esset emptus*, *though he had been bought*: the manner in which Cicero speaks of this shows the demoralized state of politics at that time.

36. *socer*: his name was Cn. Oppius.

162. postero die, i.e. the next on which the Senate could sit. — *moram*, *hindrance*.

2. *discessum est*, *they adjourned*.

4. *pauci omnino*, *only a few in all*.

6. *tamen*: though time pressed, yet no other action was taken.

SECT. 38. *ludificatione*, *quibbling*: properly, a *feint*, or *false movement*, intended to deceive an enemy (a military term). — *calumnia*, *chicanery*.

8. *concilio*, *in counsel*, construed with *agendi*, which limits *dies*. A *concilium*, it will be remembered, was an assembly of a portion

of the people, and was therefore in strictness the correct term for the plebeian assembly of the tribes, which is usually called *comitia tributa*.

9. *princeps*, the chief supporter.

10. **Q. Fabricius**: he, as well as Sestius, was a tribune. — *templum*, consecrated place = Rostra: see note, Manil. § 70.

12. *hic*, Sestius.

13. *nihil progreditur*, takes no step forward.

16. *multa de nocte*, early in the morning (when there was still much of the night left).

18. *manus adferunt*, come to blows.

SECT. 39. *tamen*, opposed to the implied fact that he had not exposed himself to violence (*telis obtulisset corpus*).

30. *in comitio* (see note, Verr. vi. § 14): the assembly was properly held in the *comitium*, or elevated spot set apart for public purposes. As this was found too small for large gatherings, the market-place proper, on the other side of the *rostra*, was used, and the speaker, in the last years of the republic, faced away from the *comitium* towards the market-place.

SECT. 40. *compleri*, § 288. *b*; G. 277. R.; H. 537¹.

35. *refarciri*, choked.

36. *copiam*, etc., this armed array.

163. *patricium et praetorium*: of Clodius' brother, Appius Claudius, the praetor.

8. *Cinnano*, etc.: see Cat. iii. § 24.

10. *animorum*, passions. — *pertinacia*, wilful obstinacy; *constantia*, judicious firmness.

11. *intercessoris*: i.e. a tribune, interceding to prevent the passage of a law.

12. *litoris*, the proposer of a law. — *commodo*, advantage in the law vetoed.

13. *concertatione*, conflict among magistrates of equal power.

35. *discessione*, division.

SECT. 41. *multitudine*, a throng of followers; *praesidio*, an armed band.

26. *auspiciis*, etc. (see note, § 12) refers to *obnuntiasset*.

31. *jure laesisset*: i.e. both of these procedures, however mis-

chievous, would still have been legally and formally correct — like filibustering in Congress.

32. **novicios**, *raw*. — **aedilitate**: Clodius was ædile the next year, B.C. 56.

36. **eum**, Sestius.

164. SECT. 42. *id egit, aimed at this.*

5. **interfactionem**, *interruption*. — **legibus**: i.e. the original law of the tribuneship, and also the Appuleian law, making it a violation of *majestas* to interrupt a tribune in the discharge of his office.

6. **obnuntiavit consuli**, i.e. Metellus. The object is not known.

10. **saeptorum**, *railings*, or temporary enclosures for voting.

13. **opinionem mortis**, *the notion that he was dead*.

16. **modo**, *moderation*.

SECT. 43. **Milo**: T. Annius, whom Cicero afterwards defended for the murder of Clodius (see the next following Oration).

19. **non quo**, § 341. *d*, R.; G. 541. R.¹; H. 516². — **impertiam**, *bestow*, sc. *ei*.

25. **sic**, *with this design*.

27. **constans ratio**, *a rational and consistent measure*. — **plena . . . concordiae**, *having the full and harmonious consent of all parties*.

28. **consulis alterius**, Lentulus; **alterius**, Metellus.

30. **unus**, Appius Claudius.

32. **duo soli**: Numerius Rufus and Sex. Atilius Serranus, tribunes.

33. **qui si**, *and if they*.

36. **summum ordinem**, the Senate.

165. SECT. 44. *ille gladiator, that ruffian* (Clodius). — **si moribus ageret**, *if he made it a question of character*.

14. **dolorem**, *indignation*.

16. **tripudiantem**: the *tripudium* was strictly a religious dance.

SECT. 45. **pristini iudicii**: in the year B.C. 62, Clodius had been guilty of a daring act of impiety, in violating the mysteries of the worship of the *Bona Dea*; but had been acquitted by a venal jury (note, Or. for Milo, § 13).

23. **consul**, Metellus; **praetor**, Appius Claudius; **tribunus**, Atilius. The effect of this new edict — although general in its

nature — was, as was intended, to protect Clodius from prosecution.

24. *ne reus*, etc. The edicts were, in fact, that no proceedings should be had till after the allotment of places to the prætors.

26. *quid ageret*, *what was he to do?*

31. *adfligeret?* *should he cast down* (i.e. by abandoning it)?

32. *perfecit ut*, etc.: i.e. he surrounded himself, as Clodius had done, with a band of cut-throats.

SECT. 46. *hoc in genere*, *in this sort*.

166. *cernit toto corpore*, i.e. risks at every point.

SECT. 47. *quis ignorat*, etc. This passage is interesting, as one of the few glimpses we have of ancient opinion respecting the foundation of civil society. — *ita tulisse*, *has so decreed*.

9. *naturali jure*, *the law of nature*; *civili*, that of organized society.

17. *res publicas*, *institutions*.

SECT. 48. *nihil tam interest*, *nothing makes so much difference*.

23. *horum*, etc., *whichever we refuse, we must employ the other*.

24. *volumus*, in effect a condition, though in form a statement.

28. *altero . . . altero*, i.e. law and force: an ingenious apology for Milo's acts of violence.

31. *ratio*, *method*, or *principle*.

After all these efforts had failed, the restoration of Cicero was carried quietly, on the 4th of August, by a *Lex Cornelia*, proposed by the consul P. Cornelius Lentulus, in the *comitia centuriata*. For the circumstances alluded to in the following section, see Cicero's Letter to Atticus (Att. iv. 1), who was then in Epirus.

167. SECT. 49. *filiae*, see § 32.

5. *coloniae*: Brundisium, a very ancient Greek port (Βρεντέσιον), was established as a Roman colony Aug. 5, B.C. 242.

6. *aedis Salutis*: this temple, on the Quirinal hill, was dedicated on the same day, B.C. 303.

SECT. 50. *P. Lentulum*: this was the young son of the consul of B.C. 57. He had the year before assumed the *toga virilis*, and also, by election into the college of augurs, the *toga prætexta*. The *squalor* and *sordes* here referred to were on account of a proposition to abrogate the proconsular *imperium* of the elder Lentu-

lus, who had been commissioned as governor of Cilicia, to restore to his throne the exiled King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, father of the famous Cleopatra. This proposition, which was vehemently disputed, never came to a vote; but a year or two later Ptolemy was restored. From the next section it would appear that Cicero attributed much of this opposition against Lentulus to his constant support of himself.

34. *hac toga*, the squalid garment he then had on.

168. SECT. 51. *illo die*: the arrest of the conspirators, on Dec. 3, B.C. 63 (see Cat. iii.).

SECT. 52. *hic puer*, the young Lentulus.

29. *meo nomine*, on my account.

DEFENCE OF MILO.

Argument.

CHAP. I, 2. *Exordium*. The new form of trial: public sympathy is with the defendant — except the Clodian hirelings. Question not of fact, but of right. — *Confutatio*. 3, 4. Homicide is not always a crime; it is especially justifiable in defence against violence. — 5, 6. Judgment of the Senate and of Cicero himself. — 7, 8. The action of Pompey: his motive in constituting the court. — *Narratio*. 9, 10. The question is, *Which laid the plot against the other?* History of the controversy. Why Clodius desired Milo's death, and how he planned to meet him; the encounter on the Appian Way. — *Confirmatio*. I. 12-14. Which was gainer by the other's death? which was likelier to commit the crime? the two men compared. — 15, 16. Milo had before spared Clodius: why kill him now? — 17-19. How Clodius knew of Milo's journey, and informed himself of his setting out: pretext of the death of Cyrus. — 20, 21. Comparison of the conditions: Milo was on strange ground, and unprepared. — 22. Why Milo manumits his slaves: it was a generous and right act. The testimony of Clodius' slaves goes for nothing. — 23-26. Milo's after acts: the false charges against him, especially of plotting against Pompey: the pretended hostility of Pompey explained away. — II. 27-30. Yet if he had killed Clodius purposely, all would have approved. The crimes of Clodius: would any have him restored to life? If Milo had slain him, he might have claimed glory for the

deed. — 31-33. It was the act of the gods, who first made Clodius mad, that he might rush on his destruction. — *Peroratio*. 34-38. Milo's calm resignation; the State's ingratitude. He is upheld by the consciousness of right, and the sympathy of the good. His services to Cicero, who appeals to the jurors in his own name: Milo would hardly permit this appeal to their compassion.

PAGE

170. SECT. 1. *fortissimo*: this word implies a steady courage, rather than the violent temper which distinguished Milo. — *perturbetur de*, *alarmed for*.

6. *novi iudicii*: the court was ordained by the *comitia tributa*, on motion of Pompey, as the first act of his consulship: one of the conditions being, that after three days had been allowed for the hearing of witnesses, two hours should be reserved for the prosecution, and three for the defence.

SECT. 2. *pro templis*, see plan of Forum. — *non . . . non adferunt aliquid*, *do not fail to bring something* (of terror or constraint).

12. *ut . . . possimus*, *so that we cannot even be relieved of fear* (*non timere*) *without some fear*. — *foro, iudicio*: because these especially require peace, and are opposed to the very idea of armed conflict.

171. *si . . . putarem*, Cicero assumes, in spite of the plain fact, that the authorities (including Pompey) are on the side of Milo.

3. *me recreat*, *I am reassured*; *reficit*, *revived* (emphatic position).

6. *tradidisset*, *had submitted*.

8. *publica*, official.

SECT. 3. *illa arma*, etc. On the first day of the trial, when M. Marcellus began to cross-examine one of the witnesses against Milo, he was so terrified by the rush of the mob, that he took refuge on the prætor's bench. Pompey, alarmed by the same disturbance, came down next day with an armed guard, and the trial was allowed to proceed without disturbance.

10. *praesidium*, *protection*. — *quieto*, i.e. free from actual fear.

12. *auxilium*, *help*, against actual violence; *silentium*, freedom from interruption even by words.

13. *quae quidem est civium, so far at least as it consists of citizens* (alluding to the gladiators in the pay of Clodius).

14. *neque quisquam, etc., and there is no one of those whom you see looking on, who does not at once favor, etc.*

19. *decertari, that the conflict is.*

22. *hesterna contione, yesterday's harangue.* The day before, after the court adjourned, one T. Munatius Plancus (see § 12) had harangued the crowd, urging them to be on hand next day, and not suffer Milo to escape. On this day, the last of the trial, says Asconius, shops were closed throughout the city; Pompey posted guards in the Forum and all its approaches; he himself sat, as on the day before, in front of the Treasury, girt with a select body of troops. When Cicero began to speak, "he was received by an outcry of the party of Clodius, who could not be restrained even by terror of the surrounding soldiery."

21. *eorum, namely, of those* (gen. of material, § 214. e; G. 367. R.; H. 401).

23. *praeirent, dictated.* — *judicaretis*, indir. quest.; but if direct would still be in the subj. (*quid judicetis? what are you to decide?* § 268; G. 251; H. 486. ii.).

24. *quorum si, and if from them.*

25. *retineatis*: the penalty was banishment, by which he lost his rights as citizen.

26. *neglexit, thought as nothing.*

SECT. 4. *adeste animis, have presence of mind.*

31. *locus, opportunity.* — *amplissimorum ordinum*: the court was made up of senators, *equites*, and *tribuni aerarii* (see Verr. i. § 49). — *delectis*: the whole body of jurors (360) was selected; though the particular jury (of 51) was drawn by lot.

33. *re et sententiis, by act and verdict.*

36. *dediti, devoted.* — *omnem, complete.* — *nos*, see below.

172. SECT. 5. *nobis duobus, than we two*, i.e. the orator and his client.

4. *exercitum, tormented.*

6. *ad rem publicam, into public life.* — *crudelissimorum*: exile was the worst, apparently, that Milo had to fear. Here Cicero alludes to his own experience of it.

7. *ceteras*, i.e. the ordinary turmoils which a politician must expect to meet, from which the courts should be a refuge.

8. *dum taxat* (usually written together as an adverb), *at any rate*.

10. *senserat*, *had taken ground*.

11. *ex cunctis ordinibus*, see note, Verr. i. § 47.

15. *talīs viros*, *such men* (as you). It was admitted, says Asconius, that no body of jurors had ever been more illustrious or just than those who composed this court.

SECT. 6. *quamquam*, *and yet* (corrective).

16. *tribunatu*, see Oration for Sestius, § 43 (87).

17. *ad . . . defensionem*, *for the rebuttal of this charge*.

18. *abutemur*, *take unfair advantage*: these acts of Milo's tribuneship, it will be remembered, were in the personal interest of Cicero. — *insidias a Clodio*: Cicero was the only one of Milo's advocates who ventured on this line of defence, which so brings out the interest and ability of his speech. It required some assurance to speak of Milo as acting in self-defence!

22. *fuert* for *fuit*, on account of *adsignetis*.

24. *tum denique*, *then only*.

25. *cetera*, *all else*.

SECT. 7. *ad eam orationem*, *to that line of argument*.

29. *est propria*, *properly belongs*.

30. *in senatu*: a shocking detail of Milo's brutalities in connection with this murder — including the wanton slaughter of many of Clodius' men, and the cutting up a slave by piecemeal under pretence of extorting testimony — had been made by Q. Metellus Scipio in the Senate.

32. *rem*, *the real case*.

33. *negant*: of course this supposed denial is a caricature of the real argument employed.

35. *tandem* = *I should like to know*.

36. *nempe*, *why, precisely*. — *primum*, i.e. the first capital trial.

173. *M. Horatii*: the famous story of the three Horatii and the three Curiatii. When Horatius was condemned to death for the murder of his sister, he was acquitted on appeal to the people; and this incident passed as the origin of *provocatio*, or appeal to the people from the decision of a magistrate (see note, Verr. vi. § 6).

— **nondum libera**, under the kings: it was in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, B.C. 668.

2. **comitiis**: sc. **curiatis** (see note, Sest. § 10). The *comitia centuriata* and *tributa* were not established till long after this time.

SECT. 8. **an, why!**

6. **recte**, *right* in conscience; **jure**, in law.

7. **P. Africanum**, i.e. Æmilianus: he was cousin (by adoption) and brother-in-law of Gracchus, and friendly to the spirit of his reforms, although not sympathizing with his violent course.

8. **C. Carbone**: a bad member of a bad family; father of the proposer of the *Lex Plautia-Papiria* (see note, Arch. § 7), who was the most respectable representative of the family: uncle of the infamous Cn. Papirius Carbo, the Marian leader. C. Carbo was a mere demagogue, a violent supporter of Gracchus, and probably the murderer of Scipio Æmilianus: he afterwards went over to the opposite party, and was one of the bitterest antagonists of C. Gracchus. Two years after the death of C. Gracchus, he was attacked so vehemently by the young orator L. Crassus, that he took his own life (it is said, by swallowing cantharides).

10. **aut . . . aut**: i.e. these are cases in which homicide is lawful.

11. **Ahala**, etc. (see Cat. i. §§ 3, 4): but these acts were so far from being approved at the time, that in every case here mentioned the chief actor was forced into exile.

14. **fictis fabulis**, properly, *mythical dramas*: the reference is to the *Eumenides* of Æschylus, which treats of the expiation of the guilt of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, at the court of Areopagus in Athens. Six judges pronouncing for condemnation and six for acquittal, Pallas gives her casting-vote for mercy. — **doctissimi**, the greatest poets.

15. **memoriae tradiderunt**, *have left on record*.

SECT. 9. **duodecim tabulae**, *the Twelve Tables*.

The "Twelve Tables" were the code which formed the basis of Roman law, drawn up B.C. 451 by an elected board of ten commissioners, *decemviri*. The decemvirs superseded for the time the regular magistrates, plebeian as well as patrician; and it appears to have been intended that this should be a permanent change in the form of government, which should place patricians and plebeians on an equality. The experiment

failed, — through the arrogance of the Board, and especially the infamous adjudication of the decemvir Appius Claudius, in the case of the free-born maiden Virginia, — and the old institutions were restored in two years. The codification of the laws, however, made by the decemvirs, continued in force, and was the starting-point of the legal education of every Roman, and of all later development of Roman law. (Maine, "Ancient Law," p. 32.)

19. *nocturnum*, etc., this permission was obsolete in the time of Cicero, and the necessity of killing had to be proved, as nowadays. — *quoquo modo*, *no matter how*.

21. *quis*, *one*.

23. *porrigi*, *offered*.

24. *atqui*, *and now*.

25. *vi vis . . . defenditur*, *offered violence is repelled by force*.

27. *pudicitiam eriperet*, *tried to rob of his honor*. — *tribunus*: C. Lusius, son of Marius' sister. This was a stock-instance among rhetoricians, in arguing the just limits of self-defence.

31. *scelere solutum*, *acquitted of guilt*.

SECT. 10. *vero*, i.e. a still stronger case.

33. *comitatus*, *body-guard*, which would seem to have been a common thing among these gentlemen of Rome, as among the partisan chieftains of the Middle Age.

34. *volunt*, *mean*.

35. *nullo pacto*, *under no circumstances*.

174. *adripuimus*, *caught*; *hausimus*, *imbibed*; *expressimus*, *wrought out*; *imbuti*, *steeped*.

5. *omnis . . . esset*, *any way should be honorable*. (*lex*, as a word of decreeing, takes *ut* with subj.: § 331. a; G. 546; H. 501.)

SECT. 11. *silent*: notice the emphatic position.

7. *velit*, subj. because of *sit*.

8. *ante . . . quam*, § 262; G. 576; H. 520. — *etsi*: i.e. there is no need to appeal to the law of nature.

9. *ipsa lex*: a law of Sulla, forbidding not only murder, but going armed with intent to murder.

10. *non hominem occidi*: i.e. this is not the point which the law (in that clause) forbids.

14. *judicaretur*: the subject is antecedent of *qui*. The argu-

ment is, that the judicial interpretation excepts the case of self-defence; though the words *hominem occidere* are expressly used in the law.

17. **insidiatorem**: here he hints that Clodius will be found to have forfeited his life to the law just cited.

SECT. 12. **sequitur illud**, *the next thing is this*.

20. **contra rem publicam factum**, a technical phrase, like "a breach of the peace."

21. **illam vero**, etc., *nay, but the Senate approved it* (the killing of Clodius).

24. **nec tacitis**, *loudly*; **nec occulte**, *in plain terms*.

27. **declarant**, i.e. *it is shown by*. — **hujus ambusti tribuni**, *this fire-scorched tribune*, i.e. T. Munatius Plancus (note, § 3).

28. **intermortuae**, *still-born*, or *stifled* by the smoke of the burning Senate-house at the time of Clodius' funeral (see note, § 13). This conflagration had caused such a reaction in the public mind, that Milo, who had nearly abandoned his case, was encouraged to return to Rome to stand trial, and even to renew his canvass for the consulship.

31. **potentia**, *unlawful domination*.

32. **aut auctoritas aut gratia**, *influence from public acts or private favor*.

33. **officiosos**, *serviceable*, in the way of forensic advocacy.

35. **sane**, *if you like*; or, *for aught I care*.

175. SECT. 13. **vero**, in reference to the statement at the beginning of § 12. — **hanc quaestionem**, *this special court*, constituted for this case (note, § 1, compare R. A. § 1).

2. **erant**, *there were already*.

6. **de illo incesto stupro**, *that incestuous outrage*, the violation of the mysteries of the *Bona Dea* (B.C. 62).

An annual service was solemnized (see § 86) to the *Bona Dea* — the Earth-Goddess of fertility — at the house of a consul or prætor, in which the Vestal Virgins took part, together with matrons of the highest rank in the city. The ceremonies were so strictly private that no man, not even the magistrate at whose house they took place, was suffered to be present. On this occasion the mysteries were celebrated at Cæsar's house as prætor.

Cæsar, being *pontifex maximus*, resided in the *Regia* (the official residence of that dignity), the remains of which are thought to have been recently discovered near the temple of Vesta. Clodius, who was the accepted lover of Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, introduced himself in female dress; but was discovered, and escaped through the help of a housemaid. The scandal was frightful. A new ceremony was ordered by the priests. Cæsar, whose strong partisan Clodius was, affected to believe no harm, but presently divorced Pompeia, saying, loftily, that Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion. The Senate — since the existing *quaestiones perpetuae* had each its own rigidly-defined sphere — proposed a special court *de pollutis sacris*, in which the jurors should be designated by the prætor, not determined by lot. But the *comitia* which was to decide the question was broken up by a mob; and afterwards the Senate was obliged to accept a compromise, which secured a court containing a sufficient number of venal jurors, by whom Clodius was acquitted, 31 to 25. This celebrated trial, in which Cicero had part, as witness to disprove an *alibi* (see § 46), was the origin of the inextinguishable feud between him and Clodius.

9. **incendium curiæ.** The body of Clodius, left in the highway, had been picked up and sent to Rome, where its wounds were exposed to public gaze, till, in the fury of the time, it was dragged to the Senate-house. Here a funeral-pile was made of desks, benches, and other furniture, and in the conflagration the Senate-house itself, with several other buildings, was destroyed.

10. **Lepidi:** M. Æmilius Lepidus (afterwards triumvir with Octavianus and Antony) had been appointed *interrex*, a formality necessary to give regularity to the forms of election when there were no consuls.

Whenever there was a suspension of legal authority, by vacancy of the chief magistracy, it was understood that the *auspicia* — which were regularly in possession of the magistrates — were lodged with the patrician members of the Senate, until new magistrates should be inaugurated. The renewal of the regular order of things was begun by the patrician senators coming together and appointing one of their own number as *interrex*. He held office for five days, as chief magistrate of the Commonwealth and possessor of the *auspicia*; then created a successor, who might hold the *comitia* for the election of consuls. In the present case, the tribunes had prevented the appointment of an *interrex* for several weeks. After the death of Clodius, Lepidus was appointed, and the mob demanded

that he should hold the *comitia* at once for the election of consuls. This he refused, on the ground that the first *interrex* had no such power; when his house was besieged during the five days of his *interregnum*, and at last stormed and plundered. The mob battered in his door, destroyed the household furniture, including his wife's marriage-bed (the *lectus genialis*, which stood in the hall), the family images, and the tapestries of the hall; and were only stayed at last by the armed force of Milo.

SECT. 14. *e re publica, in the interest of the commonwealth.*

18. *decrevi, notavi*, *I voted, I marked*, i.e. as deserving punishment, leaving the person of the criminal to the decision of the court (§ 31). These words refer to Cicero's acts and votes in the Senate.

21. *crimen*: *the charge* against the particular person; *rem*, *the act itself*.

23. *tribunum*, Plancus. — *licuisset*: the action was stayed by the tribune's *intercessio*.

24. *decernebat*, *it was on the point of deciding* (§ 277. c; G. 224; H. 469. ii.¹).

25. *extra ordinem*, *out of turn*: i.e. they should have precedence of the regular docket.

26. *divisa sententia est*, i.e. the points were taken up separately.

Pompey had proposed his law *de vi*, establishing a special court. In opposition to this, a resolution was offered in the Senate (*a*) that the disturbances were against the good of the republic, and (*b*) should be proceeded against by the regular courts, only out of turn. The division of the question demanded by the tribune Q. Fufius Calenus (*nescio quo*) allowed the first clause to pass, but stopped the second by the tribunician veto (*empta intercessione*). Then, in due time, Pompey's law was passed; while an empty resolution of the Senate, disapproving of acts of violence, could be used to damage the case of its own champion, as appears from § 12.

27. *nescio quo*; Calenus is not named, probably as being present (compare note, R. A. § 5).

SECT. 15. *re*, *the facts* of the fray; *causa*, *the case* of the accused person.

33. *nempe*, etc., *simply investigation should be made*. — *quid porro*, etc., *what, then, was to be investigated?*

176. *hanc salutarem litteram, this saving letter* (*hanc*, because in favor of his client). Each juror inscribed on his ballot **A** (*absolvo*) for acquittal, or **K** (*condemno*) for conviction.

SECT. 16. **Publio Clodio**: the name is given in full to emphasize the person. — **tempori**, the troubled time, which demanded the investigation.

13. **Catonis**: M. Porcius Cato (the Younger), a stern champion of the Senate, who, when Cæsar had destroyed the hopes of his party, killed himself at Utica, — hence called *Uticensis*.

14. **Drusus**: M. Livius Drusus (son of Marcus) was murdered by some unknown person on returning home from an exciting political debate (B.C. 91).

17. **Africano**, i.e. Æmilianus. He was actively opposed to the plans of C. Gracchus for the division of the Latian lands; and, while the controversy was at its hottest, was found dead in his bed, with marks (it was thought) of strangulation. His wife, sister of the tribune, and Gracchus himself, lay under some suspicion of the crime, which was probably the act of Carbo (see note to § 8).

19. **quem immortalem**, etc. Scipio died at the age of fifty-six. — **dolore, indignation**.

SECT. 17. **quia**, etc., i.e. it is question of persons.

25. **summorum, infimorum**, simply *high* and *low*. — **quidem, yet**.

29. **monumentis, memorial**: i.e. the road itself. The Appian Way was constructed B.C. 312, by the censor Ap. Claudius Cæcus, an ancestor of Clodius. This circumstance is skilfully used to tell against Clodius, rather than in his favor.

31. **ille, the famous** (§ 102. *b*).

SECT. 18. **M. Papirium**: this was one of Clodius' earliest exploits. Papirius, a friend of Pompey, was killed in a brawl about a son of Tigranes, held as hostage at Rome, whom Clodius was trying to rescue and send back for a great ransom to Asia, having by a trick got him out of the hands of his custodian.

177. **templo Castoris**, where the Senate was then holding session. The circumstance took place in the year of Clodius' tribunate (B.C. 58), while Pompey was in the Senate. "He instantly went home and stayed there."

10. **caruit, stayed away from**.

SECT. 19. *certe haec, surely all these (res, vir, tempus).*

14. *summa, in the highest degree.*

17. *eo tempore*, i.e. during the violences which followed the exile of Cicero (see oration for Sestius).

21. *proinde quasi, just as if*, etc. That is, the *overt act* must be judged by its obvious intent: of course no tribunal (except an inquisition) would attempt to try men for their intentions (*consilia*), but an attempt to kill would be punishable.

SECT. 20. *adflctantur*: cf. "stricken down" by grief. This whole exaggerated description is probably in lively contrast with the fact.

SECT. 21. *non fuit*, etc., *there was no such cause.*

36. *ferendam*, *to be proposed* to the people.

178. reconciliatae: Pompey had lately renewed friendly relations with Clodius.

7. *fortiter, firmly*. — *delegit*: the choice of the *judices* was left to Pompey, just as the Senate had ordered it to be left to the prætor in the trial of Clodius (see note, § 13).

9. *secrevit, set aside.*

12. *continetur, is limited.*

13. *consuetudines victus, the associations of daily life.*

15. *res publica, public business.*

SECT. 22. *quod, in that* (§ 333. a; G. 538. R.; H. 503. N.¹).

19. *Domiti*: L. Domitius Aënobarbus (consul, B.C. 54), a leader against Cæsar in the civil war: a haughty and cruel noble, which was the character of this house down to its extinction, in the emperor Nero.

21. *consularem*, i.e. the presiding officer.

25. *ab adolescentia*: Sallust calls Cæsar *adulescentulus*, "quite young," at the age of thirty-seven; but the word here is of course an exaggeration.

26. *documenta maxima*: in his prætorship (B.C. 58), Domitius had roughly cut his way through a crowd of the followers of Clodius, killing many of them. The crowd had gathered, under the tribune Cn. Manlius, to uphold a law giving the suffrage to freedmen.

SECT. 23. *quam ob rem*: in reference to the foregoing introductory argument.

28. *si neque*, etc. : a recapitulation.

30. *vellemus*, § 267. c; G. 254. R.²; H. 484.

35. *uter utri*, *which against the other* (colloq. *which against which*).

179. SECT. 24. in praetura: Clodius was candidate for this office, as Milo for the consulship.

4. *tracta*, *delayed*.

5. *non multos mensis*: really, less than six.

Originally the term of office was a full year; and if the magistrates entered upon their office at an irregular time, whether by reason of an *interregnum* (see note, § 13) or from any other cause, they still held for a full year, and thus this irregular commencement of the official year became for a time its regular commencement. Afterwards the date of the official year was fixed, and any *interregnum* was deducted from the time of the actual magistrates. Thus, B.C. 53, the magistrates were not elected until July, and could therefore hold office only until January, less than six months.

6. *qui non spectaret*, *seeing that he did not look*, etc. (§ 320. e; G. 637; H. 503. ii.).

10. *annum suum*, *his regular year*. By the *lex Villia annalis* an interval of two years must pass between the several patrician magistracies. As Clodius had been curule ædile in B.C. 56, he might have been prætor in the broken year 53.

11. *religione aliqua*, *from some religious scruple*, as it is generally (*ut fit*).

SECT. 25. mancam, *lame-handed*, *crippled*.

16. *feri*, *was getting to be*, or *sure to be*. — *contulit se*, *went over*.

17. *petitionem*, *canvass*.

19. *convocabat* (imperf.), not officially, but in the course of his canvass. — *se interponebat*, *played the go-between* among the several tribes.

20. *Collinam novam*, *a new Colline tribe*. Of the thirty-five tribes, the four city tribes ranked lowest, because the freedmen and poor citizens were placed in them; and of these the *Collina* was least reputable of all. It was through the *collegia compitalicia*, or local clubs, that Clodius worked upon the city tribes; and, by the

exaggerated expression that he registered an entirely new *Collina*, it appears to be meant that the new and perhaps fraudulent names that he got upon the list outnumbered the genuine voters. — *ille*, Clodius; *hic*, Milo (as generally in this speech).

23. *paratissimus*, *perfectly ready* (as he was).

25. *suffragiis*: there were several attempts to elect magistrates, which failed through the obstructive tricks familiar to Roman politicians.

SECT. 26. *silvas publicas*: probably some depredations of Clodius in Etruria, where he had extensive estates. Perhaps it had something to do with renting the public pastures (Manil. § 14).

32. *significavit*, *hinted at*.

180. SECT. 27. *sollemne*, *annual*, or at regular seasons. — *legitimum*, *established by law*.

Lanuvium was an old town of Latium, about twenty miles south-east of Rome. It contained a temple of Juno Sospita, a local divinity, so famous that, when Lanuvium became a *municipium* of Rome, this sanctuary was, by special arrangement, received into the Roman religious system. The *flamen*, or special priest, of Juno Sospita must be inaugurated by the chief magistrate (*dictator*) of the *municipium*. Milo, of Lanuvian origin, a *municeps* of the town, now held this office. (It will be noticed that the title *dictator*, which at Rome meant an extraordinary magistrate with kingly power, was given in several Latin towns to their regular republican chief magistrate.)

SECT. 28. *quoad*, etc., the Senate adjourned on this day about the fourth hour (between ten and eleven A.M.).

12. *calceos*: the senator wore shoes adorned with a crescent-shaped ornament (*lunula*); his tunic was also distinguished by the broad purple stripe in front (*latus clavus*). When travelling, a Roman put off his toga and badges of office, and put on a heavy travelling cloak (*paenula*) and other easy garments.

16. *obviam fit*: this was just beyond Bovillæ (*Albano*), a village about nine miles from Rome.

17. *raeda*, a four-wheeled family carriage.

18. *Graecis comitibus*, singers, dancers, etc. (see § 55). — *uxore*: the wife of Clodius was afterwards married to Mark Antony; that of Milo was Fausta, daughter of Sulla.

21. **paenulatus**: the *paenula* went on over the head, like a Mexican poncho, and so confined the arms.

22. **comitatu**: this troop of singing boys and maidens was, no doubt, to glorify the village procession next day at Lanuvium.

SECT. 29. **hora undecima**: this would be about half-past four P.M. In reality, as we learn from other sources, it was nearly two hours earlier; and Milo had stopped at an inn in Bovillæ, in order (as was charged) to make sure of not missing his enemy.

25. **adversi occidunt**, *they attack and kill*.

31. **animo fideli**, *faithful*; **praesenti**, *ready* (presence of mind).

35. **re vera**, *really*. — **fecerunt quod quisque . . . voluisset**: this sentence is greatly admired as "a way of putting things."

36. **derivandi**, etc., *to divert the charge*, from Milo to the slaves.

181. SECT. 30. **prosit**, hortative subjunctive, used as often in a concession.

9. **quin servaret**, *without saving*; cf. **quin judicetis**, *without judging* (below).

SECT. 31. **optabilius fuit**, *it would have been preferable* (§ 311. c; G. 246. R.¹; H. 511. N.³).

20. **semel**, *once only*.

25. **id**, i.e. the plot laid.

27. **latum est ut**, etc., i.e. this is the intent of Pompey's law (see note, § 14).

31. **ut ne sit**, subj. of purpose (purpose of the investigation).

34. **in illa**, *in the case of the*, etc.

182. SECT. 32. **illud Cassianum**, *that noted saying of Cassius*. L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla (cos. B.C. 127) was one of the most upright men of his time, distinguished as a *quaesitor* (presiding officer) of special trials. — **cui bono**, *for whose advantage* (§ 233; G. 350; H. 390. i.); *not for what advantage*, as it is often wrongly given in English.

2. **personis**, *parties*: the **persona** is properly the *mask*, which indicates by its features the *character* in a play.

3. **atqui**, etc., *now, by the killing of Milo*, etc.

4. **adsequebatur**, *was going to gain*.

5. **non eo consule**, *without one as consul*.

7. **quibus . . . coniventibus**: these competitors of Milo were P. Plautius Hypsæus and Q. Metellus Scipio,—the latter an adopted son of Metellus Pius, but unworthy either of the family (Scipio) in which he was born, or of that into which he entered. He took a leading part on Pompey's side in the civil war, and was defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, B.C. 46.

8. **eludere**, *give the slip*.

10. **tantum beneficium**: they would owe their election to him (see § 25).

SECT. 33. **hospites**, *strangers* (see note, R. A. § 5).

15. **peregrinantur**, etc., *are your ears gone abroad?*

18. **fuerit impositurus**, ind. quest. for **-turus fuit** = **imposuisset**.

20. **Clodi**: Sex. Clodius, client and confidential agent of the demagogue.

21. **eripuisse e domo**, i.e. from P. Clodius' house, in the riots after his death. No attack, however, was made upon his house.

22. **Palladium**: the image of Pallas, kept in the citadel of Troy, and taken thence by a nocturnal enterprise of Ulysses and Diomed. The sanctity and adventures of this portfolio suggest the comparison.

25. **per**: the words of adjuration are omitted. — **hujus legis**: a proposed law of Clodius, by which the freedmen were to be distributed among all the thirty-five tribes (see note, § 25). Sex. Clodius, the son of a freedman, is shrewdly hinted at as author of the law.

28. **de nostrum omnium**—this break is called *aposiopesis*. Cicero would have said *caede*, but affects to be alarmed at the threatening look with which Sex. Clodius hears his allusion (*aspexit me illis oculis*).

32. **lumen curiae**, in allusion to the burning of the Senate-house (see note, § 12). He dare not say more!

34. **poenitus** [= **punitus**] **es** (often deponent in Cicero): nothing was more horrible to the ancients than the loss of due funeral rites. The burning of Clodius' body by the mob deprived him of all the honors to which he was entitled.

183. imaginibus (see note, Verr. i. § 15): a Claudius should have a long line of most distinguished images. — **pompa**, *procession*; **laudatio**, *funeral oration*, by a near kinsman. These were among

the essential rites of burial. — *infelicissimis*, *ill-omened*, as the conflagration of a riot (compare *infelix arbor*, *the gibbet*).

SECT. 34. *obstabat*, the supposed remark of an opponent.

11. *repugnante eo*, *in spite of him*. — *fiebat*, *was coming to be* (see note on *fieri*, § 25). — *immo vero*, *nay, rather*.

12. *utebatur*, *found*.

13. *valebat* (emphatic), *what had weight with you was*.

22. *quis dubitaret?* *who could [then] hesitate?* (§ 268; G. 251; H. 485).

24. *usitatis jam rebus*, *by the customary means*.

28. *ne quem*, i.e. a result aimed at, though not strictly a purpose.

SECT. 35. *at*, etc., *but (you say) his hate prevailed; he did it in rage, as a personal foe*, etc.

35. *poenitor* = *punitor*.

184. *nulla*, *none at all*.

2. *quid odisset?* *why should Milo have hated?*

3. *civile*, *political* (such as a good citizen must feel).

4. *ille erat ut odisset*, *in his case there was ground for hate*.

7. *reus Milonis*: prosecutions could be entered in the standing courts by private persons (see note, R. A. § 7). — *lege Plotia* (or *Plautia*): probably by M. Silvanus, tribune, B.C. 89 (see note, Arch. § 7). This law appears to have been the basis of all later legislation *de vi*.

SECT. 36. *cum . . . cessi*: Cicero gives his own case as an example of Clodius' way of acting.

17. *diem dixerat* = *reum fecerat*.

Diem dicere was the term used of a magistrate who brought a criminal charge before the public assembly. Such a charge could not be sprung upon the accused person without notice; but a day must be set (*diei dictio*) for the trial. The tribal assembly could only impose fines (hence *multam inrogat*): so with the *quaestiones perpetuae*, which, with the single exception of parricide (see R. A. § 28), punished only with fines or banishment (see Pauly, *Realen.* vol. vi. p. 351). Capital charges against Roman citizens, such as *perduellio* (treason), must regularly be brought before the centuriate assembly. Only a magistrate could summon (*diem dicere*) before either *comitia*, or propose a fine (*multam inrogare*), while private persons could prosecute (*reum facere*) in a *quaestio perpetua*.

18. **multam inrogarat**, *had claimed a fine.* — **perduellionis**, *treason.*

19. **videlicet**, *ironical.*

21. **servorum . . . nolui**, compare Sest. § 20.

SECT. 37. **vidi enim**, *I saw with my own eyes.* Cicero here artfully recounts other violent acts of Clodius, in the form of reasons which moved him, — killing two birds with one stone. — **Hortensium**, Cicero's early rival, and opponent in the case of Verres.

26. **Vibienus**: probably a lapse of Cicero's memory. He was killed in the riots after the death of Clodius.

29. **haec, huic, haec**: notice the emphatic repetition (*anaphora*).

34. **ad regiam**: the old palace of Numa, on the *Sacra Via*, at the point where it reached the Forum. It adjoined the temple of Vesta, and was occupied by the *pontifex maximus* (at this time Cæsar: see note on § 13). When Augustus was made Pont. Max. he gave the Regia to the Vestal Virgins. The occasion here referred to was probably an election riot in the preceding year.

SECT. 38. **quid**, etc., *what like deed of Milo's?*

36. **detrahi non posset**, on account of the disturbances and lawlessness of the time.

185. **potuitne**, *couldn't he?*

4. **deos penatīs**, see note, Cat. iii. § 18. — **illo oppugnante**: this was an attack not by a mob, but by an armed band, made upon Milo's house, built on a spur of the Palatine, Nov. 12, B.C. 57, the year of Cicero's return.

6. **Fabricio**: see Sest. §§ 38–41.

8. **Caecilii**, prætor, B.C. 57. He was attacked while presiding over the games of Apollo, in July.

10. **lata lex**, i.e. the law proposed for his recall (Sest. § 49).

11. **facti**, i.e. Cicero's recall.

SECT. 39. **consensus**, *universal feeling.*

18. **praetores**, all except Appius Claudius, brother of Clodius; **tribuni**, see note, Sest. § 43.

19. **auctor**, the responsible originator (Sest. § 33); **dux**, *champion*, who led it to a successful issue.

23. **decretum**: this word is sometimes used for the proclamation of a magistrate, which was properly *edictum*. The *decretum*

was the ordinance of a *collegium* or council, especially of the Senate (see note, Cat. i. § 4), but also of any municipal body. The decree here referred to was passed by the municipal Senate (*curia*) of Capua, upon Pompey's proposition.

24. *signum dedit ut*, gave the signal for, etc. (equivalent to a verb of command).

27. *qui . . . ejus*, of any one who, equivalent to a conditional construction (see § 316; G. 594¹; H. 507. iii.²). The imperfect *cogitaretur* is used instead of the pluperf., on account of the indefinite *qui*. (In present time it would be, *Si quis interemerit*, *cogitetur*. In past time, when it becomes contrary to fact, the same relation between the tenses is retained.)

SECT. 40. *bis*: once for the attack on his house (*ante*, § 38); the other occasion is unknown.

30. *et reo*: Clodius, as ædile (B.C. 56), had laid a charge against Milo (*dixit diem Miloni*) for employing gladiators to bring about by intimidation the law for Cicero's recall.

35. *gravissimam . . . partem*, a most important part in political affairs.

186. *in scalarum tenebris*, the stairway of a bookseller's shop, as Cicero says (Phil. ii. 9) in his reply to the charge of Antony that he had caused the death of Clodius. The affair took place B.C. 53, when Antony, at this time a friend of Cicero, was candidate for the quæstorship.

5. *nulla sua invidia*, with no odium to himself.

SECT. 41. *saepta*, railings (voting-enclosures).

8. *curavisset*, had caused (§ 294. d; G. 431; H. 544. N.²). A fragment of a lost oration says that the two consuls were knocked down by stones.

10. *liberet*, might please.

12. *loco*, with the advantage of ground (note, Cat. ii. § 1).

SECT. 42. *contentio*, striving after. — *subesset*, was close at hand.

18. *ambitio*, the canvass ("going about" for votes; hence, more remotely, bribery).

20. *obscure* qualifies *cogitari*, but is displaced to oppose *palam*.

21. *fabulam fictam*, a got-up story (an election lie).

23. *molle, sensitive; fragile, unstable; flexibile, changeable.*

SECT. 43. *augusta . . . auspicia*, rhetorical for *comitia centuriata quae auspicio fiunt*. All the higher magistrates must be elected at these *comitia*.

31. *idem* = *on the other hand*.

32. *regnaturum*, *would be an autocrat*.

34. *inlecebram peccandi*, *lure to wickedness*.

187. SECT. 44. *Petili, Cato*: Petilius and Cato are addressed personally, as prominent men sitting as *judices*. Such appeals would not now be tolerated, but were consistent with ancient procedure.

7. *Favonio*: Favonius (see § 26) was a friend and great admirer of Cato, and one of the conspirators against Caesar. He had taken part with Cato in some proceedings against Clodius.

SECT. 45. *fefellit*, i.e. in making this threat.

13. *stata*, *on a fixed day*.

17. *mercenario tribuno*: speeches were made this day by C. Sallustius (the historian) and Q. Pompeius. Probably the latter is here meant.

19. *approperaret*, *were making haste* (imperf. of continued action).

SECT. 46. *qui . . . potuerit*, *how could he have known?*

26. *ut . . . rogasset*, *even though he had asked* (§ 313; G. 610; H. 515. iii.).

32. *quaesierit sane*, *suppose (if you will) that he did ask*. — *quid largiar*, *how much I grant* — how liberal I am.

188. *eadem hora*: in the famous trial of the violation of the mysteries (§ 13) Clodius had tried to prove an *alibi*, by showing, from Causinius' testimony, that he had spent that night at his house at Interamna (*Terni*, on the river Nar in Umbria, ninety miles away); but was confuted by the evidence of Cicero, who testified that he had called upon him the same day, — a circumstance that Clodius never forgot or forgave.

SECT. 47. *profectus esse*, infin. depending on *liberatur*, *is proved* (and so *cleared*), as implying a verb of saying (§ 330. e; G. 651; H. 522).

9. *quippe*, *of course*. — *futurus*, *expecting to be*.

10. *meum*, etc., *make a point for myself*.

13. *majoris*, *more important*: this charge was afterwards brought up against Cicero by Antony.

14. *abjecti homines*, C. Sallustius and Q. Pompeius.

15. *jacent*, *fall to the ground*.

SECT. 48. *occurrit*, *meets me*.

20. *ne . . . quidem*, *not Clodius either*.

21. *si quidem*, *yes, if*.

24. *quid nuntiaret?* *why should he bring word?*

26. *obsignavi*, *indorsed*. The names of witnesses were written on the back of wills, etc., after they were closed and sealed.

27. *palam*, i.e. by naming the legatees in the presence of the witness. Clodius need not hasten back to learn what he knew already.

SECT. 49. *age*, *well then*; *sit*, etc., *suppose it were so* (that the messenger informed him about Cyrus).

34. *properato*, § 243. *e*; G. 390; H. 414. N.³.

35. *tandem*, *at any rate*.

189. *exspectandum*, i.e. near the city, so as to catch him by night.

SECT. 50. *sustinuisset*, *would have borne*.

7. *latronum*: highway robbery, with violence, was pretty common in the near neighborhood of Rome.

10. *bonis*, [landed] *estates*. — *multi*, etc.: here it is hinted that the crimes of Clodius (who had estates in Etruria) had made him many enemies (see note § 26).

SECT. 51. *devertit*, *turned aside to stop*. — *quod ut*, *now though*.

17. *ante*, somewhere beyond the villa.

19. *adhuc*, *thus far*.

SECT. 52. *nihil umquam*, etc. On the contrary, Cicero says elsewhere (Att. iv. 3), speaking of the disorder that followed his return from exile, "If he [Clodius] comes in his way, I foresee that he will be killed by Milo. He does not hesitate to do it; he openly professes it (*prae se fert*)."

29. *dissimulasse*, *concealed the fact*.

31. *causam finxisse*, *invented an excuse*.

190. SECT. 53. *etiam, any longer.*

3. *substructiones* (see § 85), *buildings*, but with the idea of walls, grading, and the like, made necessary by the great size of the buildings fashionable among the Roman nobles (see Horace, Od. III. 1).

4. *versabantur, used to be employed.* — *adversarii*, of Clodius.

8. *res, circumstances.*

SECT. 54. *quid minus, sc. quam Milo.*

16. *illum, the other.*

18. *tarde, etc., compare § 49.* — *qui convenit, how does that suit his character?*

20. *Alsienſi*: his villa at Alsium, a town on the coast of Etruria.

SECT. 55. *Graeculi*, dimin. of contempt: "Greeklings."

28. *in castra Etrusca*, i.e. to Catiline's camp, for which, says Asconius, he had once really set out. — *nugarum nihil, no nonsense*, such as buffoons and the like.

29. *pueros symphonicos, singing boys* (see § 28).

30. *uxoris ancillarum, his wife's waiting-maids.*

32. *virum a viro lectum*, in allusion to a custom in the Roman army of selecting men for dangerous service one at a time, each new one being designated by the last.

36. *mulier*, scornfully said of Clodius (compare note, R. A. § 50).

191. SECT. 56. *odio, § 233; G. 350; H. 390. i.*

5. *propositam, put up for sale; addictam, knocked down* (terms of the auction room).

8. *Martem communem, the impartiality of Mars.*

10. *pransi*: the *prandium* was the noon-day meal, generally quite simple, of fruit and bread, but made by high-livers a full meal (or European breakfast).

14. *haesit, was caught.*

15. *expetiverunt*: this illustrates the ancient mode of regarding punishment, as a compensation exacted from the wrong-doer by the person injured. (See Maine, "Ancient Law," p. 358.)

SECT. 57. *manu misit*: only slaves could be forced to give testimony by torture (R. A. § 35). As Milo had freed his, it was claimed that he wished to destroy evidence. Manumission under such circumstances was forbidden by later law.

22. *in causa, on the legal question.*

23. *indagamus hic*: i.e. the legal aspect is to be considered here.

25. *nescis, you know not how.*

192. SECT. 59. *quaestiones, examination* (by torture) of Clodius' slaves.

6. *in atrio Libertatis*. It was in this hall (probably near the present Column of Trajan) that questions touching the liberation of slaves were considered, and that torture was inflicted, — not merely in mockery of the name, but to excite in the slave some hope of freedom.

8. *Appius*: son of C. Claudius, an elder brother of Clodius.

9. *de servis*: the passage in brackets seems necessary to the sense. The exception *de incestu* — not the only exception, by the way — is mentioned to bring the jest upon Clodius (compare note, Cat. iii. § 9).

11. *proxime, very near*: i.e. by having his murder treated as sacrilege, in respect to the question of slaves. (The whole passage is an argument *a fortiori*. If the Romans excluded enforced testimony of a master's slaves when the truth could be arrived at, how much more should it be excluded here, where the truth was impossible on account of the temptation.)

12. *ad ipsos*, in the mysteries of the *Bona Dea* (see § 13). In the very effective sarcasm of this passage, there is a pardonable confusion between the *quaestio in dominum* (for incest by Clodius), and the *caerimonia violata* (which is represented as sacrilege against Clodius).

15. *non quin, not but* (§ 341. R; G. 541. R.¹; H. 516²).

SECT. 60. *verbi causā, for example.*

23. *arcas, cells*, anciently (apparently) literal "chests" of timber, *robustae*.

26. *integrius, sounder*, more honest and impartial (of course ironical).

SECT. 61. *ardente, still on fire.*

35. *populo, senatui*, i.e. by appearing in his place among them.

193. *praesidiis*, i.e. the special power with which Pompey

was clothed as sole consul, which is further dwelt on in the following (see § 65).

SECT. 62. *imperitorum*, *strangers* to his character (though well-intentioned).

SECT. 63. *illud*, in appos. with *ut . . . trucidaret*.

27. *portenta*, *monsters* (his accomplices).

28. *loquebantur*, *talked about*, comparing Milo with Catiline, and saying he would do likewise.

29. *miseros*, etc., *wretched the lot*, etc.

30. *in quibus*, *in whose case*.

SECT. 64. *illa*, *these* surmises.

36. *conscientia*, an implied supposition contrary to fact (i.e. if he had had such consciousness).

194. *maximo animo* (protasis), *one of the highest courage*.

6. *indicabatur*, use the impers. form in English: *it was shown that*, etc. — *vicum*, *narrow street* (properly a *district* or *quarter*).

7. *dicebant*, *they would say* (repeated charges).

8. *Ocriculanam*, on the Tiber, in a corner of Umbria. — *devecta Tiberi*, *carried down the Tiber*.

9. *clivo Capitolino*, the street which ran from the upper end of the Forum to the *Capitolium*.

11. *delata*: *deferre ad Senatam* is to lay a piece of information before the Senate; *referre*, to bring a piece of business before it for action.

SECT. 65. *popa*, an inferior priest who slew the sacrifices — hardly more than a butcher — who also kept a *popina*, or restaurant and grog-shop: hence, *apud se ebrios*. (According to Asconius, this Licinius was a *sacrificulus*, a higher order of attendant, whose business it was to perform certain purifying rites.)

17. **Circo Maximo**: this was the place for the great games, in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills. The circus gave its name to the district.

21. *in hortos*, see note, R. A. § 10. Here Pompey, it was said, kept himself, out of fear of Milo.

SECT. 66. *tam celebri loco*, *in so thronged a locality*. Cæsar, as Pontifex Maximus, inhabited the *Regia* (see note, § 37) on the *Sacra Via*, in the busiest part of Rome.

36. *senator inventus est*. "Pompey was afraid of Milo, or pretended to be; and he stayed mostly, not at home, but in his gardens—even the upper ones, where a great guard of soldiers camped around. Pompey, besides, had once adjourned the Senate suddenly, saying that he feared Milo's coming. Then at the next session, P. Cornificius had said that Milo had a sword under his tunic, fastened to his thigh, and demanded that he should bare his thigh, which Milo did at once, lifting his tunic. Then Cicero called out, that all the other charges against Milo were just like that" (Asconius).

195. SECT. 67. *exaudire*: Pompey was sitting not in the court, but at the Treasury, a considerable distance off.

SECT. 68. *sed quis, but* [this cannot be; for] *who*, etc.

22. *si locus*: on account of his suspicions, says Asconius, Pompey had refused to admit Milo—and no one else—when he came to visit him.—*te tuo*, sc. *in se*; *me suo*, sc. *in me*.

27. *tribunatum suum*, see Or. for Sestius, § 43.

35. *ne, assuredly*.

36. *ita natus, born for that very thing*, to sacrifice everything for his country.—*Magne*: it is uncertain when the title *Magnus* was bestowed on Pompey; Plutarch says by Sulla. Through his friends' flattery, it was adopted as a family name.—*te antestaretur, would appeal to your testimony*.

196. SECT. 69. *infidelitates*, [acts of] *ill-faith*. This and the following plural abstracts are often best translated by the singular in English, though Latin prefers the more concrete form of the plural (§ 75. c; G. 195. R.⁵; H. 130²).—*motu aliquo*: an anticipation of the approaching civil war.

SECT. 70. *juris publici*, etc., law, customs, politics.

14. *ne quid*, etc., see note, Cat. i. § 2.

16. *hunc* simply repeats *Pompeium*, after the long parenthesis; *ejus qui, of one who* (by that supposition), i.e. Milo. (The whole passage is an apodosis, depending on the supposition that Pompey thought him guilty.)

17. *dilectu*: Pompey held the consulship in B.C. 55, but after its expiration did not go into his province of Spain, but despatched

thither his army under the command of *legati*, while he himself remained in Italy with proconsular power, — a very irregular proceeding. Immediately after the death of Clodius, the Senate gave the *interrex* (see note, § 13), the tribunes, and the proconsul (Pompey) the extraordinary power *NE QUID*, etc. (see note, Cat. i. § 2), and empowered Pompey to hold a levy of troops. — *exspectatum fuisse, would have*, etc. (§ 337; G. 662; H. 527. iii.).

20. *legem, the law* for the investigation.

21. *oporteret, liceret: ought*, as I think; *may well* (legally), as all allow.

SECT. 71. *animadvertere in, proceed against*, i.e. *punish*. The whole turning of Pompey's unfriendly action in Milo's favor by Cicero is a stroke of art.

27. *hesternam contionem*, compare § 3.

SECT. 72. *Clodianum crimen*, this charge of Clodius' murder.

34. *palam clamare*: this was the line of defence taken by Cato and other friends of Milo; in opposition to whom Cicero preferred to disprove the charge (*diluere crimen*).

35. *Sp. Maelium*, see note, Cat. i. § 3.

36. *jacturis, lavish expenditure*.

197. *conlegae*, i.e. Octavius.

Ti. Gracchus was firmly resisted by his colleague Octavius, who used all the obstructive power of the tribunate to thwart his plans. Gracchus, then, finding himself completely brought to a stand, proposed to the people to deprive Octavius of his office. This, although a violent course of action, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution, — which combined almost unlimited power of the magistrate with complete responsibility at the end of the term of office, — was still strictly legal (see Mommsen *Röm. St.* i. p. 513).

5. *auderet*, i.e. in the case supposed. — *cum . . . liberasset*, implying a supposition contrary to fact; not merely the ordinary subjunctive of relative time.

SECT. 73. *saepe censuit*, see § 13.

10. *sorore*, his third sister, wife of L. Lucullus, and so, legally, one of his family.

11. *quaestionibus habitis*: this relates to the *consilium* of rela-

tives, held by the *paterfamilias*, or head of the family, in regard to Clodia, to pass judgment upon crimes in the family.

12. **civem quem . . . judicarant**, i.e. Cicero himself.

15. **regna dedit**: the Galatian Brogitarus, son-in-law of King Deiotarus, was complimented with the title of king by a law of Clodius. — **ademit**, referring to the case of King Ptolemy of Cyprus, spoken of in the oration for Sestius.

16. **partitus est**: see Or. for Sest. § 10.

17. **civem**: this is usually referred to Pompey. But, though Pompey was attacked by Clodius (see § 18), there was no bloodshed: further, *singulari virtute et gloria* is a mild expression for Cicero to use of Pompey on this occasion; and, though it is rather exaggerated for the tribune Fabricius (see § 38), yet the circumstances precisely correspond.

19. **aedem Nympharum**, containing the censorial registers. It appears to have been burnt in the disorders which preceded Cicero's exile.

SECT. 74. **non calumnia litium**: fraudulent and malicious law-suits were too mild and dilatory a method of plunder. A powerful noble, with his slaves and clients, had almost an army at his disposal, and in the disorders of the present time this actually amounted to private warfare, like that of the feudal nobles. The following incidents illustrate this further.

24. **sacramentis**: a form of procedure in which a penalty or forfeit (*sacramentum*) was deposited by each party, to abide the result of the suit.

26. **Etruscos**; see note, § 26.

31. **Janiculo et Alpibus**: i.e. all Italy north of the Tiber.

32. **splendido**, the regular complimentary epithet of a Roman *eques*.

34. **Prilio**: *lago di Castiglione*, a small sheet of water in Etruria. — **luntribus = lintribus**.

35. **materiem**, timber; **caementa**, building-stone; **arma**, tools.

198. SECT. 75. **mortuum**, a corpse. — **qua invidia**, etc., by the odium of which (the presence of the dead body) a flame [of calumny] would be kindled. Odium is often spoken of as a flame ("inflamed with hate").

8. **Appium** : the oration for Sestius shows that App. Claudius was not always on the best terms with the aristocracy ; in fact, the Claudii were as a family characterized by original and radical opinions (see Mommsen. *Röm. Forsch.* i. p. 285).

9. **fratrem** : Ap. Claudius Pulcher, an elder brother of Clodius, Cicero's predecessor in the province of Cilicia.

10. **dejecit**, *ousted*.

11. **vestibulum**, *courtyard*, or open space in front of the house. — **sororis**, probably his second sister, wife of Q. Metellus Celer, who lived next her brother on the Palatine.

SECT. 76. **videbantur**, *were beginning to seem*. — **tolerabilia**, inevitable, and therefore bearable. — **quidem**, concessive.

15. **aequabiliter**, *without distinction*.

17. **nescio quo modo**, *somehow or other*.

18. **vero**, opposed to **quidem**.

20. **potuissetis**, i.e. if they had been realized. — **imperium** : all this mischief he had perpetrated in virtue of holding the offices of tribune and ædile. What would he do if he got the *imperium*, by holding the prætorship, for which he was candidate ?

21. **tetrarchas**, a title of certain petty kings, especially in Galatia (see § 73 : originally, but not always, *kings of a fourth part* of a country).

23. **possessiones**, i.e. by his judicial authority as prætor.

27. **tenentur**, *are proved*.

SECT. 77. **per me unum** : *ut* is displaced by the emphasis thrown upon *me*.

35. **aequitas**, *equity*, i.e. the administration of justice, disregarding the strict letter of law. This was within the province of the *praetor urbanus* (Maine, "Ancient Law," p. 55).

36. **esset**, *ironical*.

199. **nunc**, *as it is*.

7. **multas, aetas**, both emphatic by the inversion. — **imperatorum** : now including Cæsar, who at this time seemed to have completely subdued Gaul, and had just invaded Britain and Germany.

SECT. 78. **in eis singulis** [bonis], *in the case of each one*.

12. **visuros fuisse**, for **vidissetis** of dir. disc. (§ 337 ; G. 662 ; H. 527. iii.).

17. *judiciis*: Pompey, in this year of his sole consulship, carried several laws intended to secure the better administration of justice, among other things limiting the time allowed to the lawyers' arguments.

22. *odio inimicitiarum*, the bitterness of private resentment.

23. *libentius quam verius* (§ 192; G. 314; H. 444²), with more alacrity than truth.

24. *et enim si*, etc., for even if it (my animosity) had good reason to be extreme.

26. *aequaliter versaretur* = found its equal.

SECT. 79. *quin*, nay, adds strength to the imperative. "Come now, attend while I present the case in this light."

29. *nempe haec*, this, you know.

31. *sic intuentur*, view as plainly.

32. *cernimus*, discern (distinguish by eyesight); *videmus*, see (the general word).

33. *meae*, that I suggest. — *imaginem*, etc. = *quae sit condicio* (apod. of *si possim*).

34. *ita si*, on condition that.

35. *quid vultu extimuiſtis?* why this look of terror?

36. *vivus*, if alive. — *quos* = when . . . you.

200. *vellet*, instead of *plup.* to denote continued action: "had had the disposition."

8. *si putetis*, a conceivable supposition; *si posset*, a condition contrary to fact.

SECT. 80. *cantus*, instrumental music; *carmina*, songs: for example, the famous one on Harmodius and Aristogeiton.

16. *prope ad religionem*, almost to the sanctity.

SECT. 81. *si non negat*, a general protasis to the whole that follows.

25. *dubitaret*, sc. if he had done it.

26. *nisi vero*, ironical.

30. *probaretur*, approve itself. — *poterat*, § 311. c; G. 599. R.³; H. 511. N.³.

31. *minus grata*, not so agreeable.

34. *propter quem*, through whose means.

35. *laetarentur*, subj. as belonging to the supposed case.

201. SECT. 82. *ut putaremus, as to think.*12. *paeniteat, regret.*

SECT. 83. *uteretur, i.e. si fecisset.* Notice the art with which this (probably the true state of the case) is put in the form of a false supposition, in order to give Milo the benefit of both views of the case.

18. *hujus beneficii, for this favor. — fortuna, destiny.*

19. *vestra, i.e. of the optimates. — deberi putant, claim as due. — felicitas, good luck.*

21. *divinum* belongs with *vim* as well as *numen*.22. *ille, yonder.*24. *maximum, greater than all.*

25. *majorum, the ancients*, who were regarded as being nearer the gods, their divine origin, and so better acquainted with the secrets of the universe.

26. *sanctissime coluerunt, piously practised.*SECT. 84. *imbecillitate, frail nature.*

29. *quod vigeat, etc., that has life and sensation. — et non inest, while it does not exist.*

33. *haec ipsa, i.e. this very speech.*36. *perniciem, pest.*

202. mentem injecit: "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," — a very old idea.

3. *habiturus esset, was destined to have.*SECT. 85. *mediocri, ordinary.*7. *religiones, sanctuaries.*8. *commosse (commovisse) se, bestirred themselves.*

9. *retinuisse, reasserted.* — **Albani:** Clodius' Alban villa (see §§ 46, 51) must have been in the territory of Alba Longa, the ancient capital of Latium, whose temples were spared and their worship adopted by Rome (as that of the Lanuvian Juno had been, see note, § 27), when the city was destroyed by Rome. From what follows it would appear that some of these sanctuaries had been demolished by Clodius in his building schemes (see § 53). — *tumuli, mounds*, used for altars.

15. *viguerunt, revived.*16. **Latialis:** the temple of Jupiter, on the Alban Mount, was

the religious centre of the Latin confederacy (which in this was like the Greek Amphictyony). It was a movable festival, *feriae conceptivae*, celebrated by the consul, usually in April or May.

17. **lacus**: there are several little lakes about the Alban Mount, chief of which are those at Alba and Aricia, in the craters of extinct volcanoes. — **nemora**: *nemus* (same root as νέμω) is originally an open grove where cattle can graze: it is applied, as well as *lucus*, to a consecrated grove. Of these the most famous in Italy was the sanctuary of Diana on the *Lacus Nemorensis* (*L. Nemi*) near Aricia.

SECT. 86. **nisi forte**, compare **nisi vero**, above.

22. **Bonae Deae**, an Italian goddess whose very name is a mystery. She probably represented the fruitful power of the earth, so that her mysteries, celebrated on December 3 and 4 (see note, § 13) corresponded to those of Demeter (*Mother Earth*) at Eleusis.

26. **taeterrimam**, i.e. the death of a highwayman.

28. **nec vero non**, *nor can it be but*.

30. **imaginibus**, waxen *masks* of ancestors, worn by persons in the funeral procession, to represent the departed worthies; **cantu**, *music*; **ludis**, *games*; **exsequiis**, *procession*; **funere**, *burial rites*.

32. **celebritate**, *throng* (see § 33, and note, R. A. § 13).

36. **mortem ejus lacerari**, *that his dead body should be mangled*.

203. SECT. 87. **redemerat**, *had bought off*.

8. **domum . . . incenderat**: B.C. 57. The other outrages here enumerated have been already described, Sest. § 32 (54).

13. **capere**, *contain*.

14. **incidebantur**: he felt so sure of his power, that he was having the laws engraved even before their passage.

15. **nos . . . addicerent**: *which should bind us over to our own slaves* (i.e. freedmen). The suffrage of the freedmen was a standing subject of controversy in Roman politics. They voted in the four city tribes (see note, § 25), but many efforts were made to get them into the rustic tribes; and Clodius had promised, as prætor, to bring forward a law with this object.

16. **adamasset**, *had taken a fancy to*.

SECT. 88. **cogitationibus**, *plans*. — **illum ipsum**: i.e. Pompey, whose return to Rome was just before the Clodian disturbances began.

23. *hic*, at this point.

27. *circumscripsisset*, kept him within the legitimate bounds of his office (as prætor).

28. *id*, i.e. *circumscribe*. — in *privato*, i.e. when he held no magistracy.

SECT. 89. *consularem*, of an *ex-consul* (i.e. Cicero).

33. *possideret*, would [now] occupy, etc.

35. *libertos suos*: if he freed the slaves of others, they would be his freedmen, and bound to him as clients (see note, R. A. § 12).

204. SECT. 90. *templum*, etc., the sanctuary of public purity, grandeur, wisdom, and counsel.

10. *aram*, as the sacred place where treaties were made. — *portum*, haven of refuge.

12. *funestari*, defiled by the presence of a corpse.

13. *esset*, would have been (§ 308. a; G. 252; H. 480).

SECT. 91. *ab eo*, from (i.e. against) him.

19. *potuisse*, for *potuit* (of dir. disc.), might have been.

20. *excitate*, summon.

23. *falcibus*, hooks (like firemen's hooks) to tear up the steps, and turn the building into a fortress.

24. *ad Castoris*, see note, § 18.

25. *disturbari*, broken up.

26. **M. Caelius**, a young man esteemed by Cicero as of great promise, and defended by him in a cause of some scandal, but who afterwards turned out to be a wild and desperate demagogue (see Brut. § 273). In the year B.C. 44, after Cæsar's victory at Pharsalia, both Cælius and Milo, in concert with each other, headed revolts against Cæsar, and lost their lives ignominiously in Southern Italy. (By *silentio* is meant that the *contio* was orderly and well disposed before this attack of the Clodians.)

205. SECT. 92. *haud scio an*, § 210. f, R.; G. 459; H. 529.
6. *ut liceat* depends on *obsecrantis* (acc.).

8. *cupimus*: in gladiatorial contests, if one combatant had the other at his mercy, he waited the will of the people, who expressed their wish to have his life spared by turning down their thumbs. If most thumbs were turned up, he was put to death.

10. *efflagitant, clamor for.*

SECT. 93. *exanimant, etc., these words of Milo dishearten and depress me.*

13. *audio, hear of; intersum, bear witness to* (literally, am in the midst of).

18. *propter me, through my means.*

21. *bene moratam, of good manners and morals.*

SECT. 94. *mihi* (§ 232. *a.*; G. 352; H. 388¹): for this passage, see Quint. VI. i. 27.

23. *tribunus*, see Sest. § 43. — *dedissem, had devoted.*

25. *acceperam, had found.*

27. *Clodianis armis*, i.e. on account of Clodius' violence.

28. *putarem, should I have thought?* (§ 268. *R.*; G. 252; H. 485. *N.*¹).

206. SECT. 95. *quo videtis, sc. eum esse.*

5. *plebem*: this word, in the later republic, had lost its meaning of a class contrasted with the hereditary aristocracy of the patricians, and was applied to the lower classes in general.

8. *tribus patrimoniis*: Milo was by birth a member of the Papian gens, but was adopted (see note, Sest. § 1) by his maternal grandfather, C. Annius. This accounts for two patrimonies; the third, Asconius thinks, was probably his mother's. The orator here makes a civic virtue out of Milo's lavish bribery.

10. *conciliarit, has won.*

14. *ablaturum, will bear away*, i.e. the memory of them.

SECT. 96. *vocem praeconis, etc.*: i.e. the election was practically decided, when the *comitia* were broken up by a mob. The election could not therefore be formally and legally complete, and no announcement could be made by the herald.

16. *desiderarit, cared for.*

19. *facinoris suspicionem, etc.*: *the suspicion of a great crime, not the indictment for this act.* That is, as the last chapters have shown, it was, in Cicero's view, not Clodius' death, but suspicion of designs against Pompey and the state, that decided the case against Milo.

22. *recte facta*, § 207. *c.*; G. 438. *R.*¹; H. 359. *N.*⁴

SECT. 97. *si . . . ratio, if regard is to be had.* (The proper

apodosis, *we should say*, etc., is supplanted by the thing that would be said; and by this protasis and apodosis the tense of the rest of the paragraph is changed.)

207. SECT. 98. Etruriae festos: holidays appointed by the people of Etruria, the neighbors whom Clodius had cheated and robbed, at the good news of his death.

3. et actos et institutos, in app. with **festos**: the celebrations that have already taken place, and the anniversaries that have been established. — **centesima et altera**, i.e. just one hundred days.

The length of interval was caused by the insertion this year of an intercalary month between February and March. This was in theory done every other year, but was practically left to the caprice of the *pontifices*, from which it resulted that the calendar had fallen into extreme confusion. The calendar year was 67 days behind the true time; and the discrepancy remained until the reform by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 45. The Roman year at this time consisted of only 355 days, and the inserted month was alternately of 20 and 22 days (see § 376). These were inserted, not at the end of February, but alternately after the 24th and 23d of the month, so that the intercalary month (*Mercedonius*) always contained 27 days (Momm. *Röm. Chr.* p. 21). According to Asconius, the trial was April 8 (vi. Id.), and the murder was Jan. 18 (xiii. Kal. Feb.), although both these dates were disputed. Counting for January 11 days, the *Mensis Intercalaris* 27, March 31, and April 8 days, we have 23 days left for February, which would indicate the shorter intercalation, of 22 days.

5. **qua . . . ea**, *wherever . . . there* (abl. of way by which).

7. **non laboro**, *I have no concern.*

8. **versatur, abides.**

SECT. 99. **his**, sc. **judiciibus.**

12. **cum . . . es**, § 326. a; G. 567; H. 517².

13. **quo . . . eo**, § 250, and R.; G. 400; H. 423.

21. **quae oblivio** = *forgetfulness of which* (as regularly with adj. pronouns, cf. *eâ gratiâ*).

SECT. 100. **pietatis**, *gratitude.*

28. **inimicitias**, etc. "Such," says Asconius, "were the constancy and good faith of Cicero, that neither the popular enmity, nor the suspicions of Pompey, nor the fear of coming danger if he

should be put on trial before the people, nor the arms openly taken up against Milo, could deter him from his defence, when he might have shunned all danger and popular wrath, and even won back the good will of Pompey, by relaxing a little the zeal of his advocacy."

208. SECT. 102. mene non potuisse, sc. respondebo.

25. **gentibus**: a line must have dropped out, part of which belongs with **gentibus**. Before **non**, the word must be **quibus**.

SECT. 103. concepi, incurred.

28. **illa indicia**, i.e. Catiline's conspiracy.

34. **fuerit**, § 332. *b*; G. 647. R.⁴; H. 502². — **possum**, virtually future, and so used as apod. to a future protasis.

209. dictator: in times of great public emergency, the Senate could call upon the consuls to create a Dictator, who should possess the undivided power of the old kings, but only for the period of six months. The laws of appeal, and other safeguards of individual liberty, had at first no force against this magistrate. In later times dictators were no longer appointed, but the consuls were invested with dictatorial power by the formula, *ne videant*, etc. (Cat. i. § 2). Sulla, and afterwards Cæsar, revived the name and authority of this magistracy; but, by holding it for life (*perpetuo*), completely changed its character, making it equivalent to absolute sovereignty.

The *Magister Equitum*, appointed by the Dictator, stood next in command to him.

SECT. 104. in Italia: since the Social War, the towns of Italy, having received Roman citizenship, had lost the *jus exilii* (see note, Arch. § 5).

SECT. 105. lacrimis defendi: this was a peculiarly Roman custom. Many a desperate case was gained in the Roman courts by putting on mourning, and bringing out the wife and children of the accused, in deep mourning and bathed in tears.

Not long after this trial, which ended in Milo's conviction, he was further tried in his absence for bribery (*ambitus*) and illegal combinations (*de sodalitiis*), and on a second charge of assault (*de vi*), and was condemned on each count. Cicero sent him a copy of his labored defence, and received a reply dryly thanking him

for his effort, but expressing satisfaction that the speech was not delivered; "for then," said he, "I should not now be eating the excellent mullets of Marseilles."

In the Civil War, Milo perished in South Italy, while leading the remnant of his troop of gladiators in resistance to Cæsar,—"hit with a stone from the wall" in an assault on the town of Cosa, in Lucania (see Cæsar, B. C. iii. 22).

ORATION FOR MARCELLUS.

Argument.

CHAP. I. Cæsar's clemency in victory is glorious for himself and honorable for Marcellus.—2. Warlike glories depend on many outward circumstances: this glory is wholly his own.—3. Conquest is a natural and frequent thing: self-conquest is a divine attribute. Other praises are drowned by the noise of war; this wins love and gratitude.—4. This glory none can claim to share. Victory itself is conquered when its rights are renounced.—5, 6. This is an earnest of Cæsar's patriotism. Cicero had feared the victory of his own side: Cæsar's spirit was the nobler.—7. There is nothing to fear from the pardoned: the State itself hangs upon Cæsar's life.—8. The wounds of civil wars are to be healed; he must live to restore the republic.—9. This glory still remains: unless the State is restored, his other glories will have no abiding-place.—10. All accept the results, and wish his safety.—11. Cicero is the mouthpiece of all in rendering thanks

PAGE.

210. *diuturni silentii*: it was now more than six years since the defence of Milo, which was followed almost immediately by Cicero's absence as proconsul in Cilicia, whence he returned only on the eve of the Pharsalian campaign.—*eram usus*, have kept (here pluperfect, as preceding *attulit*).

2. *timore* (abl. of cause), fear of consequences; *verecundia*, modesty, distrust of himself under the circumstances.

4. *vellem*: not subj. of indir. question, but *conjunct. modestiæ* (§ 311. *b*; G. 252; H. 485), thrown into past time by conn. of tenses; *initium* looks forward to a change of plan: hence the subj., meaning what I may wish in the future (compare § 307. *f*; G. 598).

5. *tantam mansuetudinem*, etc.: no doubt these words express

the genuine and grateful surprise felt at Cæsar's clemency, so contrasted with the temper and purpose of his opponents.

7. *rerum omnium, in every respect.*

211. SECT. 2. *quasi signum sustulisti, you have raised, as it were, a signal.*

SECT. 3. *in multis, in me ipso, in the case of many, and in my own. — paulo ante, just now.*

15. *commemoratis*, see Introd.

17. *suspitionibus*: Cæsar is said to have suspected Marcellus of some designs of assassination.

SECT. 5. *usurpare, dwell on.*

212. SECT. 6. *Fortuna*, see Manil. Law, § 47.

SECT. 7. *centurio*, the infantry officer (see note, Manil. § 37).

22. *praefectus*, the commander of the auxiliary cavalry. So *cohors* and *turma* correspond to each other, as the infantry and cavalry divisions.

At the present period the regular cavalry of the legion was quite insignificant, and the horse of the Roman army consisted chiefly of auxiliaries, — Gauls, Spaniards, Thracians, etc.; these were organized in *alae* of 300 or 400 men each, which were subdivided into *turmae* of 30. For this reason we find here the Roman infantry officer combined with the auxiliary cavalry officer, — corresponding to the real composition of the army.

SECT. 8. *immanitate barbaras, barbarous and fierce*: his conquests had first subdued the Gauls, Germans, and Britons.

29. *locis infinitas*: Cæsar moved from Gaul B.C. 49 into Italy, and the same year to Spain. In 48 he crossed over to Greece, and thence to Egypt. In 47 he carried on war in Asia Minor, and in 46 gained the crowning victory of Thapsus in Africa.

213. SECT. 9. *illae quidem*: the pronoun (as often in concessive sentences), is inserted only to append *quidem*, adding nothing to the sense.

8. *tubarum, of clarions*: the *tuba* was a long, straight horn, used in infantry; the *lituus* a curved one, used in cavalry.

SECT. 10. *hujus curiae*. The old Curia Hostilia, upon the north side of the *Comitium*, was destroyed by fire in the riots after

the death of Clodius, B.C. 52 (see Mil. § 33); but was rebuilt by Faustus Sulla, son of the dictator.

23. **C. Marcelli**: cousin of Marcus (cos. B.C. 50).

25. **obfudit**, *rushed upon*.

SECT. 11. tropaeis et monumentis: the *tropaea* were memorials of victory, consisting of armor of the conquered, arranged in human form, and either erected by itself, or attached to some monument—as a column or arch. Of monuments, Cæsar did not live to carry out his plans fully; he built, however, a new enclosure for assemblies, the *Saepta Julia*, and laid out a new forum for courts of justice, the *Forum Julium*, north of the old Forum.

214. SECT. 12. florescet, § 205. *b*; G. 283. R.²; H. 463. — **operibus**, dat. (§ 229).

4. **victores**: i.e. Cinna, Marius, and Sulla.

6. **vereor ut**, etc. (§ 331. *f*; G. 552; H. 498. iii.), *I fear this which I say cannot be understood in the hearing quite as (perinde atque) I feel it in the thinking*.

10. **occidissemus**, *might [by right of war] have fallen*.

SECT. 13. quam late pateat, *how far it reaches*.

16. *illa*, i.e. Pompey's.

17. **tenemur**, *are convicted*.

21. **reddidit**, *restored*, by confidence that no vengeance would follow.

23. **hostis**, acc. plur.

SECT. 14. flagitantium: before the outbreak of the civil war, Cæsar sent C. Curio (son of C. Curio, Verr. i. § 18) to Rome with offers of compromise, which were spurned by the Senate.

32. **hominem**, *the man* (Pompey): emphatic, not his measures. — **consilio**, reasons.

33. **grati animi** (see Sest. § 33): at the time of Cicero's recall, Pompey interested himself to go in person to several of the Italian towns to encourage the general feeling in his favor; and so atoned in part for the tardiness of his support, and his earlier hesitating, cold, and ungracious course.

215. SECT. 15. integra re, before peace was broken.

2. **cum capitis mei periculo**, *with danger of my life*. It is said that after Pompey's defeat, the command was urged upon Cicero by Cato; and on his refusal to conduct the war, young Pompey would have stabbed him unless Cato had interfered.

4. **existimator rerum**, *judge of things*.

6. **statim censuerit**: Cicero was welcomed and kindly treated by Cæsar on his return to Italy, B.C. 47. The war was not finished till the next year, hence *incertus exitus*, etc.

8. **victor**, *when victorious* (opposed to *incertus*, etc.).

SECT. 16. **certorum hominum**: such senatorial leaders as Metellus, Scipio, and Dolabella. Cicero says, in a letter to M. Marius (Fam. vii. 3), "Excepting the chief and a few besides, the others—the leaders I mean—were so grasping in the campaign and so cruel in their talk, that I shuddered at the [thought of] victory. There was nothing good except the cause." And to Atticus (ix. 7), "It is their plan to stifle (*suffocare*) the city and Italy by famine, then ravage the fields, set fire, and not spare the money of the rich." Pompey, he says, would often say, *Sulla potuit: ego non potero?* (ib. ix. 10).

18. **inter se**, *with each other*.

SECT. 18. **otiosis**, *the neutral*.

29. **ubi fuisset**, which might have been a mere accident.

33. **aliquando**, *at last*.

34. **contulisse ad**, *laid upon*.

216. SECT. 19. **quae**, *things which* (the Stoic doctrine).

11. **commodata**, *loaned*.

SECT. 20. **praesertim** belongs with **lapsis**.

14. **opinione**, *notion*.

16. **si . . . timuerunt**, subj. of **est** (cf. § 333. R.; G. 469. R.²; H. 529.¹ N.¹).

17. **senserunt**, *found by experience*.

SECT. 21. **querelam**, etc., that the partisans of Pompey wished to kill him.

25. **de tuis**, i.e. his immediate companions; **qui unā**, those on the same side.

28. **qui fuerunt**, sc. **inimici**.

SECT. 22. **sane**, *by all means*.

217. *ignarus, inexperienced; rudis, raw; nihil cogitans, inconsiderate.*

6. *equidem, for my part.*

7. *dumtaxat, merely (even these).*

SECT. 23. *consensio, conspiracy.*

16. *constituenda judicia, etc.*: the short period of Cæsar's dictatorship was distinguished by a number of salutary enactments, which were almost equivalent to a complete revision of the constitution.

17. *propaganda suboles*: the waste of population by incessant wars had already begun to alarm the best minds of Rome. It was, in fact, the chief direct cause of the ruin of the Empire.

18. *difflexerunt, have run wild* (like vines).

SECT. 24. *sananda, to be healed* (the result); *mederi, to remedy* (the treatment).

SECT. 25. *doctorum, philosophers.*

218. *cunctam, entire.*

2. *perfectione, completion.*

SECT. 28. *immo*, corrects the general expression *parum magna*.

12. *futurus fuit, was to be.*

SECT. 27. *hic actus, as in a play.*

20. *tu perfruare, enjoy it yourself.*

23. *dicito, fut.* as referring to the time designated by *tum*.

27. *angustiis, narrow bounds.*

SECT. 28. [ut] *inservias*, § 331. *f, R.*; G. 546. *R.³*; H. 502.

34. *quae quidem, i.e. aeternitas.*

36. *certe, doubtless.*

219. SECT. 28. *munera, gifts* to the people, as monuments and spectacles.

SECT. 29. *sedem, abiding-place; domicilium, home.*

8. *requirunt, will miss.*

10. *illud, the war; hoc, the public safety.*

11. *servi eis iudicibus, pay regard to those judges.*

SECT. 30. *non pertinebit, will have no concern for.*

SECT. 31. *perfuncta est, has got through with.*

28. *arma, etc., arms have been laid down by some and wrested from others.*

SECT. 32. *sanitatis, ordinary intelligence.*

220. SECT. 33. *unde, with which* (in Latin the beginning is regarded as the source *from which*).

II. *agimus, express ; habemus, feel.*

SECT. 34. *cum id praestiterim, while I have fulfilled it. — me conservato, while I have been preserved.*

29. *quod . . . non arbitrabar, which I thought no longer possible.*

ORATION FOR LIGARIUS.

Argument.

CHAP. I. The charge and the circumstances. — 2. No crime, or sign of ill-will to Cæsar. — 3. Cicero himself was more culpable, yet is pardoned. — 4. So Tubero, who is indebted to Cæsar for his life, yet seeks that of Ligarius. — 5. The clemency of Cæsar is the refuge of all: he stays the violence of his partisans. — 6. The political difference was not crime, but error: so regarded by Cæsar himself. — 7. Circumstances of the command in Africa: Ligarius was not responsible. — 8, 9. If Tubero had been admitted, he would have acted against Cæsar; when refused, he went to Pompey. — 10, 11. Cicero does not defend the cause, but pleads for mercy; Cæsar regards the case itself, not the man who pleads it. His friends desire mercy for Ligarius. — 12. Final appeal: the divine quality of mercy.

PAGE

221. *propinquus, kinsman.* It is not known what was the relationship of Tubero to Cicero. He was a member of the Ælian gens, — a family distinguished for its legal attainments; and Tubero himself ranks high among the Roman jurists. The prosecutor, Q. Tubero, was son of L. Tubero, whom Ligarius had prevented from landing in Africa; a chief grievance was that the younger Tubero was at the time sick on board.

The Roman state was developed out of the patriarchal state of society, of which it retained many characteristic institutions, such as the *patria potestas*, the enormous power, even of life and death, possessed by the

head of a family (*paterfamilias*) over those under his legal control,—that is, all sons and descendants in the male line, and all unmarried daughters. Daughters, upon their marriage, passed from the *potestas* of the father to the *manus* of the husband.

The *gens* was an enlarged family, which had outgrown the centralized power of a *paterfamilias*, and the feeling of near relationship, but which still held in theory to the belief in a common descent, and which maintained a gentile organization, possessed certain property in common, and kept up the observance of certain *sacra*. The chief object of adoption (note, Sest. § 1) was the maintenance of these *sacra*. If a person died intestate without heirs, his property went to his *gens*. The fundamental importance of the *gens* in the Roman patriarchal institutions appears in the fact that the gentile name, always ending in *ius* (except in a few Etruscan names in *na*, as Perpenna) was the *nomen* proper, while the family name was only *cognomen*. Some persons, as C. Marius, had no family name; but most *gentes* fell into a number of families, and sometimes even these families were divided into branches, with distinctive names. Thus the Cornelian *gens* contained the families of Scipio, Sulla, Cinna, Lentulus, Dolabella, etc.; while a branch of the Scipios retained for many generations the *agnomen* Nasica. Strictly speaking, there were no fully organized *gentes* except those of the patricians, as the Cornelii, Julii, Fabii, Claudii; but the plebeian nobility (see note, Verr. i. § 15) developed *gentes* of its own, which were quite analogous to those of the patricians. Such were the Cæcili, Sempronii, Licinii, Livii.

5. *quo me vertam*, *which way to turn*. In later use the word (*verto*) is found in a reflexive sense, as the corresponding word with us. — *necessarius*: Cicero's *necessitudo* to Pansa appears to have consisted in their working together in behalf of Ligarius.

11. *Pansa* (C. Vibius; cos. B.C. 43; see Phil. xiv.): at this time a leading supporter of Cæsar. This introduction is in a high degree ironical. — *ut . . . esset* (obj. of *fecerit*), *that it is no longer a new case*.

222. SECT. 2. Considio: C. Considius Longus, proprætor of Africa, B.C. 50, the year before the civil war.

10. *satis facere*, etc.: the governor of a province, on leaving his province before the expiration of his term, could appoint any officer he chose to govern *pro prætore* in his place: such a lieutenant

ant exercised the *imperium* of his superior. It was usual, although not required, in this case, to appoint the highest subordinate officer, the *quæstor*; hence this apologetic expression of the orator (see Momm. *Röm. St.* i. p. 178). Ligarius, it seems, was so highly esteemed by the provincials that the governor could do no less than appoint him.

14. *sociis*, see note, Verr. i. § 13.

SECT. 3. *cupiditate inconsiderata*, headlong partisanship.

18. *salutis* and *studii* limit *ducem*; the provincials, at first by a sort of necessity for their own security, then with a growing zeal espousing Pompey's cause, craved a military leader.

19. *cum* = at which time (§ 325. b; G. 582; H. 471⁵).

22. *praetor* = *propraetor*. — *obtinerat*: had held, in some former year. Of course, therefore, he had no legitimate authority in Africa at the present time, for the *imperium* must be conferred by a special and very definite act: hence the expression *si illud*, etc.

SECT. 4. *qui cuperet*, being one who wished.

32. *in provincia pacatissima*: Africa was one of the earliest and most thoroughly conquered of the provinces: as is shown by the fact that in the division of the Empire by Augustus, when he took into his own hands the administration of provinces which required a military force, Africa was left, with Asia, Achaia, Hither Spain, Narbonnese Gaul, etc., under the authority of the Senate. Africa, however, alone of the senatorial provinces, had a regular military force, consisting of one legion.

33. *pacem esse*, subj. of *expediret*. — *profectio*, his going there.

223. SECT. 5. *criminosum*, liable to accusation.

7. *Uticae*, a Phœnician city in Africa, older than Carthage, under whose supremacy it was always restive. For this reason it helped Rome against Carthage, and was rewarded with the gift of territory. After Africa was made a Roman province, Utica was its capital.

SECT. 6. *occurrat*, indir. question depending on *reformidat*: a construction very common in the comic poets.

SECT. 7. *imperator*. After the news of Pompey's death (B.C. 48), Cæsar was made *dictator rei publicae constituendae*, at the same time receiving certain other special grants of power, and retaining the *imperium*, which he had now held uninterruptedly for twelve

years. Hence the exaggerated expression *imperator unus*; for in the original sense of this title (see note, Verr. v. 1), it could be borne by as many officers as was necessary. It was not until the spring of B.C. 45, some months after the delivery of this oration, that Imperator became the title of a new magistrate, in whom the *imperium* was vested for his life, and to be transmitted to his descendants. This was the commencement of the Empire, though the office was suspended from the death of Cæsar till it was revived by Augustus. From this time the old use of this title was rare.

33. *alterum*, second.

34. *fascis laureatos*: the *fascis* were wreathed with laurel when the commander, after victory, was greeted as *imperator*. Cicero aspired to the honor of a triumph for successes over some mountain robbers.

36. *reddere*, restore. (This infin. represents a conative present, having a future force: hence *dedisset* for fut. perf. of dir. disc.)

224. SECT. 8. *ut*, how.

6. *cognationem*, kinship by blood. Probably this is used rhetorically for *adfinitem*, connection by marriage.

SECT. 9. *fuisse*, subj. of *esse*.

10. *nempe*, etc., why! one who, etc.

13. *in acie Pharsalica*: the decisive victory of Cæsar over Pompey, at Pharsalus, in Thessaly, was fought Aug. 9, B.C. 48.

14. *petebat*, aimed at. — *qui sensus*, i.e. on which side?

16. *optabas*, pray for (stronger than *cupiebas*).

SECT. 10. *equidem*, to be sure.

30. *ut tu vis*, as you will have it.

SECT. 11. *dicam* = *dicturus sum*.

35. *levium*, unsteady; *immanium*, ferocious.

225. SECT. 12. *eum dictatorem*: i.e. Sulla. The dictator, as possessor of the full royal *imperium*, had judicial powers, although their exercise, at this period, had fallen into disuse.

10. *aliquot annis post*, some years later. Sulla had provided by law for the impunity of those who executed his proscriptions; but Cæsar, as *judex quaestionis de sicariis*, B.C. 64, took pains to secure the trial and conviction of more than one of these wretches.

14. *studia virtutis*, the devotion to virtue, etc., of your race and family.

SECT. 13. *in qua*, under which.

19. *non videamini esse*, are not, as it seems.

SECT. 14. *domi*, in private.

34. *tollere*, take away.

SECT. 15. *per te*: i.e. as contrasted with the bloodthirstiness of some of his followers.

226. *essent*: following *nisi*, etc. (notice conn. of tenses).

SECT. 16. *alicujus*, for any one.

14. *tunc*, in that case (§ 310. a; G. 594³; H. 507. N.⁷).

19. *extorquebit*, will wrest from you.

SECT. 17. *de nullo alio*, etc.: i.e. why he selected Ligarius out of all Pompey's followers; how one who had committed precisely the same fault could have the audacity to bring the charge—or was it perhaps that he had some new crime to accuse him of? (*adferret* is subj. as being a question; the others are facts).—*illa causa*, Pompey's.

27. *qui durius*, who speak more harshly.

227. SECT. 18. *mortuus*, “in his grave.”

4. *contumeliam*: Cæsar's proconsular command in Gaul ended March 1, B.C. 49. It was usual in such cases to continue in command until the next first of January, on the principle that every tenure of office continued until a successor was appointed; and, in consequence of a law of Sulla, the consuls and prætors went to the government of provinces immediately on the expiration of their term of office in the city. A new law of Pompey's, however, had provided that five years should intervene between the magistracy and the governorship, so that it would be easy to appoint a successor to Cæsar at the legal expiration of his office. Further, Cæsar had been exempted by law from the necessity of presenting himself in person as a candidate for the consulship of B.C. 48. His plan was to be elected in his absence, to retain his proconsulship until the day when he should assume the consulship again, and thus to have no gap between the two offices. If there were a gap of a single day, his enemies were on the watch to prosecute him, for

various acts which were at any rate irregular. Their policy was to abrogate his command, if possible, and at any rate to repeal the law which allowed him to be a candidate while absent. The year 50 B.C. was consumed in fruitless negotiations and attempts at compromise; when Pompey and the Senate at last cut off further debate, refused all concessions to Cæsar, and declared war. It was this treatment which Cicero describes as *contumelia*.

6. **pacem esse cupiebas**: it seems certain that Cæsar had, in his desire for peace, carried his offers of compromise as far as was possible for him to do safely in his position.

7. **ut tibi conveniret**, *that you should come to an understanding* (in appos. with *id*).

SECT. 19. **esses**, i.e. in that case.

12. **secessionem**: Pompey and most of the Senate retired at Cæsar's approach, and escaped to Greece.

15. **utrisque cupientibus**, *where both wished*.

18. **eorum qui sequebantur**: almost the entire body of nobles followed Pompey.

21. **cognita . . . tua**, *now that your clemency is known*.

SECT. 20. **poteramusne**, sc. **non venire**.

28. **atque** is almost = **atqui**.

SECT. 21. **Tuberonis sors**: in the assignment of the provinces.

228. excusare, *to excuse himself*.

3. **contubernales**, in Cicero's brief campaign in the Social War.

6. **quidam**, *some friend*: it is uncertain who.

SECT. 22. **occupatam**, i.e. by Attius Varus.

14. **voluisse, voluisse, maluisse**, all have the clause **Africam** . . . **obtinere** depending on them, but it is expressed only with the second.

15. **natam ad bellum**: a map of the Mediterranean will show the formidable position of the province of Africa as against Italy.

17. **aliquem**, *some one else*.

SECT. 23. **tradituri fuistis**, *were you going to surrender?* (half-way between the original meaning and that which it afterwards had, of the apod. contrary to fact. The student should bear in mind these transitions in meaning, as language is constantly changing, and can never be strictly reduced to rules: **traditurum fuisse** (be-

low) is the regular construction of indir. disc.; while the above forms in direct disc. were only used as strict apodosis later).

27. **cujus interfuit**, *whose interest it was*.

SECT. 24. **veniebatis**, conative imperf.

34. **maxime infestam**: King Juba of Numidia was a zealous adherent of Pompey, and Africa was the seat of the last struggle of the Senate against Cæsar.

35. **huic causae**, Cæsar's. — **aliena voluntas**, *estranged feeling*. — **conventus**: an association of the citizens of a province, possessing certain corporate powers.

229. SECT. 25. **nempe**, *naturally enough*.

6. **in societatem**, *to take a share in*.

8. **venissetis**, *you should have come* (not apod. but hortatory); **venistis** (emphatic), *you did come*.

12. **per me**, *for all me*.

15. **qui privaverit**, *in that he deprived you* (subj. of char.).

SECT. 26. **quamvis probarem**, *however much I might approve*. (The tense is attracted by the following apod. contrary to fact.) — **partibus**, *party*.

26. **ad eos ipsos**, constr. (by *synizesis*) with **partibus**.

SECT. 27. **nequaquam fuerunt**: Varus was of an insignificant family, while the Tuberos were members of the nobility. — **justo**, *regular*, duly conferred.

34. **ad Caesarem**, sc. **venit**.

36. **causam**, *side*.

230. SECT. 28. **ejus**, Pompey.

9. **cum videres**, second person of indef. subj. in a general condition (§ 309. *a*; G. 597. R.³; H. 508⁵).

12. **esset**, subj. of charact.; but for that it would be indic. (**erat**). by § 308. *b*; G. 599. R.³; H. 511. N.³.

SECT. 29. **in illa causa**, in upholding the side of Pompey.

22. **ad unam summam**, *to one main point*.

SECT. 30. **tecum**, *in company with you*. Cæsar was hardly less distinguished as an orator than as a general and statesman. — **equidem** emphasizes **multas**. — **in foro**: the Forum was the seat of the administration of justice.

26. **honorum**: i.e. the canvassing for office made it necessary for him to appear as *patronus*.

27. **posthac**, sc. *fecerit*.

31. **ne haec quidem**, i.e. the following.

32. **valerent**, *might prevail* (if I used them).

34. **oppressus**, *forced into*. — **in eo ipso**, i.e. in his conduct in the war to which he was forced.

36. **temere**, *thoughtlessly*.

231. ignoscatur, impersonal.

3. **idem . . . qui**, *just as*.

SECT. 31. **mihi**, etc., i.e. not only have I been preserved, but, etc.

6. **est posita**, *depends*.

7. **studiis**, *zealous efforts*.

9. **causas**, *the cases*.

10. **voltus**: the tears and lamentations by which it was customary to seek acquittal.

11. **quam tuus necessarius**, *how closely connected with you*.

12. **quam illius**, opposed to **tuus**.

14. **fruuntur, concedas**: the indic. refers to individual cases; the subj. characterizes Cæsar himself, but the difference is slight.

17. **justissimum**, *very natural*.

SECT. 32. **tu**: only expressed to go with the concessive **quidem**.

21. **Sabinos**: Ligarius was of Sabine origin, and many of his Sabine friends were here present.

22. **florem**, etc.: the Sabine territory among the mountains was still the home of a hardy and virtuous population.

23. **nosti**: during the civil war, Cæsar had found shelter from Sulla among these kindly mountaineers.

26. **squalorem**, see note, Sest. § 11.

SECT. 33. **quodvis**, *any whatever* (emphatic).

34. **vox**, the expression which follows.

35. **nos**, i.e. the party of Pompey. — **nisi qui**, *except those who*.

232. tecum fuerunt, *on your side*, i.e. as holding aloof from the other side. As neutrals, they were threatened by the Pompeians.

6. **non nulli**, *some of us*.

7. **tuis suos**, *to your friends their friends*.

SECT. 34. fuerit futurus, see note, § 23.

15. *conspirantem*, *harmonious* (breathing together) ; *conflatam*, *identical* (fused together).

17. *ut . . . sequerentur*, subst. clause (§ 332. *b* ; G. 313 ; H. 502²).

19. *tempestate*, *by stress of weather*.

21. *tamen*, *notwithstanding*.

SECT. 35. *ierit*, etc. (concessive subj.), *suppose he did go*.

23. *hi . . . tui* (emphatic) = *these beseech you, and they are your friends*. — *equidem* sets off the implied subj. *ego* against *tu*, below. — *cum interesset*, *having been concerned in*.

25. *quaestor urbanus*, *city treasurer* (see note, Verr. i. § 11), in which capacity he appears to have done a service to Cæsar, who was then in Gaul.

SECT. 36. *nihil egit aliud*, *had no other object*.

31. *haec*, *the present condition of things*.

34. *officio*, *brotherly kindness*.

36. *tot talibus*, many and excellent as they are.

37. *condonaveris*: *condonare* is to grant something for the sake of some one else.

233. SECT. 37. *de homine nobilissimo*, i.e. Marcellus.

2. *in curia*, before the Senate (see Introd. to Or. for Marcellus). — *foro*: Ligarius had been accused ; hence the form of trial in the Forum.

9. *populare*, *popular*, but in a strictly political sense. — *nulla*, etc., *not one of your many virtues is more, etc., than mercy*.

SECT. 38. *ut possis*: a subst. clause of result (§ 332. *b* ; G. 313 ; H. 502²), because an effect is implied in *habet*.

15. *postulet*, § 311. *a* ; G. 459. *R.* ; H. 485.

THE LAST PHILIPPIC.

Argument.

CHAP. I, 2. Rejoicing is premature, while Brutus is not safe; his rescue has been the object from the beginning.—3-5. Antony and his troops should be held as public enemies: their cruelties at Parma, etc.: the city itself has been allotted among them. Cicero would extend the time of rejoicing, and salute the commanders as *imperatores*, to which their deeds entitle them.—6, 7. Absurd charge against Cicero, of aiming at power. The career of honors is open, and the people rate men according to their deserts.—8. His former counsel, that Antony be declared a public enemy. This is implied in the proposed *supplicatio*.—9, 10. Exploits and eulogy of Pansa and Hirtius.—11, 12. A *supplicatio* of fifty days is recommended for the three commanders. Eulogy of the soldiers, the living and the dead. Let a monument be erected to the dead, especially of the legion of Mars.—13. Let us console their relatives, and pay the promised reward to the families of the dead, as well as to the survivors.—14. Resolution of thanks and honor.

PAGE

237. SECT. 1. *Si cognovissem* (see note, R. A. § 1): the construction of this involved sentence is, *If I knew that Brutus was already gone from Mutina (which we all greatly wish, and think to be effected by the victory already gained), as I do know, from the documents just read, that the army of our worst enemy is cut to pieces and put to flight, I would vote without hesitation, etc.* D. Brutus, one of Cæsar's murderers, had been assigned by him to the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and took possession of the province after Cæsar's death. In the summer, Antony procured the passage of a law transferring this province to himself. Brutus, supported by the Senate, refused to give it up, and upon this issue hostilities broke out. Brutus was at this time besieged in Mutina (*Modena*), and the consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, had moved to raise the siege.—*ex litteris*, i.e. from the army-bulletins.

6. *ad saga*, etc., as we should say figuratively "to arms," the *sagum* being the type of anxiety and alarm, as the *toga* was of security and peace.

As the *toga* was the garb of peace, so the *sagum* was that of war. It was a simple woollen cloak, fastened over one shoulder with a clasp or buckle, *fibula*, while the *toga* had no fastening, but was wound in elaborate folds about the body. The *sagum* was worn in the army, and also in the city when, as now, there was civil war, or war near home. *Ire ad saga* was a mark of a state of war; *redire ad vestitum* would come with peace.

9. **ea res** : the raising of the siege.

SECT. 2. **sententia**, *proposition*.

13. **in hodiernum diem** : i.e. for the day's rejoicings.

16. **id agamus ut**, *let us do so with the intention to retain it*.

17. **turpe est** : it were a mockery to show rejoicing and triumph, when the gods had as yet granted only half their prayers.

SECT. 3. **redierimus**, sc. **ad vestitum**.

24. **ne . . . prodatur** : i.e. by changing the dress for the one day, it will appear that it was not on account of Brutus that the change was made; for he was not yet safe.

27. **tollite hanc**, *set aside this motive* (a kind of protasis, § 310. b; G. 594⁴; H. 487³).

28. **pravæ**, *perverse*.

29. **conservate**, etc., *maintain your dignity* (by sustaining Brutus).

SECT. 4. **legati** : this was in January. At the head of the embassy was the distinguished jurist, Ser. Sulpicius Galba, who died on the journey. The Ninth Philippic was spoken in commemoration of him.

34. **denuntiarent**, *order* (with threats). — **hosti**, Antony.

238. **Hirtius**, the consul (see Intro.). — **imbecillitatem**, *infirm condition*. Cicero had said of him before, "How feeble and worn he was! But the infirmity of his body did not check the vigor of his soul."

2. **per se**, *through his own exertions*.

3. **liberasset** : Octavianus had taken an active part in the autumn in thwarting Antony's plans.

5. **dolorem aliquem domesticum**, *some private grief*, for the death of his adoptive father. Cicero would imply that he was too true a patriot to feel a real affection for the dictator.

SECT. 5. *quid . . . egit*, what object had Pansa? He had set out for Mutina some weeks after his colleague.

8. *faciendis*, *procuring*.

13. *necessitati victus*, implying that the war brought distress in the provision-market. — *quod*, i.e. the liberation of Brutus from siege.

14. *inibi esse*, on the very point of being achieved.

16. *et* connects *rei* and *evento*.

17. *præripuisse*, seized prematurely, if the news proved true; *contempsisse*, scorned, if it proved false.

SECT. 6. *significatio vestra*, the indication you have given.

21. *propætores*: i.e. Cæsar Octavianus, upon whom the Senate had specially conferred this rank early in January. He was left in sole command after the deaths of Hirtius and Pansa. — *si . . . ante*, as soon as.

22. *pertineant*, § 341. *b*; G. 509³; H. 503. — *imbuti*, stained; *madefacti*, bathed.

23. *exercituumque*: this term is added, because the legions contained only Romans, while the consular armies had also auxiliaries.

24. *duobus . . . proelio*: the battle was begun by Pansa, who was routed and mortally wounded — although the fatal character of his wound was not yet known at Rome; then the fortune of the day was retrieved by reinforcements led by Hirtius. Octavianus took no part in this engagement, but repulsed an attack upon the camp.

25. *hostium, civium*: Cicero's great point in the Philippics is to make out that Antony — like Catiline — is no citizen, but a public enemy. In the argument that follows, he shows that the proposition of a *supplicatio* (see note, Cat. iii. 15), which had never been decreed except for a victory over foreign enemies, indorses this view by treating Antony as an enemy.

26. *nefarium scelus*: observe the *chiasmus*.

28. *nisi mucrones*, etc., unless you wish their very sword-blades to waver in doubt.

SECT. 7. *hostem*: the proposition seems to have studiously omitted calling Antony's troops *enemies*: this Cicero objects to.

31. *vero*, forsooth, marks the irony.

33. *improbis*, criminal, sc. *civibus*.

34. **clarissimus vir**: P. Servilius Vatia, the proposer of the *supplicatio*, Cæsar's colleague in his second consulship, B.C. 48.

35. **urbanarum, civil.** — **internecivi, to the death.** — **circumscribunt, swindle.**

239, SECT. 8. **infert**, of offensive war. — **quattuor consulibus**, i.e. besides the two consuls, the two consuls elect, Plancus and D. Brutus.

5. **gerit, is actually carrying on.**

6. **suis cladibus, the evils he himself threatens.**

7. **Dolabellæ facinus**: Dolabella, Antony's colleague in the consulship (B.C. 44), when on his way to the province of Syria, in February 43, assaulted Smyrna by treachery, captured the proprætor of Asia, C. Trebonius (one of the conspirators against Cæsar), and put him to death with indignities and torture.

11. **hoc templo**: i.e. that of Jupiter Capitolinus, where the Senate was now met.

12. **Parmensium**: Parma had been captured by Antony, and treated in the manner here described.

15. **propudium et portentum, prodigy of wickedness.**

16. **L. Antonius**, the youngest brother of Mark Antony (cos. B.C. 41).

SECT. 9. **oblita, besmeared.**

25. **crudelitatem**: the cruelty of the Carthaginians was proverbial — at least among their enemies the Romans.

27. **capta, taken by assault**; **surrepta, surprised.**

SECT. 10. **hujus urbis**: sc. **eum esse**: **urbis** limits **quid** in the same sense as **coloniæ** limits **hostis**.

32. **explendas, replenishing.** — **latrocinii, gang of robbers.**

33. **peritus metator et callidus, that tried and shrewd surveyor.**

34. **Saxa, L. Decidius**; a Celtiberian by birth, originally a land-surveyor, a creature of Cæsar's and now of Antony's. The reference here is to a law of Antony, passed in the June preceding, for the establishment of colonies of veterans.

36. **domesticis, within the walls.**

240, dissipatis, spread abroad.

2. *domum*, home (actual abode); *tecta*, buildings (in general); *larem*, domestic hearth.

The *Lares* (regarded, at any rate later, as deified ancestors) are hardly to be distinguished, as an object of worship, from the *Penates*, or household gods (see note, Cat. iv. § 17). Each *compitum*, or cross-road, had its *lares*, who were the object of the *sacra* of the *collegia compitalicia* (see note, Sest. § 13). The *lar familiaris* was the protector of the family, and especially of the hearth.

6. *si quis attulerit . . . assentiar*, if any would propose, I would accept.

SECT. 11. *decreverit*, has moved. — *omnino numerum*, the number in all.

15. *cui*, interrogative. — *ut non*, etc., without his being called, etc., even though, etc.

18. *decernenda non fuit*, ought not to have been voted.

SECT. 12. *an adimemus*, shall we then deprive?

22. *quae increbuit*: in the later days of the republic, the title of *imperator* and the honor of triumph were granted upon much less cause than in earlier times.

23. *appellaret*, would have styled (imperf. because of repeated action).

30. *ovantem*: the *ovatio* was an inferior triumph, sometimes granted by the Senate, in cases when the proportions or circumstances of the victory, or the rank of the commander, did not warrant the supreme honor of a triumph (see note, Man. § 8). The general did not wear the purple embroidered robe, or the laurel crown, but the ordinary *toga praetexta*, and a wreath of myrtle. Moreover, he walked, or (in later times) rode on horseback, instead of riding in a chariot.

SECT. 13. *is demum*, that only.

35. *sive*, if either.

241. *gratias agebant*, gave a vote of thanks.

3. *tu igitur*, sc. *gloriaris*. — *dixerit*, hortat. subj. (§ 266 c; G. 257; H. 485. N.¹). — *equidem*, concessive.

6. *gratiam non referri*, that a favor should not be returned.

SECT. 14. *Parilibus*: the *Parilia* or *Palilia* (April 21) was one

of the most ancient Roman festivals, in honor of Pales, a goddess of flocks. This day was regarded as the anniversary of the founding of the city. — **qui dies**, etc., *which occur this very day*. — **cum fascibus descensurum**, i.e. was coming down with the insignia of usurped power, as if to assume the throne.

11. **hoc esse conlatum**, *this [intention] was attributed*.

13. **ne quid**, § 319. *a*; G. 556. R.⁴; H. 498. ii. — **ut**: if this word is retained, the expression is subj. of exclam. (§ 332. *c*; G. 560; H. 486. ii.); if omitted, a rhetor. question (§ 268; G. 251; H. 485).

15. **existerem**, etc., *should turn out of a sudden another Catiline*. (Imperf. as referring back to the time when his enemies said "*descendet*.")

16. **quibus auspiciis**, i.e. by what formal authority. — **augur**, *I, an augur* (emphatic): i.e. an augur would know his science too well for such an attempt. This was the latest of Cicero's official honors, received ten years before; and he fully appreciates the dignity of the priestly craft.

While an augur had the power of interpreting the auspices, only magistrates had the power of taking them (see note, Cat. iv. 2); and augurs were not in any sense magistrates. Further, any assumption of power would be invalid unless confirmed by auspices. Cicero, though an augur, was unable to take the first preliminary step to any usurpation of power. A technical obstacle like this would not stand long in the way of a modern usurper; but the stress here laid upon it illustrates the degree to which the peculiar formalism of the Roman religion had become worked into the Roman mind; and further, the power that lay in this adherence to form towards protecting the institutions of the State.

17. **traderem**: the *imperium*, as well as the *auspicia*, descended by regular succession, like ecclesiastical functions in the church. — **quemquamne fuisse**, § 274; G. 341¹; H. 539. iii.

20. **sermo**, mere *talk*, not even honest suspicion.

SECT. 15. **illam curiam**, i.e. the Pompeian: this was to the north of the Capitoline, and was the scene of Cæsar's death: hence the term *infelicem*.

23. **furiis suis**, *their own madmen*. (The Mss. have *viribus* or *juris*: Klotz's conjecture *partibus* is adopted by Halm.)

26. **ad me**: as being now the leading man in the State.

33. quae is obj. and res subj. of patefecit.
SECT. 16. jam inde, *ever since*.

242. optatissimi nuntii, etc. : i.e. of the victory at Mutina.
— liberarit, perf. as of an effect still continuing.

SECT. 17. male mecum ageretur, *I should fare hardly*.

14. purgatus, *cleared*. — jejuno, *mean* ("meagre").

18. magnus . . . campus, *a broad field is open in public life*.

19. Crassus: the great orator, who died B.C. 91. — apertus, *unobstructed*.

20. quidem, *I'm sure*. — principes: such men as Catulus, Lucullus, Hortensius, Servilius (Isauricus), and Metellus Celer.

21. cum . . . cederem, *when I myself was ready to yield to them*.

23. quo dolore, *interrogative*.

26. sententiam moderari, *govern their views*.

SECT. 18. principatus (obj. gen.), *supremacy*.

30. cursus, *speed*.

32. optime sentiam, *have the noblest views*.

34. nollem = *I should be sorry to have you*.

243. et libenter, *and should be glad to be*.

SECT. 19. haec . . . ferunt, *some persons take it very ill that the Roman people see, etc.*

4. poteratne fieri, *was it possible?*

6. universo, *as a whole*.

13. xiii. Kal. Jan. (Dec. 20), the day when the third and fourth Philippics were spoken, — one in the Senate and one in the Forum, — declaring Antony a public enemy; **ex Kal. Jan.**, when, in the fifth Philippic, he urged that no negotiations should be had with him. The campaign against Antony may be said to have begun with the former; but no active measures could be taken until the new consuls entered upon office on the first of January.

SECT. 20. legatos: it was on the question of sending this embassy (see note, § 4) that Cicero delivered the fifth Philippic.

20. illum hostem, sc. appellari. (Observe the condensed emphasis, caused by omission of the verbs.)

SECT. 21. P. Ventidium: an officer of Antony's army. He

afterwards gained some important successes over the Parthians, B.C. 38.

24. † **volusenum** : the Mss. here are hopelessly corrupt.

25. **discessionem** : a vote by going to one part of the house (*pedibus ire in sententiam* : see Introd. note, Cat. iv.).

SECT. 22. **semel et saepius**, *once and again*.

33. **sustulerunt**, i.e. refused to put the question. The presiding officer had the right to decide what questions should be put.

244. **imprudens**, *unawares, unconsciously*.

SECT. 23. **bellum Octavianum** : the reaction, B.C. 87, by which Sulla's partisan, the consul Octavius, was expelled by his colleague Cinna.

10. **Servili**, P. Servilius Vatia, colleague of Cæsar, B.C. 48.

13. **de Alexandria** : for a victory over the Egyptians : **de Pharnace**, son of Mithridates, King of Pontus (both victories, B.C. 47).

SECT. 24. **Gabinium** (see Or. for Sestius) : he had claimed a *supplicatio*, which the Senate steadily refused, for some successes against Arab marauders in Syria.

26. **re**, *in effect* ; **verbo**, *in so many words*.

SECT. 25. **habet**, *has already*. — **honoris amplissimi** : i.e. the consulship.

32. **alterum**, i.e. consul ; **alterum**, *imperator*.

36. **jugulis**, i.e. *our lives* simply.

245. **a membris**, etc. : Antony would not only cut their throats, but treat their bodies with indignity, — as was, in fact, afterwards done in the case of Cicero : perhaps even torture them, like Dolabella.

SECT. 26. **princeps**, *leader in*.

5. **legione Martia** : this was one of two legions (the other was the *Quarta*) that had gone over from Antony to the Senate the November previous.

SECT. 27. **beneficia** : i.e. grants of money and assignments of land to Cæsar's veterans, as well as new enactments making military service less onerous.

22. **viginti cohortibus**, i.e. two legions (see note, Manil. § 37).

24. *qua . . . accepimus*, than which we have heard of no nobler example of a commander.

25. *tribus*: in point of fact, Antony had only two legions engaged; but full particulars had not yet reached Rome, and Cicero appears to have thought that a third legion, the *Alauda*, which he had with him, was engaged in the fight.

35. *aetas*: Octavius was now twenty years old, an age at which no person could regularly (by the *lex annalis*) hold the *imperium*.

246. SECT. 28. *postulanda*, to be expected.

3. *dabamus*, conative imperfect.

4. *ejus nominis*, that title (*imperator*), which is connected with *imperium*. The title was not, however, conferred with the power, but followed some important success in the field, being given by acclamation of the soldiers.

7. *castra*, the camp of Hirtius.

SECT. 29. *decerno*: note that this word does not mean *decree*, but, of a single senator, simply *vote*. — *quinquaginta*, an unprecedented number. Ten days' *supplicatio* had been decreed for Pompey's victories in Africa, and fifteen for Cæsar's defeat of the Belgians.

20. *conjungi*, joined with that of the commanders.

SECT. 30. *cumulata*, redoubled.

25. *praestabitur*, will be redeemed ("fulfilled").

26. *secuti sunt* = *relied on*.

28. *quibus*, i.e. the living, whose silent presence is a reminder.

SECT. 31. *occurrunt*, suggest themselves.

247. *Albam*, sc. *Fucensem*, a town among the mountains, in the territory of the Marsi, which the Martian legion took and held after revolting from Antony.

5. *se abruptit*, compare § 26 and note.

8. *desiderat*, has lost.

SECT. 32. *idem deus*: Mars was the special patron god of Rome, — a relation not inconsistent with the recognition of Jupiter as the supreme god of all. The establishment of the worship of Jupiter Capitolinus, as the central point of Roman religion, belongs

to that stage in the history of Rome—the period of the Tarquinian dynasty—when, from being a single Latin city, she became the head of the Latin name.

15. *pignerari*, *claim as his own*.

248. SECT. 34. *bustis*, *burial-mounds*. The *bustum* was properly the heap of ashes left after the body had been consumed with the *rogus*. The term was also applied to the mound erected on the spot where the body was burned.

249. SECT. 37. *alter ambove*: the *imperium* of the two consuls was absolutely equal, and the power of neither was impaired by any field of action specially assigned, or any duty specially imposed upon the other. Any such special assignment of functions was only made by mutual consent, and either had a legal right to interfere in the other's province. Of course, however, any such interference was regarded as unwarranted, and, in practice, the two colleagues either took turns in the administration, or agreed upon a division of functions between them.

INDEX.

The figures refer to the pages of the Notes.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Addicere</i> , 156. | Bosporus, 73. | <i>Collegium</i> , 118, 126, 139, |
| <i>Adrogatio</i> , 146. | <i>Bustum</i> , 223. | 152, 154, 177. |
| <i>Advocati</i> , 6, 10. | | <i>Coloniae</i> , 99, 112, 114, |
| <i>Ædilis</i> , 50. | Cæcilia, 28. | 138. |
| Adoption, 146. | Cælius, 196. | <i>Comitia</i> , 42, 126, 132, |
| Africa, 207. | Cæsar, 129, 130, 147, | 146; <i>curiata</i> , 146; |
| <i>Ager Gallicus</i> , 109. | 156, 207; in Gaul, 209. | <i>tributa</i> , 43, 53. |
| <i>Ager Publicus</i> , 40. | Calendar, 113. | <i>Comitium</i> , 68, 153, 163. |
| <i>Agere cum populo</i> , 49. | <i>Campus Martius</i> , 42, | <i>Commune</i> , 85. |
| <i>Agnatus</i> , 146. | 126. | <i>Comperendinatio</i> , 48. |
| Allies (Italian), 138. | <i>Capite Censi</i> , 43. | <i>Compitum</i> , 154, 177. |
| Antioch, 136. | <i>Capitolium</i> , 62, 122, 133. | <i>Concilium</i> , 152, 162. |
| Antithesis, 8, 70. | Carbo, 170. | <i>Consilium</i> , 29, 46, 152. |
| <i>Appia Via</i> , 88. | <i>Carcer</i> , 113. | <i>Consularis</i> , 51. |
| Aquilius, 74. | Cato, 141, 175. | <i>Consultum</i> , 39, 97. |
| <i>Aratores</i> , 39, 40. | Catulus, 87, 137. | <i>Contio</i> , 54, 69, 153, 168. |
| Aristocracy (Roman), 31. | Cavalry, 201. | Crassus, 63, 156. |
| Armenia, 72. | <i>Censores</i> , 56, 140. | Crete, 83, 86. |
| Asia, 34, 75. | <i>Centuriae</i> , 43. | <i>Curia</i> , 59, 95, 146, 201. |
| Assemblies, 42. | <i>Centuriae Equitum</i> , 33. | Curule office, 41. |
| <i>Auctoritas</i> , 39, 97. | <i>Centurio</i> , 83. | |
| <i>Auguria</i> , 71. | Challenge (of jurors), 36. | <i>Decumae</i> , 40, 75. |
| <i>Augures</i> , 126, 219. | Cilicia, 58, 83. | <i>Decretum</i> , 182. |
| <i>Auspicia</i> , 125, 153, 173, | Cinna, 124. | <i>Detestatio sacrorum</i> , |
| 219. | Citizenship, 40. | 146. |
| <i>Bona Dea</i> , 164, 172, | <i>Cliens</i> , 10, 135. | <i>Decuria</i> , 154. |
| 187, 195. | Clodius, 72, 172, 184. | <i>Decuriones</i> , 16. |
| | <i>Cognatus</i> , 146. | Delos, 88. |

- Dictator, 178, 199, 207, 208.
Dicere causam, 9.
Dicere diem, 181.
Dilatio, 71.
Discessio, 126.
Dius Fidius, 149.
Divisores, 45.
 Drusus, 137, 138, 175.
Duumviri, 138.

 Elections, 100.
 Ennius, 142.
Equites, 5, 9, 32.
Evocatio deorum, 60.
Expiatio, 20.
Exsilium, 138, 140.

Familia, 23, 76.
Fanum, 63.
Fasces, 81.
Fasti dies, 154.
Felicitas (temple of), 61.
Fiscus, 45.
Forum, 105, 227.
Forum Aurelium, 105.
 Freedmen, 15, 132; suffrage of, 195.

 Gabinius, 148.
 Galleys, 84.
 Games, 47.
Gens, 206.
 Gracchus, 32, 96, 97, 131, 190.
 Greek towns, 64.
Gymnasia, 59.
Haruspices, 118.

Hospitium, 11, 135.
Hispania, 82.

Imagines, 41, 180.
Imperator, 57, 207.
Imperium, 37, 42, 50, 79, 91, 95, 125, 207, 223.
Innocentia, 49.
Intercalatio, 198.
Intercessio, 153, 174.
Interdictio, 151.
Interregnum, 177.
Interrex, 173.

Judex Quaestionis, 5.
Judices, 5, 33.
Judicium, 34, 38, 43, 167, 193, 204; *Junianum*, 46, 52.
Juris dictio, 39.
Jus augurium, 127.
Jus Caeritum, 10.
Jus gentium, 27, 39.
Jus Exsilii, 99, 138.

 Lanuvium, 178.
Lares, 218.
 Laws (title), 24.
 Lectisternium, 123.
Legatus, 47, 74, 88.
Leges: *Acilia*, 55; *Ælia*, 154; *Cornelia*, 24, 165; *Fufia*, 154; *Gabinia*, 75, 89, 92; *Judiciaria*, 32; *Porcia*, 178, 179, 66; *Plautia-Papiria*, 94, 138; *Semproniae*, 66; *Palladium*, 180.
Valeria, 24.
Legio, 47, 83.

Libercini, 132.
Libertus, 15.
Lictores, 81.
Litis aestimatio, 51.
 Lucullus, 72, 79, 137.
Ludi Romani, etc., 47.

Majestas, 51.
Mamertini, 65.
Manumissio, 186.
 Marcellus, 57, 104.
 Marius, 86, 90, 97, 159.
 Mars, 222.
 Memmius, 128.
 Messana, 65.
 Metellus, 28, 44, 46, 103, 129, 137, 155.
 Milo, fate of, 200.
Municipium, 10, 114, 116, 139, 178.
Munus, 50.

Necessitudo, 37.
 Nobility, 31, 41.
Nomen, 105, 206.
Nomen Latinum, 99.

Obnuntiatio, 153.
Obsecratio, 120.
Oppidum, 22.
Ordo, 31; *equestris*, 33.
 Ortygia, 58.
 Ostia, 82.
Ovatio, 218.

Parilia, 218.
Parricidium, 18, 20.

- Pastores*, 120.
Paterfamilias, 23, 191, 206.
Patria Potestas, 15, 146, 205.
Patricii, 123.
Patronus, 10, 135.
Penates, 133, 182.
Piratical State, 81.
Plebiscitum, 43.
Pompey, 80, 134, 147, 168, 174, 189.
Potestas, 50.
Pontifex, 96, 173.
Praefectura, 116.
Praemium, 143.
Praeneste, 99.
Praerogativa, 46.
Praetexta (toga), 109, 137, 149, 218.
Praetores, 28, 38, 71, 89, 92, 116.
Princeps Senatus, 123, 126.
Proconsul, 91, 209.
Propraetor, 37, 92, 139, 208.
Prorogatio, 37, 80, 91.
Proscriptio, 12, 209.
Provincia, 37, 75.
Provocatio, 169.
Prytaneum, 59.
Publicani, 40, 75, 76.
Pulvinaria, 123.
Puteal, 148.
Quaestio (torture), 23.
- Quaestiones Perpetuae*, 5, 38, 43, 71, 173.
Quaestores, 36, 132.
Quirites, 69.
Reate, 117.
Referre (legem), 53, 79, 89, 125.
Regia, 182.
Rejectio judicium, 36.
Repetundae, 5, 33, 51.
Rhegium, 63.
Rhodes, 87.
Rogatio, 69, 106.
Rogus, 223.
Sacramentum, 191.
Sagum, 215.
Saturnalia, 119.
Scaevola, 55, 63.
Scipio, 23, 86, 96, 134, 141, 175.
Scribae, 126, 132.
Scriptura, 76.
Sectores, 23.
Sella Curulis, 127.
Senaculum, 114.
Senatus, 31, 39, 125.
Senatus consulta, 39, 96.
Sententia, 125.
Sertorius, 74.
Servare de caelo, 153.
Servilius, 93.
Sibylline Books, 118.
Slaves, 76, 118, 187.
Socii, 40, 103.
Spectio, 126, 153.
- Stator*, 100.
Stipendium, 76.
Sulla, 8, 15, 24, 26, 37, 159, 208.
Sulpicius, 123.
Supplicatio, 120, 123, 216.
Syracuse, 57, 58.
- Tabellae*, 119.
Tabulae Novae, 112.
Tabularium, 139.
Templum, 93.
Tempora, 70.
Toga, 109, 120, 137, 165.
Torture, 23, 40, 187.
Transitio ad plebem, 146.
Transvectio Equitum, 81.
Tribunus Aerarius, 54, 132.
Tribunus Militaris, 47.
Tribunus Plebis, 52, 161.
Tribus, 132.
Triumphus, 73, 90.
Tropaea, 202.
Tusculanum, 61.
Twelve Tables, 170.
Utica, 207.
Vectigalia, 40, 76.
Vesta, 133.
Vestal Virgins, 118.
Vestis mutatio, 152.
Volaterræ, 13.

VOCABULARY.

A., Aulus (wh. see).

a. d., ante diem (wh. see).

ā, see ab.

ab (ā, abs), [reduced case of unc. stem. akin to Gr. ἀπό, Eng. *off*, *of*], adv. (only in comp.), and prep. with abl., *away from, from* (cf. **ex**, *out of*, and **de**, *down from, off from*). — Of place, with idea of motion, *from*: **rediens a cena**. — With expressions of measure, *off, away, at a distance of*: **procul a nobis**; **a senatorio gradu longe abesse**. — Of time, *from, since*: **a kal. Jan.** — Fig., *from* (with more or less idea of motion): **ab hoste defendere**; **ab auro manus cohibere**; **urbs ab armis conquiescere**; **ab eo metuere** (as in Eng.); **secerne te a bonis**; **a republica deficere**. — When the idea is slightly different in Eng.: **vacuus ab** (*destitute of*); **quaero a vobis** (*I ask you*); **a scelere abhorrere** (*be inconsistent with*); **postulare ab** (*ask of*); **a vobis contendere** (*urge upon*); **ab isto poenas repetere** (see **poena**). — Esp. with passives and words of similar import, *by* (cf. **accidere a Caesare**, *at the hands of*, showing the origin of this meaning). — Esp. also (prob. as the place whence the impression comes), *on the side of, on, at, on the part of*: **a tergo interclusus** (*in the rear*). — In comp., *away, off, apart*. — Also with negative force, *not, un-*.

abaliēnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ab-alieno], 1. v. a., (*put away to another*), *alienate*.

abdicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ab-dico], 1. v. a., (*assign away*). — With reflex., *abdicate*: **se praeturā** (*resign the praetorship*).

abdō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [ab-do (*put*)], 3. v. a., *put away, remove, hide*. — With reflex., *conceal one's self, hide, bury one's self* (se litteris); **sol** (*hide its face at sunset*). — With **in** and acc. or abl., *hide in, withdraw to* (*take refuge among*), *withdraw and hide away*. — **abditus, -a, -um**, p.p., *hidden, remote, secluded*.

abdūcō, -dūxi, -ductus, -dūcere, [ab-duco], 3. v. a., *lead away, draw away, take away, lead off, carry away* (of persons or things which move of themselves).

abeō, -iī, -itūrus, -ire, [ab-eo], irr. v. n., *go away, go off, retire, go* (out of sight or away): **abiit** (*he is gone, without regard to cause or manner*). — Fig., *pass, go by*: **abiit ille annus** (*passed away*).

aberrō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [ab-erro], 1. v. n., (*wander away or off*), *go astray, wander away*. — Fig., *go astray, deviate from*: **studia aberrantia a communi utilitate** (*at variance with, not in harmony with*).

abhorreō, -uī, no p.p., -ēre, [ab-horreo], 2. v. n., *shrink from*. — Less exactly and fig., *be at variance with*,

be inconsistent with, be averse from, be indisposed to: a tuo scelere; a meis moribus; a musarum honore; animi a causa (*be estranged from*).

abiciō, -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [ab-jacio], 3. v. a., *throw away, throw down, throw (away from one's self)*.

— Lit., *cadaver in publicum (cast forth)*. — Esp. *at one's feet as a suppliant, prostrate, throw one's self*.

— Fig., *cast aside*: humanitatem. — **abjectus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *downcast, overwhelmed, abject, broken, worthless, fallen*.

abiēs, -ietis (-jetis), [?], F., *fir* or *spruce* (tree or wood), (prob. including all short-leaved coniferæ).

abjectus, see **abicio**.

abjiciō, see better spelling **abicio**.

abjūdicō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ab-judico], 1. v. a., *adjudge away, take away (by legal decision)*.

abjungō, -jūnxī, -junctus, -jungere, [ab-jungo], 3. v. a., *disjoin, detach*.

abnuō, -nuī, -nūtus, -nuitūrus, -nuere, [ab-nuo], 3. v. a. and n., (*refuse by a nod*). — Less exactly, *refuse, decline*.

abripio, -ripuī, -reptus, -ripere, [ab-rapio], 3. v. a., *carry off (with violence), drag away, drag off*.

abrogō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ab-rogo, in its political sense], 1. v. a., *pass a vote to annul, or take away*: collegae magistratum (*deprive of*).

abrupō, -rūpī, -ruptus, -rumpere, [ab-rumpo], 3. v. a., *break off*. — With reflex., *break away, withdraw (with violence)*.

abs, see **ab**.

abscidō, -cidi, -cisus, -cidere, [abs-caedo], 3. v. a., *cut off, lop off, tear off, tear away*.

abscondō, -didi, -ditus, -dere,

[abs-condo], 3. v. a., *hide away*. — **absconditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *hidden, obscure, far to seek*.

absēns, see **absum**.

absimilis, -e, [ab-similis], adj., *unlike*.

absistō, -stiti, no p.p., -sistere, [ab-sisto], 3. v. n., *stand away, withhold*. — Fig., *leave off, keep aloof*.

absolūtiō, -ōnis, [ab-solutio, cf. **absolvo**], F., (*a setting free*), *an acquittal*. — Also, *a completion*.

absolvō, -vī, -ūtus, -vere, [ab-solvo], 3. v. a., (*loosen*), *acquit*. — Also, *complete, perfect*.

abstergeō, -tersī, -tersus, -tergere, [abs-tergeo], 2. v. a., *wipe off, wipe away*: fletum.

abstinentia, -ae, [abstinent + ia], F., *self-restraint* (abstaining from gratifying one's passions): *innocentia et abstinentia*.

abstineō, -tinuī, -tentus, -tinēre, [abs-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., *hold off*: manus animosque (*keep, withhold*).

abstrahō, -traxī, -tractus, -trahere, [abs-traho], 3. v. a., *drag off, drag away*. — Fig., *draw away*.

absūm, -fui (afui), -futūrus, -esse, [ab-sum], irr. v. n., *be away, be absent, be off* (at a distance). — Fig.: *tantum abes a perfectione; flagitium a corpore (not be found on)*; *haec a meo sensu (be unperceived by)*. — Esp. *impersonally, be so far from, etc.*: *tantum abest ut videar (so far am I from seeming)*. — **absēns**, -ntis, p. as adj., *in one's absence*.

abundantia, -ae, [abundant + ia], F., *abundance*.

abundō, -āvī, -ātūrus, -āre, [ab-undō], 1. v. n., *overflow*. — Fig., *abound*. — Transf. (of the place, etc., containing the thing), *be strong in, be rich in, abound in*.

abūtor, -ūsus, -ūtī, [ab-utor], 3. v. dep., *misuse, abuse, take advantage of* (by misuse).

āc, shorter form for **atque** (wh. see).

accēdō, -cēssi, -cēssūrus, -cēdere, [ad-cedo], 3. v. n., *move towards, draw near, approach, come up, come near, come (to), advance to, advance*. — Fig., *come to*: *huic causae* (*take up*); *litterarum lumen* (*shine upon*). — Esp., *be added*, where often an explanatory word is necessary in Eng.: *illud nobis* (*we shall have also this advantage*); so with **quod** (*there is also the fact that, there is also the reason that, or simply, moreover, then again*).

accelerō (ad-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-celero], 1. v. a. and n., *hasten* (towards something).

accēssus, -ūs, [ad-†cessus, cf. **accedo**], M., *an approach*.

accidō, -cidī, no p.p., -cidere, [ad-cado], 3. v. n., *fall upon, fall*: *tela gravius* (*strike*). — Fig., *happen, occur, present itself, turn out, arise*. — Often euphemistically for death, defeat, etc.: *si quid ipsi* (*of conviction*).

accidō, -cidī, -cīsus, -cīdere, [ad-caedo], 3. v. a., *cut into, partly cut*.

accipiō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [ad-capio], 3. v. a., *take, receive*: *bellum* (*take up*). — Less exactly, *receive, suffer, meet with, experience*: *injurias*; *dolorem*. — Fig., *accept, learn, hear, get, take*.

Accius (**Attius**), -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp. *L. Accius*, a tragic poet, born B.C. 170.

accommodō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ac-commodō-, or ad-commodo-], 1. v. a., *fit on, fit, put on, adjust*. — Fig., *adapt, suit, conform, accommo-*

date (testis ad crimen). — **accommodātus**, -a, -um, p.p., *fitted, adapted, well-suited*.

accubō, -āre, [ad-cubo], 1. v. n., *lie at, lie near*. — Esp., *recline* (at table).

accūrātē [old abl. of **accuratus**], adv., *with care, carefully*.

accūsātiō, -ōnis, [accusā + tio], F., *an accusation, a prosecution, an arraignment* (speech of [prosecutor]).

accūsātor, -tōris, [accusā + tor], M., *a prosecutor, an accuser, a conductor of a prosecution*.

accūsō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-†causo (cf. **causor**)], 1. v. a., *accuse, blame, find fault with*. — Esp., *conduct a prosecution against, prosecute, accuse, arraign, be prosecutor*.

ācer, -cris, -cre, [√AC (cf. **acus**), + ris (cf. -rus in **purus**)], adj., *sharp*. — Fig., *keen, active, violent, energetic, spirited, severe, harsh*: *homo*; *duces*; *familia*; *sententiae*; *supplicia*; *acri animo* (*with great spirit*).

acerbē [old abl. of **acerbus**], adv., *bitterly*. — Fig. (of the mind), *with bitterness, severely*: *ferre* (*suffer severely from, etc.*).

acerbitās, -tātis, [acerbō + tas], F., *bitterness*. — Fig., *harshness, severity, bitter feeling*. — Concrete in plur. (with change of point of view in Eng.), *sufferings*.

acerbus, -a, -um, [acer (treated as stem) + bus (cf. **superbus**)], adj., *bitter* (to the taste). — Fig. (to the mind), *bitter, hard to bear, cruel, harsh*: *res*; *supplicium*. — Transf. to the feeling subject, *bitter, violent*: *adversarius*; *animus*; *imploratio*.

ācerrimē (**ācerrumē**), superl. of **ācriter**.

acervus, -ī, [acer (as stem) + vus (cf. *torvus*)], M., (*pointed?*), a heap, a pile.

Achāicus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀχαιικός], adj., of Achæa, Achæan, — Grecian.

Achāius (**Achājus**), -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀχαιός], adj. Achæan. — Fem. as subst., Achæa, a province of Greece. — Later, Greece, as a Roman province.

Achillēs, -is, (-eī, -ei, -ī), [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς], M., Achilles, the hero of the Trojan war.

Achradīna, -ae, [Gr. Ἀχραδῖνα], F., a part of the city of Syracuse.

aciēs, -eī, [√AC + ies (cf. *series*)], F., point, sharp edge, edge, sharpness of the edge, keen glance, glare: **acutoritatis** (edge, fig.). — Esp., line, battle line, array, army (as in battle array, cf. *agmen*), rank (of an army in several ranks): **in acie cadere** (in battle array); **Pharsalica** (battle).

Acilius, -ī, [unc. stem + ius, prop. adj.], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp. M'. *Acilius Glabrio*, who, as tribune of the people, carried a severe law against official extortion. — Hence, as adj., *Acilian* (**lex**).

acquiēscō, -ēvī, no p.p., -ēscere, [ad-*quiesco*], 3. v. n., *acquiesce*.

acquirō, see **adquirō**.

ācritēr, [acro + ter (prob. neut. of -terus reduced)], adv., sharply. — Fig., actively, sharply, violently, with spirit.

acroāma, -atis, [Gr. ἀκροάμα], N., an entertainment (musical or dramatic).

actiō, -ōnis, [as if √AG + tio, prob. †acti + o], F., a doing (including all the performances expressed by *ago*). — Esp., political action, official conduct: **Lentuli consulis**. —

Also, a civil action, a prosecution: **perduellionis**. — Also, a pleading (of a case), a hearing (changing the point of view).

āctor, -tōris, [√AG + tor], M., a doer (cf. *actio*). — Esp., a pleader (of a case, on the side of the plaintiff), a prosecutor, an advocate (of the plaintiff), an attorney: **actor hic defensorque causae meae**.

āctum, -ī, [n. p.p. of *ago*], N., a proceeding (official), an act.

āctus, -tūs, [√AG + tus], M., a driving, a doing. — Esp., an act (of a play).

acuō, -uī, -ūtus, -uere, [acu- (stem of *acus*)], 3. v. a., sharpen. — Fig., irritate, excite, spur on. — **acūtus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., sharpened, sharp, acute.

acus, -ūs, [√AC + us], F., a needle.

ad [?], adv. (only in comp.), and prep. with acc. With idea of motion, to, towards, against. — Where the idea of motion is more or less obliterated, to, towards, for, at, on, against, in, in regard to. — Of time, till, at, or on: **ad vesperam**; **quam ad diem** (up to, as a limit). — Esp., of place, at (not exactly in nor on), around, near: **ad Achillis tumultum** (by); **ad rhedam** (around); **ad curiam**; **quam ad summam** (at the summit of which, city); **ad inferos** (in the world below); **ad urbem** (near the city, of a commander with the imperium, who could not enter the walls); **ad populum** (before the people, of official action); **ad senatorem illum** (at the house of, etc.). — Also fig., to, towards, for: **fatale ad perniciem** (fated for); **ad quietem**; **ad iudicandum severus** (in); **momentum ad suspicionem** (cause for, etc.); **ad laudem contendere** (strive

for).—Esp. with gerund to denote purpose or tendency, *to*: **audax ad conandum** (*in*).—Also, *in respect to, in accordance with, at*: **praeclarus ad aspectum** (*in appearance*); **ad severitatem lenius** (*in respect to*); **ad libidinem** (*at*); **ad nutum**.—In comp. as adv., *to, in, by, towards*.

a. d., see **ante**.

adaequō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**ad-aequo**], *i. v. a.*, *make equal to*: **cum virtute fortunam** (*match*).—More commonly *neuter, become equal to, equal*.

adamō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**ad-amo**], *i. v. a.*, *fall in love with, take a fancy to, covet*.

adaugeō, -auxi, -auctus, -augēre, [**ad-augo**], *2. v. a.*, *add to, increase*.

adc., see **acc.**

addicō, -dixi, -dictus, -dicere, [**ad-dico**], *3. v. a.*, *adjudge, assign* (by legal decision).—**addictus**, -a, -um, *p. p.* as adj. and subst., *assigned* (to one in satisfaction of a debt), *bound, given over to, devoted*.

addictiō, -ōnis, [**ad-dictio**, cf. **ad-dico**], *F.*, *an adjudging, an assignment* (by legal decision).

addō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [**ad-do**, *put and give*], *3. v. a.*, *give to*.—Also, *put to, add*.

adducō, -dūxi, -ductus, -ducere, [**ad-duco**], *3. v. a.*, *lead to, draw to, bring in* (of persons), *bring, draw in* (towards one), *drive, force*: **in eas oras exercitum**; **in iudicium**; **in invidiam** (*bring, expose*); **in oblivionem** (*consign*); **in spem** (*raise*); **pretio adducta civitas**; **amore adducti** (*fascinated*).—Fig., *induce, persuade, drive, lead*.

i. adeō, -iī (-iī), -itūrus, -ire,

[**ad-eō**], *irr. v. a. and n.*, *go to, visit, get at, come to, come up, go to* (a place), *get in* (to a place), *advance* (somewhere), *attack, approach* (speak with): with or without **ad** (*visit*).—Fig., *encounter, incur, go into, take*: **periculum**; **ad rem publicam** (*take part in*); **hereditates** (*take*).

2. adeō [**ad-eō**], *adv.*, *to that point*.—Less exactly, *to that degree, so much, so*: **usque adeo** (*to that degree*).—Weakened, *in fact, at all, exactly*.—Esp. **atque adeo**, *and in fact, and even, or rather*.

adeps, -ipis, [?], *comm.*, *fat*.—Plur., *corpulence* (of men).

adfabrē (**aff**), [*old abl. of ad-faber*], *adv.*, *skilfully*.

adfectō (**aff**), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**ad-†facto**, cf. **adficio**], *i. v. a.*, (*make for*, cf. **proficiscor**), *aim at, pursue*: **iter** (*run a course*).

adferō (**aff**), -tulī, -lātus, -ferre, [**ad-fero**], *irr. v. a.*, *bring to, bring*.—Fig., *cause, produce, bring forth, bring forward, allege, report, announce, bring about*: **moram**; **facultatis tantum** (*produce*); **lucem** (*cause to shine, bring*); **vim** (*apply, use*); **salutem**; **rei publicae motum**; **medicinam** (*apply*); **vim** (*offer*); **manus** (*lay upon*).

adficiō (**aff**), -feci, -fectus, -ficere, [**ad-facio**], *3. v. a.*, *do to, affect*: **quonam modo vos** (*treat*).—With acc. and abl., *affect with, inflict upon, produce in, cause to, visit with, fill with*: **praemiis** (*confer upon, honor with*); **populum laetitia** (*fill with*).—In passive, *suffer, receive, be in* (a condition), *be afflicted by, suffer from*: **calamitate**; **honore** (*receive*); **dolore** (*suffer*); **beneficiis** (*receive*); **turpitudine** (*incur*); **supplicio** (*be visited with*); **aetate adfectus**

(worn); *vitiis adfectus* (possessed by).

adfigō, -fixī, -fixus, -figere, [ad-figo], 3. v. a., *fasten to, crucify*.

adfiſgō, -finxī, -fictus, -figere, [ad-figo], 3. v. a., *make up in addition, invent more, counterfeit besides*.

adfinis, -e, [ad-finis], adj., *bordering on*.—Fig., *akin to* (by marriage).—Also, *implicated* (in anything): *culpae*.—As subst., *kinsman* (by marriage).

adfirmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-firmo], 1. v. a., *confirm, strengthen, corroborate*.—Hence, *declare, assert*.

adflictō (aff-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-flicto, cf. adfligo], 1. v. a., *dash against, dash upon, dash to the ground*.—Hence, *overthrow, overwhelm, wreck*.—Fig., *afflict* (with disease), *prostrate*.

adfligō (aff-), -flixi, -flictus, -fligere, [ad-fligo], 3. v. a., *dash upon*.—Hence, *overthrow, wreck, overturn*: *equestrem ordinem* (ruin); *consulare nomen*; *causam susceptam*; *Catilinam*.—**adflictus**, -a, -um, as adj., *cast down, broken, disheartened, laid prostrate, ruined* (fortuna), *overwhelmed*.

adfluō (affl-), -fluxī, no p.p., -fluere, [ad-fluo], 3. v. n., *flow to*.—Hence, with change of relation, *flow* (with anything), *abound in*.—**adfluēs**, p. as adj., *abounding in, full of, replete with*: *urbs studiis*; *unquentis* (Gabinus).

adgregō (agg-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-†grego], 1. v. a., *unite together, assemble, gather together*.

adhaerēscō, -ere, [ad-haerescō, cf. adhaereo], 3. v. n., *adhere to, cling to*.

adhibeō, -uī, -itus, -ēre, [ad-habeo], 2. v. a., *have in*.—Hence, *call in, admit, bring with* (one).—Fig., *employ, use*: *vim* (offer, use, employ); *studium atque aures* (afford, lend, furnish); *orationem*.

adhūc [ad-huc], adv., *hitherto* (of place).—Of time, *up to this time, till now, to this day, thus far, hitherto, so far*.

adimō, -ēmī, -emptus, -imere, [ad-emo, take], 3. v. a., *take away* (the action regarded as done to somebody), *take from, deprive of, rob of, remove from* (a person).

adipiscor, -eptus, -ipisci, [ad-apiscor], 3. v. dep., *obtain, secure, attain*: *gloriam* (win, gain).

aditus, -ūs, [ad-itus, cf. adeo (1)], M., *approach, arrival, coming, coming forward, access*.—Concretely, *an avenue* (of approach), *access* (excuse for approaching), *means of approach, means of access, way of approach* (in military sense), *entrance*: *laudis* (road to glory); *faciles aditus ad eum privatorum* (access); *omnium aditus tenebat*.

adjūmentum, -ī, [ad-†jumentum, cf. adjuvo], N., *aid, assistance*: *adjumento esse* (be of assistance).—Concretely, *an aid, a means* (of assistance).

adjungō, -junxī, -junctus, -jungere, [ad-jungo], 3. v. a., *join to, unite to, attach, unite with, add*: *divinitus adjuncta fortuna* (with the addition of fortune from above).

adjutor, -tōris, [ad-†jutor, cf. adjuvo], M., *helper, assistant, abettor*.

adjūtrix, -icis, [ad-†jutrix, cf. adjuvo], F., *a helper* (female, or conceived as such in gender), *an assistant, an abettor*.

adjuvō, -jūvī, -jūtus, -juvāre, [ad-

juvo], I. v. a., *assist, help, help on, aid, be of advantage, be an assistance to, give assistance*: **causam** (support).

adlēgō (all-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-lego], I. v. a., *commission* (for some purpose), *despatch, send* (as agents).

adliciō (all-), -lēxi, -lectus, -licere, [ad-lacio], 3. v. a., *entice, allure, draw, persuade*: **ad misericordiam**.

adlinō (all-), -lēvi, -litus, -linere, [ad-lino], 3. v. a., *besmear, smear on*.

adluō (all-), -ui, no p.p., -luere, [ad-luo], 3. v. a., *wash* (as of the sea, etc.).

administer, -trī, [ad-minister], M., *a servant, an assistant, an abettor, a tool* (of persons): **scelerum**.

ministra, -ae, [ad-ministra], F., *a servant* (female), *an assistant, a handmaid*: **virtutis**.

administrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-ministrō], I. v. a. and n., *serve*. — Also, *manage, administer, carry on, conduct*: **bellum, rem publicam**.

admirābilis, -e, [ad-mirābilis, cf. **admiror**], adj., *admirable, marvellous, astonishing*.

admirātiō, -ōnis, [ad-miratio, cf. **admiror**], F., *admiration, wonder, surprise, astonishment*: **ipsius adventus admiratioque** (*his arrival and the marvel at the man himself*).

admiror, -ātus, -āri, [ad-miror], I. v. dep., *be surprised, wonder at, admire*. — **admirandus**, -a, -um, as adj., *surprising*. — **admirātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, *being surprised*.

admittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ad-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go to, admit,*

let go: in **Tusculanum**; **ad consilium admittitur casus**. — Fig., *allow* (cf. **com-** and **permitto**): in **se facinus** (*commit a crime*); **dedecus** (*permit to be incurred*). — Also, without in **se**, *commit*.

admodum [ad modum], adv., *to a degree*. — Hence, *very, very much, greatly, exceedingly, so* (very) *much*.

admoneō, -ui, -itus, -ēre, [ad-moneo], 2. v. a., *warn, urge, remind*.

admonitus, -tūs, [ad-monitus, cf. **admoneo**], M., *a reminder, a warning, a suggestion*.

admoveō, -mōvi, -mōtus, -movēre, [ad-moveo], 2. v. a., *move to, approach*. — Less exactly, *apply*: **ignes ceterosque cruciatus**.

admurmurātiō, -ōnis, [ad-murmuratio], F., *a murmur* (at something), *murmurs of intelligence* (or approval or displeasure).

adnumerō (ann-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-numero], I. v. a., *count out to*.

adnuō (ann-), -nuī, no perf. p., -nuere, [ad-nuo], 3. v. n., *nod to, nod assent*. — Less exactly, *assent*.

adolēscēns, see **adulescens**.

adolēscēntia, see **adulescentia**.

adolēscō, -olēvi, -ultus, -olēscere, [ad-olesco], 3. v. n., *grow up* (to maturity), *mature*. — **adultus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *grown up, mature*. — Fig., *full grown, full developed*. — See also **adulescens**.

adorior, -ortus, -oriri, [ad-orior], 4. v. dep., (*rise up against*), *attack, assail*.

adornō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-orno], I. v. a., *adorn, furnish, provide, fit out*: **maria classibus**; **hunc ad perficiendum** (*furnish with material, etc.*).

adparātus (app-), -tūs, [ad-pa-

ratus, cf. **adparo**] *M., preparation.*
— Concretely, *preparations, equipments, furnishings.*

adpāreō (**app**-), -uī, -itūrus, -ēre, [ad-pareo], 2. v. n., *appear* (see **pareo**).

adparō (**app**-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-paro], 1. v. a., (*get for some purpose?*), *prepare, arrange, make preparations for* (with a conception of the object from Eng.): *bellum; iter.* — **adparātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *prepared* (with effort), *splendid, magnificent, elaborate.*

adpellō (**app**-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†adpellō- (ad-pellō-, akin to **pellō**)], 1. v. a., *accost, address, call to, appeal to, call upon*: *te nunc appello.* — Also, *call, name*: *quae appellatur Insula; sanctos poetas.*

adpendō (**app**-), -pendī, -pēnsus, -pendere, [ad-pendo], 3. v. a., *weigh out to.*

adpetō (**app**-), -ivī, -ītus, -ere, [ad-peto], 3. v. a. and n., *seek to gain, desire, aim at*: *plus ornatus; regnum; inimicitias* (*voluntarily incur*); *vita ferro appetita* (*attempted*). — **adpetēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *desirous, eager for, covetous*: *gloriae.*

adpōnō (**app**-), -posuī, -positus, -pōnere, [ad-pono], 3. v. a., *place near, put to, fit.* — **appositus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *suited, fitted.*

adportō (**app**-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-porto], 1. v. a., *bring in, bring* (to some place).

adprobo (**app**-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-probo], 1. v. a., *approve of, agree with* (an opinion or action).

adprōmittō (**app**-), -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ad-promitto], 3. v. a. and n., *promise in addition, promise as surety.*

adproperō (**app**-), -āvi, -ātus,

-āre, [ad-propero], 1. v. a. and n., *hasten towards, hasten in, hurry up, hasten* (to something).

adpropinquō (**app**-), -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [ad-propinquo], 1. v. n., *approach, come nearer, come near, be at hand.*

adquirō (**acq**-), -quisivī, -quisitus, -quirere, [ad-quaero], 3. v. a. and n., (*get in addition*), *acquire, gain*: *adquirere ad fidem* (*gain in credit*).

adripiō (**arr**-), -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [ad-rapio], 3. v. a., *snatch up, seize, catch.*

adroganter (**arr**-), [adrogant- (stem of p. of **adrogo**) + **ter**], adv., *with presumption, presumingly, with insolence.*

adrogō (**arr**-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-rogo], 1. v. a., (*ask in addition*), *claim, demand.* — **adrogāns**, -antis, p. as adj., *arrogant, presuming.*

adscendō (**asc**-), -scendi, -scēnsus, -scendere, [ad-scando], 3. v. a. and n., *climb up, climb, ascend, mount, rise*: *ad caelum.*

adscēnsus (**asc**-), -ūs, [ad-†scan-sus, cf. **ascendo**], *M., a climbing up, an ascent, a going up.* — Concretely, *a way up, a means of ascent.*

adsciscō (**asc**-), -scivi, -scitus, -sciscere, [ad-scisco], 3. v. a., *attach* (by formal decree), *adopt.* — Less exactly, *attach to* (one's self), *unite with* (one's self).

adscribō (**asc**-), -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [ad-scribo], 3. v. a., *write down* (somewhere) *enroll, assign* (by enrolment): *civitātibus* (*enroll as citizens of*).

adsensiō (**ass**-), -ōnis, [ad-sensio, cf. **adsentior**], *F., assent.* — Concretely, *an expression of assent.*

adsentiō, -sēnsi, -sēnsus, -sentire, also deponent. — **adsentior** (**ass**-),

-sēnsus, -sentīrī, [ad-sentio], 4. v. dep., *assent, give assent*: voluntati-bus (*defer to*).

adsequor (ass-), -secūtus, -sequī, [ad-sequor], 3. v. dep., *follow after, overtake*. — Fig., *attain, secure, gain, accomplish* (as an end).

adservō (ass-), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ad-servo], 1. v. a., *guard, keep, keep under guard*: hominem; tabulas.

adsidō (ass-), -sēdī, -sessūrus, -sidere, [ad-sido], 3. v. n. and a., *sit down* (near or by something).

adsiduē (ass-), [old abl. of ad-siduus], adv., *diligently, constantly*.

adsiduitās (ass-), -tātis, [ad-siduō + tas], F., *diligence, assiduity, constancy, unremitting effort*: molestiarum (*constant pressure*).

adsiduus (ass-), -a, -um, [ad-†siduus (√SED + uus, cf. residuus)], adj., (*sitting by*), *constant, continued, incessant, untiring, indefatigable*: adversarius; adsiduus in praediis (*constantly employed*).

adsignō (ass-), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ad-signo], 1. v. a., *assign, attribute*.

adspectus (asp-), -tūs, [ad-†spec-tus, cf. adspicio], M., *a looking at, a sight, a view*. — Transf., *an appearance, an aspect, a view* (objectively).

adspernor, see better aspernor.

adspiciō (asp-), -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [ad-†specio], 3. v. a. and n., *look upon, look at, look, see*: altius (*look, aim*).

astō (ast-), -stiti, no p.p., -stāre, [ad-sto], 1. v. n., *stand by, stand near, stand* (by or near).

adsuēfaciō (ass-), -fēcī, -factus, -facere, [†adsuē- (unc. case, akin to suesco) -facio], 3. v. a., *accustom, train*. — Pass., *be accustomed*.

adsum, -fuī, -futūrus, -esse, [ad-sum], irr. v. n., *be near, be by, be*

present, be at hand, be there (here), appear, attend (at a place): propter (*be near by*); animis (*be attentive*).

— Esp., *be by to assist, assist, defend*. — Also, *be close by, impend*.

attendō, see attendō.

attineō, see attineō.

attingō, see attingō.

attribuō, see attribuō.

adulēscēns, -entis, [p. of adolesco], adj., *young*. — As noun, a youth, young man. — With proper names, the younger (Jr., to distinguish one from his father).

adulēscēntia, -ae, [adulēscēnt- + ia], F., *youth*.

adulēscēntulus, -ī, [adulēscēnt- (as if adulēscēntō-) + lus], M., (often as adj.), *a mere boy, very young*.

adulter, -erī, [ad-†ulter, cf. ulterior, ultra, one who roams abroad?], M., *an adulterer, a paramour*.

adulterium, -ī, [adulter + ium], N., *adultery*.

advena, -ae, [ad-†vena (√VEN + a)], M., *a chance comer* (as opposed to a native), *a stranger, a visitor*.

adveniō, -venī, -ventūrus, -venire, [ad-venio], 4. v. n., *come to, come, arrive*: Verri advenienti (*on his arrival*).

adventicius, -a, -um, [†adventicō (adventu- or ō + cus) + ius], adj., *coming by chance* (cf. advena), *foreign, external, additional* (to one's own resources).

adventus, -ūs, [ad-†ventus (cf. advenio and eventus)], M., *a coming, an arrival, an advent*.

adversārius, -a, -um, [adversō- (reduced) + arius, cf. onerārius], adj., (*turned towards*), *opposed*. — As noun, *an opponent, an adversary*.

adversio, -ōnis, [ad-†versio-, cf. **adverto**], F., a *turning*: **animi** (*occupation, employment*).—See **animadversio**.

adversus, prep., see **adverto**.

advertō, -vertī, -versus, -vertere, [ad-**verto**], 3. v. a., *turn towards*: **animum** (*turn the attention, notice*, see **animadverto**), *turn against, turn* (to anything).—**adversus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *in front, opposed, opposite, in opposition, adverse*: **proelium** (*unsuccessful*); **res adversae** (*adversity, want of success*).—**adversi** (*those in front*).—**adversus**, [petrified as adv. and prep., cf. **versus**], *against*.

advesperascit, -ere, [ad-**vesperascit**], 3. v. impers., *grow dark, approach evening*.

advocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-**voco**], 1. v. a., *call* (to one), *summon*.—**advocātus**, -ī, p.p. as subst., a *witness* (called in to some transaction as witness and adviser), a *supporter, a counsel* (assisting one in a suit but not a pleader, cf. **patronus**).

advolō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [ad-**volō**], 1. v. n., *fly to, fly at*.—Also, fig., *fly, rush*.

aedēs, -is, [√IDH (cf. **aestas**) + **es** (cf. **honos**) and -is (cf. **orbis**)], F., (*a fireplace?*), a *temple* (a regular edifice, cf. **templum**, a *consecrated spot*, and **fanum**, a *shrine*, generally ancient).—Also (only in plur.), a *house, a dwelling*.

aedificatiō, -ōnis, [aedificā+tiō], F., *building*: **portus in aedificatione aspectuque urbis inclusi** (*the plan, the site*).

aedificium, -ī, [†aedific- (cf. **artifex**) + **ium**], N., a *building*.

aedificō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†aedific- (cf. **artifex**)], 1. v. a., *build* (of

houses), *erect, construct*.—Less exactly, of ships.

aedilis, -is, [aedi- (as stem of **aedes**) + **lis**], M., *belonging to a temple?*, an *ædile*, an officer at Rome. There were two classes of these officers,—the *Curule*, who had charge of the public games and were important civil magistrates, and the *Plebeian*, who had only the duties of police commissioners.

aedilitās, -tātis, [aedi- + **tas**], F., *ædileship* (the office of ædile).

Aegaeus, -a, -um, [Aἰγαῖος], adj., *Ægean* (of the Ægean Sea): **mare** (*the Ægean*).

aeger, -gra, -grum, [unc. root (?√IG, *shake*) + **rus**], adj., *sick, disabled*.—Also, fig., *suffering, afflicted, enfeebled*.

aegerrimē, superl. of **aegre**.

aegrē [abl. of **aeger**], adv., *feebly*.—Hence, *with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, unwillingly* (suffer from doing something).

Aegyptus, -ī, [Aἴγυπτος], F., *Egypt*.

Aelius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name (strictly an adj.).—Esp., *Q. Aelius*, cons. B.C. 148.—Plur., *the Aelii* (members of the gens).

Aelius, -a, -um, [properly same word as last], adj., *Ælian* (belonging to the Ælian gens).—Esp., *Ælian* (belonging to *Q. Aelius*): **lex** (a law regulating the auspices of the comitia).

Aemilius, -ī, [?, aemulō-(reduced) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *Marcus Aemilius Scaurus*, cons. B.C. 115.

aemulus, -a, -um, [?, cf. **aequus?**], adj., *envious, rivalling, emulous*.—Masc. and fem. as subst., a *rival*.

aequābilit̄er, [aequābili + ter], adv., *uniformly, without distinction*.

aequālis, -e, [aequō + alis], adj., *equal, uniform*.

aequālītās, -tātis, F., *equality*.

aequālīt̄er [aequali + ter (cf. *acriter*)], adv., *evenly, uniformly, equally, on an equality*.

aequē, [old abl. of *aequus*], adv., *equally, evenly, in the same way, as much, just (as)*.

aequitās, -tātis, [aequō + tas], F., *evenness*. — Hence (cf. *aequus*), *fairness, justice*. — Esp., *aequitas animi* (*evenness of mind, contentment, resignation, equanimity*).

aequus, -a, -um, [?], perh. akin to *unus* (†*oenos*)], adj., *even, level, equal*. — Hence, *fair, just, equitable, right*: *civitas aequissimo jure* (*on a perfect equality as to rights*). — Esp., *aequus animus* (*equanimity, contentment, resignation*); *aequo animo* (*with composure, with verb, be resigned to, be satisfied to, be content to*); *aequus animus est* (*I am content, resigned*); *aequo animo paratoque* (*with resignation and composure*); *aequo animo esse* (*be undisturbed*).

aerārius, -a, -um, [aer- (as stem of *aes*) + *arius* (cf. *onerarius*)], adj., (*having to do with copper*). — **tribuni** (see that word). — N. as subst., *the treasury* (cf. *aes*).

aerumna, -ae, [?], F., *hardship, trouble, toil, suffering*.

aerumnōsus, -a, -um, [aerumna + *osus*], adj., *toilsome, painful, full of suffering*.

aes, *aeris*, [perh. akin to Eng. *iron*], N., *copper* (for the arts, or as money). — Hence, *money*. — Esp., **alienum** (*debt, another man's money*). — Also, *bronze* (of which copper is

a chief ingredient), *a tablet* (of bronze, used for perpetuating official documents).

Aesculāpius, -ī, [Ἄσκληπιος], M., the god of medicine among the ancients.

aestās, -tātis, [stem akin to *aedes* + *tas*, or perh. *aestā*- (cf. *juventa*) + *tis* (cf. *virtus*)], F., (*heat*), *summer* (the season for military operations).

aestimō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [aestimō- (*aes-tumus, tu in tueor* ? + *mus*, cf. *aeditumus*)], I. v. a., *value, estimate, assess* (of damages, by a process regular in Roman law).

aestus, -tūs, [root of *aedes* + *tus*], M., *heat* (plur. in same sense): *aestu febrique* (*by the burning heat of fever*). — Hence, *boiling, tide*.

aetās, -tātis, [aevo- (stem of *aevum*) + *tas*], F., *age* (of old or young), *youth, old age, life*: *aetate adfectus* (*oppressed with years*); *aetas atque robor* (*youth and strength*); *aetatem degere* (*pass one's life*); *nervos aetatis* (*sinews of youth*); *ab ineunte aetate* (*from early manhood*); *aetatis tempus* (*time of life*). — Also, *age* (time, generation).

aetātula, -ae, [aetat + *ula* (as if *aetato* + *la*)], F., *youthful age, early years* (as a period of life).

aeternitās, -tātis, [aeternō + *tas*], F., *eternity, never-ending time, everlasting ages*.

aeternus, -a, -um, [aevo- (stem of *aevum*) + *ternus* (cf. *hester-nus*)], adj., *eternal, lasting, never-ending, everlasting*.

Actōlia, -ae, [Aetolā + *ia*, F. of -ius], F., a region of Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth, conquered by M. Fulvius Nobilior in B.C. 189.

Aetōlus, -a, -um, [Αἰτωλός], adj., *Ætolian* (of Ætolia). — Plur., *the Ætolians* (the people of the country).
aff, see adf.

Africānus, -a, -um, [Africa + nus], adj., of *Africa*, *African*: **bellum** (of various wars, esp. one fought by Pompey against Domitius, a partisan of Marius, in B.C. 81). — Esp., as surname of various Scipios, *Africanus*. — So, 1. C. Scipio Africanus the elder, procons. B.C. 210, the conqueror of Hannibal; and 2. his adopted grandson (son of Æmilius Paulus) cons. B.C. 147, the destroyer of Carthage and Numantia.

Africus, -a, -um, [Afrō- (stem of *Afer*) + cus], adj., of *Africa*. — **Africa**, F. as subst., the country of Africa. — Esp. in a limited sense, the Roman province of that name, including the territory of Carthage and the regions to the west.

āfuisse, **āfutūrus**, see **absum**.

Agathoclēs, -is, [Ἀγαθοκλῆς], M., a tyrant of Syracuse (born B.C. 361) who long waged an active warfare against Carthage.

age, see **ago**.

ager, agrī, [√AG (*drive*?) + rus, cf. Gr. ἀγρός, *acre*, M.], *land* (cultivated), *fields*, *country* (opposed to city), *territory* (country), *cultivated lands*, *fields* (as opposed to woods): **fusi per agros** (of rude men); **ubertas agrorum** (of the land, of the soil). — Esp., of the possession of a particular city, *land*, *territory*, *country*. A state in ancient times consisted of a fortified city or town (**urbs**, **oppidum**), the dwelling-place or refuge of all the citizens, and the lands cultivated by them around. Farms in the modern fashion were not common. — Cf. **per agros atque**

oppida civium Romanorum; **ager Tauromenitanus**; **ager Picenus et Gallicus**.

agitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [agitō- (as if stem of p.p. of **ago**)], 1. v. a., *drive*, *chase*. — Hence, *rouse*, *stir up*, *excite*, *vex*, *trouble*. — Fig., *turn over* (in mind), *propose*, *discuss*, *purpose*.

agnōscō, -nōvī, -nitus, -nōscere, [ad(g)noseco], 3. v. a., *recognize* (in some relation to one's self, cf. **cognosco**), *recognize as one's own*, *claim*, *acknowledge*.

agō, ēgi, āctus, agere, [√AG], 3. v. a. and n., *drive* (apparently from behind, cf. **duco**, *lead*). — With a wide range of meaning, *do* (esp. of official business, cf. **conduct** and **carry on**), *act*, *treat*, *discuss*, *plead*, *manage*, *conduct*, *carry on*, *take part* (in any business), *deal with*, *take up*, *handle*, *take action*. — In many phrases: **cum aliquo bene** [male] **agere** (*treat one well or ill*); **secum praeclare agere** (*that he is lucky*); **mecum male agitur** (*I fare hardly*); **agam cum populo** (*lay before the people*, of magistrates, who had this right); **agam in magistratu** (*take up*, *deal with*); **non agam obscure** (*I will not treat the matter, etc.*); **sic tecum agam** (*address*, *deal with*, *plead with*); **ita quidam agebat** (*represent*, *urge*, *argue*); **agere causam** (*plead*); **ad agendum** (*to plead the case*); **res agetur** (*be treated*); **locus amplissimus ad agendum** (*for public business*); **aliquid agere** (*aim at something*, *work for something*); **id actum est** (*this is what was accomplished*, *this was the end and aim*); **quid agis?** (*what are you doing?* *what are you about?* *what are you aiming at?*); **quid gladius agebat?** (*what was it doing?*); **nihil agere** (*accomplish*

nothing, also, be idle, do nothing purposely); *magnae res aguntur* (*great interests are at stake*); *quid agitur* (*what is the question?*); *res agitur* (*the question is, also, the case is tried, the cause is heard*); *de quo nunc agimus* (*is now in question*); *si moribus ageret* (*if he should make it a question of morals*); *actum est* (*it is all over with us*); *de vectigalibus agitur* (*the revenues are at stake*); *quid potest agi severius?* (*how can the case be conducted, etc.*); *quae tum agerentur* (*which were then under discussion, going on*); *negotium meum ago* (*attend to my own interests*); *festos dies* (*celebrate*); *triumphum* (*enjoy, celebrate*); *fundamenta* (*lay*); *gratias* (*render, pay, express, cf. habeo and refero*): *in crucem* (*drag, nail*); *age, age vero* (*come, come now, see, well*).
agrārīi, -ōrum, [agrō-], M. plur., *agrarian partisans*.

agrestis, -e, [unc. stem (from agrō-) + tis (cf. caelestis)], adj., *of the fields, rustic*. — Plur., *rustics, farmers*. — Hence, *barbarous, rude*.
agricola, -ae, [agrō + cola, cf. incola], M., *a farmer*.

agricultūra (often as separate words), -ae, [agrō-cultura or agri cultura], F., *land tillage, farming, agriculture*.

Ahāla, -ae, [ʔ], M., a Roman family name. — Esp. C. *Servilius Ahala*, who, in B.C. 439, killed Sp. Maelius on account of his popularity and his good will to the lower classes, shown by gifts of grain.

Ājāx, -ācis, [Atās], M., *Ajax*, the name of two heroes of the Trojan war. — Esp., the more famous one, son of Oileus, who contended with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, and

was the subject of many literary and artistic works. — Hence, of a statue of him, as we say "Powers' Eve."

ājō, [ʔ], 3. def. v. n., *say, assert: aiunt* (*they say, they tell us*).

alacer, -cris, -cre, [ʔ], adj., *active, eager, energetic, spirited*.

Alba, -ae, [F. of *albus*, the white town], F., the name of several cities in Italy. — Esp.: 1. *Alba Fucensis*, a city of the Marsi; 2. *Alba Longa*, the supposed mother city of Rome.

Albānus, -a, -um, [Alba + nus], adj., *of Alba, Alban*. — Neut. sing., *Albanum*, -ī, *an estate near Alba* (in which region many Romans had country-seats), *an Alban villa*.

alea, -ae, [ʔ], F., *a die* (for playing). — Also, *dice* (as a game).

aleātor, -tōris, [alea + tor, cf. viator], M., *a dicer, a gamester*.

Alexander, -dri, [Ἀλέξανδρος], M., a common Greek name. — Esp., *Alexander the Great*, son of Philip of Macedon.

Alexandria (-ēa), -ae, [Ἀλεξάνδρεια], F., the name of several towns named for Alexander the Great. — Esp., the famous city built by Alexander on the coast of Egypt.

aliēnigena, -ae, [alienō + gena (gen + a, cf. incola)], M., *a foreigner, foreign-born*.

aliēnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [alienō-], I. v. a., *make another's*. — Also, *make strange, estrange, alienate*.

aliēnus, -a, -um, [unc. stem akin to *alius* (prob. imitated from verb-stems of second conjugation) + nus (cf. *egenus*)], adj., *another's, of others, others', other people's*: *pecuniae*; *miser cordia*; *in alieno* (*on another's land*). — Hence, *strange, foreign, estranged, unfavorable* (cf. *suus*), *foreign to the purpose*: *tem-*

pus; ejectus ad alienos (*strangers*); iter (*out of one's way*). — Superl., as noun, *a perfect stranger*.

aliquandō [unc. form, cf. **quando** and **aliquis**], adv., *at some time*. — Emphatically, *at last* (at some time, though not before).

aliquantō, see **aliquantus**.

aliquantus, -a, -um, [ali- (reduced stem of **alius**) -quantus (cf. **aliquis**)], adj., *considerable*. — Neut., as noun, *a good deal, a considerable part*. — **aliquantō** (as abl. of measure), *by considerable, considerably*.

aliquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (quod), [ali- (reduced stem of **alius**) -quis], pron. (more forcible than **quis**; not definite, like **quidam**; not universal, like **quisquam**), *some, some or other, any*. — Emphatic, *some* (considerable), *any* (important). — As noun, *some one, any one, something, anything*. — Also, rarely, almost if not quite equal to **quis alius** (cf. derivation), *some other*; *abire in aliquas terras*, *I. Cat.* 8, 20.

aliquō [old dat. of **aliquis**], adv., *somewhither, somewhere* (in sense of *whither*).

aliquot [ali- (reduced stem of **alius**) -quot], pron. indecl., *several, some* (more than one, but not conceived as many), *several persons*.

aliquotiēns [ali- (reduced stem of **alius**) -quotiens], adv., *several times, a number of times*.

aliter [ali- (reduced stem of **alius**) + ter (cf. **acriter**)], adv., *otherwise, differently*: *longe aliter est* (*the case is far otherwise*).

aliunde [ali-unde (cf. **aliquis**)], adv., *from another quarter, from elsewhere, from some other quarter*.

alius, -a, -ud, [unc. root. (cf. *else*)

+ **ius** (√YA)], adj. pron., *another* (any one, not all), *other, different, else, another* (of the second of three or more). — Repeated (either in separate clauses or in same), *one . . . another, one another, one one (thing) . . . another another, some . . . others*: **alius alia causa illata** (*alleging different reasons*); **alius ex alio** (*from different, etc., one from one, another from another*); **alius atque** (see **atque**).

allātus, see **adfero**.

allēgō, see **adlego**.

alliciō, see **adlicio**.

allinō, see **adlino**.

Allobrox, -ogis, [Celtic], M., *one of the Allobroges*. — Plur., *the Allobroges* (the tribe of Gauls living in Dauphiny or Savoy, about the upper waters of the Rhone, subdued in B.C. 121 by Fabius Maximus).

alluō, see **adluo**.

alō, aluī, altus, alere, [√AL, cf. **adolesco**], 3. v. a., *cause to grow, feed, nurse, support* (supply with food), *foster, raise* (of animals). — Fig., *foster, foment, feed, increase*: **haec studia adulescentiam** (*are the food of*).

Alpēs, -ium, [√ALP (Celtic form of ALBH, cf. **albus**) + is], F. pl., *the Alps*, more or less loosely used of the whole mass of mountains between Italy (Cisalpine Gaul), Gaul, and Germany.

Alsiēnsis, -e, [**Alsio**+ensis], adj., *of Alsium*. — As subst., *a villa near Alsium* (a town on the coast of Etruria).

altāria, -ium, [?, altō + aris], N. pl., *the temporary structure on the altar for burning the victim(?)*. — Less exactly, *an altar*.

altē [old abl. of **altus**], adv., *high*,

deeply, deep: *altius aspicere* (look higher, look farther).

alter, -era, -erum, [$\sqrt{\text{AL-}}$ (in *alius*) + *ter* (for -terus, comparative suffix)], pron. adj., *the other* (of two), *one* (of two): *alter ambove* (*one or both*). — In plur., *the other party*. — Repeated (cf. *alius*), *one the other, one another* (of two), *one . . . the other*. — In plur., *one party . . . the other*. — Also, *the second, another* (the second of three): *centesima et altera* (*hundred and second*). — Also (esp. with negatives), *another* (beside one's self, where all are conceived as two parties, one's self and all the rest).

alternus, -a, -um, [*alter-* (as stem) + *nus*], adj., *alternate, reciprocal, mutual, alternating*: *versus* (*every second*).

alteruter [*alter-uter*, cf. *aliquis*], -tra, -trum, -triūs, pron. adj., *one of the two, one or the other*.

altus, -a, -um, [p.p. of *alo* as adj.], *high*. — From another point of view, *deep*. — Neut. as noun, *the sea, the deep*: *in alto* (*in deep water, on the sea*).

alumnus, -ī, [alō- (stem of *alō*) + *mnus* (cf. Gr. -μενος)], *the fostered*, M., *a foster child, a nursling*.

alveolus, -ī, [alveō + *lus*], M., *a little basin*. — Esp., *a dice box, the dice box* (as a symbol of gaming).

amāns, see *amo*.

amb- [akin to *ambo*, ἀμφί], prep. only in comp., *about*.

ambitiō, -ōnis, [amb- + *titio*, cf. *ambio*], F., (*a going round*). — Esp., to canvass for office, *a canvassing*. — Hence, *ambition*.

ambitus, -tūs, [amb- + *itus*, cf. *ambio*], M., (*a going round*). — Esp., to canvass (cf. *ambitio*), but only

of illegal means of canvassing, *bribery* (at elections), *unlawful canvassing*: *de ambitu* (*on a charge of this crime*).

ambō, -ae, -o, (-ōrum), [akin to *amb-*], num. adj., *both* (together, cf. *uterque*, *both separately*).

ambūrō, -ūssī, -ūstus, -ūrere [*amburo*], 3. v. a., *burn around, scorch, half burn*.

āmēns, -entis, [ab-mens], adj., (*having the mind away*), *mad, crazy, insane*: *audacissimus atque amen-tissimus* (*of the greatest recklessness and madness*).

āmentia, -ae, [ament + *ia*], F., *madness, frenzy*, (mad) *folly, insanity*.

Amēria, -ae, [?], F., an old city of Umbria, about fifty miles up the Tiber from Rome (now *Amelia*, but only a ruin).

Amerinus, -a, -um, [*Ameria* (reduced) + *inus*], adj., *of America*. — Plur. M., *the people of America*.

amicīō, -icūi (-ixī), -ictus, -icire, [amb-jacio], 4. v. a., *throw round* (of clothing), *wrap about*. — Also, with object of the person, *wrap, throw around, clothe* (with outside garments): *velis amicti non togis* (*clad, wrapped*).

amicitia, -ae, [amicō + *tia*], F., *friendship, friendly relations, alliance* (opposed to *hospitium*, wh. see), *personal friendship*.

amicus, -a, -um, [unc. stem from $\sqrt{\text{AM}}$ (in *amo*) + *cus* (cf. *pudicus, posticus*)], adj., *friendly, well-disposed*. — As noun, M., *a friend, an ally*.

āmissus, p.p. of *amitto*.

Amisus, -ī, [?], F., an important commercial city of Pontus, on the Sinus Amisenus, a bay of the Euxine.

āmittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ab-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go (away), let slip, let pass*. — Hence, *lose* (esp. of military losses): **classes amissae et perditae** (*lost*, by negligence, and *ruined*, by misdoing).

amō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], 1. v. a. and n., *love*; **amans** (*fond*).

amoenitās, -tātis, [amoenō + tas], F., *beauty* (as of scenery and the like), *beautiful scenery, loveliness* (only of things pleasant to the eye).

amor, -ōris, [√AM (in amo) + or (for -os)], M., *love, affection*. — Also, toward things, *fondness for, delight in*.

amplē [old abl. of **amplus**], adv., *widely, largely*. — **amplius**, compar., *farther, more, longer*: **quid vis amplius** (in such cases it may be regarded either as adj. or adv., see **amplus**).

amplector, -plexus, -plecti, [amb-plecto], 3. v. dep., (*twine around*). — Hence, *embrace, hold in one's arms*. — Fig., *include, contain*. — Also, *favor, court the favor of*.

amplexor, -ātus, -āri, [amplexō- (stem of p.p. of **amplector**)], 1. v. dep., *embrace*.

amplificō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [amplificō-], 1. v. a., *increase, enlarge, extend, heighten, magnify*.

amplitūdō, -inis, [amplō + tūdo], F., *size, extent, greatness*. — Esp., of station or fame, *greatness, dignity, position, prominence*.

amplus, -a, -um, [?, perh. amb + stem akin to **plus, plenus**], adj. Of size and extent, lit. and fig., *large, wide, great, grand*: **curia**. — Esp., *prominent, of consequence, splendid, noble, distinguished, glorious*: **præmia** (*lavish, valuable*); **fortunae patrum amplissimi** (*most distin-*

guished); **homo** (*great*); **amplum et praeclarum** (*a great and glorious thing*); **munus** (*noble*); **locus ad agendum** (*honorable*); **fructus** (*splendid, valuable*); **magnum aut amplum cogitare** (*have a great or noble thought*); **beneficia amplissima** (*highest*); **verba amplissima** (*strongest terms*); **laus amplior** (*higher*). — **amplius**, neut. comp. as noun or adverb (see **ample**) (cf. **plus**), *more, a greater number, further, besides*.

an [?], conj. introducing the second member of a double question, *or, or rather*: **ab eone an ab eis qui**, etc., **Gabinio anne Pompeio** (*or*). — Often with the first member only implied, *or*, (*is it not so?*) *or*, (*as an impossible alternative*) *or*: **utrum... an** (*whether... or*). — Esp., **haud scio an, nescio an**, *I know not but, I am inclined to think, it may be, probably, perhaps, very likely*. — **an vērō**, see **verō**.

anceps, -cipitis, [amb-caput], adj., (*having a head on both sides*), *double-headed*. — Less exactly, *two-fold, double*: **contentio** (i.e., with two foes). — Hence, *doubtful*: **fortuna** (*as looking both ways, and hence undecided*).

ancilla, -ae, [anculō- (ancō + lus) + la], F., *a maid-servant, a hand-maid*.

angiportus, -ūs (and -ī), [†angō- (√ANG + us) + portus], M., *a lane, a narrow alley*.

angō, anxī, no p.p., *angere*, [√ANG, cf. **anxius, angustus**], 3. v. a., *throttle*. — Fig., *distress, make anxious*: **vehementer angebar** (*I was much distressed*); **tot curis vigiliisque angi** (*distress one's self*).

anguis, -is, [√ANG (cf. **ango**) + is], M. and F., *a serpent*.

angulus, -ī, [ʔangō- (cf. **angiportus**) + **lus**], *M.*, a corner, an angle.

angustiae, -ārum, [angustō + **ia**], *F.* plur., narrow, straits: **Ponti** (i.e., the Dardanelles). — **Fig.**, straits (cf. slang expression "in a tight place"), narrow bounds.

angustus, -a, -um, [angor (for **angos**) + **tus**], *adj.*, narrow, confined: **angustiora castra** (less extensive); **montes** (confining, by which one is hemmed in). — **Fig.**, **animus** (narrow).

anhēlō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [amb? - **halo**], *I. v. a. and n.*, pant, breathe heavily, breathe (with force).

anima, -ae, [ani- (treated as root, fr. √AN, blow) + **ma** (*F.* of **mus**), cf. **animus**], *F.*, breath. — Hence, soul, life: **liberorum anima** (the lives). — *Plur.*, the soul (of man, abstractly).

animadversō, -ōnis, [animō (?) **adversio** (cf. **animadverto**)], *F.*, a noticing, attention (to a thing). — Hence, punishment.

animadvertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere (also **animum adverto** uncontracted), [animum **adverto**], *3. v. a.*, turn the mind to, attend to: **in aliquem** (punish, cf. the domestic "attend to"). — Less exactly, observe, notice, learn.

animōsus, -a, -um, [animō + **osus**], *adj.*, spirited, courageous.

animus, -ī, [ani- (stem as root, fr. √AN, blow) + **mus** (cf. *Gr.* **ἄνεμος**, wind)], *M.*, breath, life, soul (vital). — Usually (the above meanings being appropriated to **anima**, wh. see), soul (as thinking, feeling), heart, mind, feelings, feeling, intellect (but cf. **mens**), spirit, passion, desire: **concitatio animorum** (feel-

ings); **animi ad causam excitati**; **animus vincere** (passions); **animorum motus** (the activity of the intellect); **magnus animus** (a great soul, a man of great soul); **animus meliore** (better disposed); **quo animus intendit** (at what he is aiming); **animis providere** (anticipate, provide in thought); **cerno animo** (in my mind's eye); **bono animo** (with good intent); **virtutes animi** (moral virtues). — Also (in a good sense, often in plur.), spirit, constancy, courage, resolution: **opes animique** (resources and spirit). — Also: **animus magnus** (courage, magnanimity, lofty spirit); **animi magnitudo** (lofty spirit). — *Esp.* (as directly opposed to **mens**, wh. see), the moral powers, will, desires, affections, etc., the heart, the feelings, the disposition: **animus et mens** (heart and mind); **ex animi mei sensu** (the feelings of my heart). — For **animus aequus**, see **aequus**; for **animus advertere**, see **animadverto**.

annālis, -e, [annō + **alis**], *adj.*, yearly. — As noun (*sc.* **libri**), **annals** (books of history arranged in years), history.

Annius, -ī, [ʔ], *M.*, a Roman gentile name. — *Esp.*: *1. T. Annius Milo*, a supporter of Cicero, defended by him in the oration *pro Milone*; *2. Q. Annius Chilo*, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

anniversārius, -a, -um, [anni- **versō** + **arius**], *adj.*, yearly, returning every year.

annōna, -ae, [stem akin to **annus** + **na**, cf. **colonus**, **Pomona**], *F.*, grain crop (of the year). — Hence, grain market, price of grain: **vilitas annonae** (cheapness of grain);

annonam levare (*relieve the market, lower the price of grain*).

annus, -i, [?], M., a year (as a point of time, or as the course of the year, or as a period).

ānsa, -ae, [?], F., a handle. — Also, fig., **sermones ansas dabant** (*handles, to get hold of*).

ante [old **antid**, abl. of †**anti** (cf. **post** and **postis**)], adv., *before* (of place and time), *in front, in advance, beforehand, first* (before something else): **ante quam** (*earlier than, before, until, etc.*); **paulo ante** (*a little while ago*); **multis ante annis** (*many years ago*); **jam ante** (*already before, already*). — Prep., *before* (of place or time), *in advance of, in front of*. — In dates: **ante diem** (a. d.) (*on such a day before*); **ante diem xii Kal. Nov.** (*Oct. 21st*). — In comp., *before* (of place, time, and succession).

anteā [**ante eā** (prob. abl. or instr., cf. **eā, quā**)], adv. (of time), *before, previously, once, formerly, hitherto, once*.

antecellō, -ere, no perf., no p.p., [**ante-cello**], 3. v. n., *surpass, excel*.

anteferō, -tulī, -lātus, -ferre, [**ante-fero**], irr. v. a., *place in advance, prefer*. — Pass., *be preferred, be the first, have the superiority*.

antelūcānus, -a, -um, [**ante-luc + anus**], adj., *before the light: cenae* (*late, prolonged till dawn*).

antepōnō, -posuī, -positus, -pōnere, [**ante-pono**], 3. v. a., *place in advance* (cf. **antefero**), *think of more importance, prefer, place before, value more highly*.

antequam, see **ante**.

antestor, -ātus, -ārī, [**amb(?) -testor**], 1. v. dep., *call to witness, appeal to*.

antevertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [**ante-verto**], 3. v. a., *turn in front* (cf. **antepono**), *prefer*. — Also, *anticipate, get in advance of*.

Antiochia (-ēa), -ae, [Ἀντιόχεια], F. The name of several ancient cities of the East. — Esp., a city of Syria founded by the son of Antiochus.

Antiochus, -i, [Ἀντίοχος], M. The name of several Eastern potentates. — Esp., *Antiochus the Great*, king of Syria, who had a long contest with the Romans and their allies for supremacy in the East, but was conquered in B.C. 190 by the Scipios.

antiquitās, -tātis, [**antiquō + tas**], F., *antiquity, ancient times*.

antiquus, -a, -um, [†**anti** (cf. **ante**) + **cus** (cf. **posticus**)], adj., *old* (existing from early times, not so much in reference to present age as to former origin, cf. **vetus**), *ancient*. — Less exactly, *former*: **status** (of a state that had existed only three years before, but was of great antiquity previous to that); **illa antiqua** (*those ancient examples*); **antiqui** (*the ancients*). — Hence, *of the old stamp, old-fashioned*: **homines** (*of men still living*).

Antōnius, -i, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Marcus* (Mark Antony), the famous triumvir; also, 2. his brother, *Lucius*, cons. B.C. 41.

ānulus (**ann-**), -i, [**anō + lus**], M., a ring.

Ap., **Appius** (wh. see).

Āpennīnus, -i, [Celtic], M., the *Apennines*, the great range of mountains which forms the backbone of Italy.

aperiō, -peruī, -pertus, -perire,

[ab-pario (*get off*), cf. *operio*, *cover*], 4. v. a., *uncover, open*.—Fig., *disclose, open, lay bare, lay open*.—*apertus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *open, exposed, uncovered, unobstructed, unprotected, without concealment*.

apertē [old abl. of *apertus*], adv., *openly, unreservedly, without concealment, plainly, clearly*.

Apinius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *P. Apinius*, a young man robbed by Clodius.

Apollō, -inis, [?], M., the son of Jupiter and Latona, and twin brother of Diana, god of the sun, of divination, of poetry and music, and president of the Muses. He was also god of archery, of pestilence, and, on the other hand, of healing. He is identified by Cæsar with some Celtic divinity.

apparātus, see *adparatus*.

appārēō, see *adpareo*.

apparō, see *adparo*.

appellō, see *adpello*.

appendō, see *adpendo*.

appetō, see *adpeto*.

Appius, -a, -um, [*Appius* decl. as adj.], adj., *Appian, of Appius*.—Esp., referring to *Appius Claudius Cæcus*: *via* (the road from Rome to Capua made by him); *Appia* (without *via* in same sense).

Appius, -ī, [?, prop. adj.], M., a Roman first name.—Esp.: 1. *Appius Claudius*, cons. B.C. 54; 2. *Appius Claudius*, nephew of P. Clodius, and one of Milo's accusers; 3. A brother of Clodius.

applicō, see *adplico*.

appōnō, see *adpono*.

apportō, see *adporto*.

approbō, see *adprobo*.

appromittō, see *adpromitto*.

appropriō, see *adpropereo*.

appropinquō, see *adpropinquo*.

aptus, -a, -um, [√*AP* (in *apiscor*) + *tus*], adj., (*fitted to*), *suited, adapted, fit, apt*.

apud [akin to *ab* and Gr. *ἀπὸ*], prep., *at, among, with, before, on one's part, in relation to* (a person), *in one's house* (company, possession, among): *apud Tenedum*; *adversarios* (i.e., *in their ranks*); *inlustre apud omnes nomen* (*with, among*); *apud vos in honore* (*with, among*); *populum Romanum et exterarum nationes*; *apud Laecam* (*at the house of*).

Apulējus, -ī, [*Apulō* + *eius*?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *P. Apuleius*, a tribune of the people who supported the cause of the senate against Antony.

Apulia, -ae, [*Apulō* + *ia*, F. of adj.], F., that part of Italy east of Campania and Samnium and north of Lucania, famous chiefly for its pastures.

aqua, -ae, [?], F., *water, a water-course*: *aqua atque igni interdicerē* (a form of banishment among the Romans).

aquila, -ae, [F. of *aquilus*, *dark gray*, perh. remotely akin to *aqua*], F., *an eagle*.—Esp., the standard of the Roman legion, consisting of an eagle on a staff.

āra, -ae, [?], F., *an altar*.

arātor, -tōris, [*arā* + *tor*], M., a *ploughman*.—Also, a *landholder* (a person who cultivated the public lands, paying tithes for the privilege).

arbiter, -tri, [*ad* + *biter* (√*BI*, in *bīto*, + *trus*, cf. -*trum*)], M., a *witness*.—Less exactly, a *referee, an arbitrator*.

arbitrātus, -tūs, [arbitrā+tus], M., a decision: *arbitratu ejus* (at his bidding).

arbitrium, -ī, [arbitrō + ium (cf. *judicium*)], N., judgment, will, bidding, pleasure (what one sees fit to do or have done).

arbitror, -ātus, -ārī, [arbitrō-], I. v. dep., judge, think, suppose (judge).

arbor, -oris, [?], F., a tree.

arca, -ae, [arc- (in *arceo*) + a], F., a chest, a box, a cell.

arcus, -ūs, [?], M., a bow.

arceō, arcui, arctus, arcēre, [†arcō- (stem akin to *arca*)], 2. v. a., confine. — Hence, by a change of the point of view, keep off, prevent, drive away: *a templis homines* (defend from).

arcessō, -sivī, -situs, -sere, [akin to *accedo*, but the exact relation uncertain], 3. v. a., summon, invite, send for (persons), call in.

Archīās, -ae, [Ἀρχίας], M., a poet of Greek extraction, whose claim to citizenship Cicero defended in a famous oration.

Archimēdēs, -is, [Ἀρχιμήδης], M., the famous mathematician of Syracuse, by whose assistance that city was long defended against the Romans.

architectus, -ī, [prob. corruption of ἀρχιτεκτάν], M., an architect, a builder.

ardeō, arsi, arsus, ardēre, [prob. aridō-, cf. *ardifer*], 2. v. n., be hot, be in a blaze, be on fire. — Fig., be excited, be in a blaze, burn, flash fire (of the eyes). — **ardēns**, -ntis, p., red hot, blazing, flashing.

ardor, -ōris, [√ARD (in *ardeo*) + or], M., a blaze, heat, fire: *caeli* (a blazing sky). — Fig., fire, fury:

animorum et armorum (fire of passion and fury of arms); *animi* (excitement).

argentārius, -a, -um, [argentō + arius], adj., F. (sc. *res*), money business, banking business. — Masc., a banker, a money-changer.

argenteus, -a, -um, [argentō + eus], adj. of silver, silver (as adj.).

argentum, -ī, [akin to *arguo*, the shining metal], N., silver (the metal). — Also, of things made of the metal, silverware, silver.

argūmentor, -ātus, -ārī, [argū-mentō-], I. v. dep., argue, reason.

argūmentum, -ī, [argū- (as if stem of *arguo*) + mentum], N., an argument, a proof (drawn from reasoning, as opposed to witnesses), an inference, a subject (in art).

arguō, argui, argūtus, arguere, [prob. † argū- (stem akin to *Argus* and *argentum*) + io (?)], 3. v. a., make clear, prove. — Esp., accuse (prove guilty), charge.

Aricia, -ae, [?], F., a town of Latium on the Appian Way, at the foot of the Alban Mount (now *Riccia*). Near by was a famous temple of Diana.

āridus, -a, -um, [†arō- (cf. *arceo*) + dus], adj., dry. — Less exactly, meagre: *victus*.

Ariobarzānēs, -is, [Persian], M., a name of several Persian monarchs. — Esp., a king of Cappadocia, established on his throne by the Romans, several times driven out by Mithridates and Tigranes, and finally restored by Pompey, B.C. 65.

Aristaeus, -ī, [Ἀρισταῖος], M., an old divinity of Greece, patron of pasturage, bee-keeping, and oil-culture; cf. Virg. *Georg.* IV. 315 et seq.

arma, -ōrum, [√AR (*fit*, cf. *ar-*

mus, *the shoulder-joint* + **mus**], N. plur., *tools*, (esp.) *arms, equipment*. — **Fig.**, *arms* (as symbol of war), *war, conflict, forces*: **isdem in armis fui** (*on the same side, in a civil war*); **tua quid arma voluerunt** (*your armed campaign*).

armātus, -a, -um, p.p. of **armo**.

Armenius, -a, -um, [*Ἀρμενία* treated as adj.], adj., *of Armenia* (the whole country south of Pontus and Colchis, west of the Araxes and the Caspian mts., east of Cappadocia, north of the Niphates mts.). — Also, used of Lesser Armenia, the part west of the Euphrates. — Masc. plur., the inhabitants of the country.

armō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*armō* (stem of *arma*)], I. v. a., *equip, arm*. — Pass., in middle sense, *arm* (one's self). — **armātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *armed, in arms, equipped*.

arripiō, see **adripiō**.

Arrius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Arrius*, a friend of Cicero.

arroganter, see **adroganter**.

arrogō, see **adrogo**.

ars, artis, [*√AR + tis* (reduced)], F., *skill, art*. — Also, *a quality* (especially a good one). — Plur., *the arts, the useful arts, branches of learning, branches* (of learning, implied).

artifex, -icis, [*arti + fex* (fac as stem)], M. and F., *an artist*.

artificium, -ī, [*artific-* (stem of *artifex*) + *ium*], N., *workmanship, skill* (of an artist), *a skilful contrivance, an artifice, a trick*. — Also, *a trade* (opposed to *ars*, *a higher art*). — Concretely, *a work of art*: **opera atque artificia**.

arx, arcis, [*√ARC* (in *arceo*, *arca*) + *is* (reduced)], F., *a stronghold, a fortress, a citadel*.

ascendō, see **adscendo**.

ascensus, see **adscensus**.

ascribō, see **adscribo**.

Asia, -ae, [*Ἀσία*], F., the country now called *Asia Minor*. — Esp., the Roman province of *Asia*, embracing Phrygia, Caria, Mysia, and Lydia.

Asiaticus, -a, -um, [*Asia + ticus*], adj., *of Asia, Asiatic*: **pecuniae** (*in Asia, invested there*).

aspectus, see **adspectus**.

asperē [old abl. of *asper*], adv., *roughly*.

aspernor, -ātus, -ārī, [*†aspernō* (stem akin to *ab-spernō*)], I. v. dep., *spurn*.

aspiciō, see **adspicio**.

asportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*abs- porto*], I. v. a., *carry off, carry away*.

assiduē, see **adsidue**.

assiduitās, see **adsiduitas**.

assiduus, see **adsiduus**.

assuēfaciō, see **adsuefacio**.

astūtus, -a, -um, [*astu + tus*, cf. *barbatus*], adj., *cunning, crafty, astute*.

at [prob. form of *ad*], conj., *but, at least*. — See also **enim** and **vero**.

Athēnae, -ārum, [*Ἀθῆναι*], F. pl., *Athens*.

Athēniēnsis, -e, [*Athena + en-sis*], adj., *of Athens, Athenian*. — Plur., *the Athenians*.

Atilius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Atilius*, a Roman who, as *iudex*, was found guilty of receiving bribes; 2. *Atilius Gavianus*, a tribune of the people at the time of Cicero's recall.

atque (*āc*), [*ad-que*], conj., *and* (generally introducing some more important idea), *and even, and especially, and further, and moreover, and now*. — Also, *as, than*: **par atque**

(the same as); **simul atque** (as soon as); **similis atque** (just like); **aliter ac** (otherwise than, different from what, etc.); **contra atque** (different from, etc.); **atque adeo** (and even, and in fact, or rather); **pro eo ac** (according as); **perinde ac** (just as).

atqui [at-qui (old abl. or instr.)], conj., (but somehow?), but yet, but, still, now.

atrium, -i, [?, atro + ium], N., the atrium (the hall of a Roman house). — Also, a hall (of a temple, prob. made in the fashion of a house).

atrocitās, -tātis, [atroci- (as if stem of **atrox**) + tas], F., cruelty: **animi** (savage disposition). — Also, of things, **atrocitā**, enormity.

atrociter [atroci + ter], adv., savagely, cruelly: **aliquid atrociter fieri** (some atrocious cruelty); **nimis atrociter minitans** (too violently); **atrociter ferre** (pass a cruel law).

atrōx, -ōcis, [stem akin to **ater** + **cus** (cf. **colonus**, **aegrotus**, and **verax**)], adj., savage, cruel, — Also, of things, **atrocious**, cruel, inhuman, monstrous.

attendō (adt-), -tendī, -tentus, -tendere, [ad-tendo], 3. v. a. and n., (stretch towards). — Esp., with **animum**, turn the attention to, attend to, attend. — Also, without **animum**, attend, notice: **equid attendis** (are you paying any attention); **me tam diligenter** (listen to); **parum attenditis** (you are too careless). — **attentus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., attentive.

attenuō (adt-), -avi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-tenuo], 1. v. a., thin out. — Fig., lessen, diminish, reduce.

attineō (adt-), -tinui, -tentus, -tinere, [ad-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., hold out towards. — Esp., reach, touch,

have to do with, make a difference, be of importance.

attingō (adt-), -tigi, -tactus, -tingere, [ad-tango], 3. v. a. and n., touch, reach, set foot on, have to do with, come in contact with: **auctoritatem** (aspire to); **Cimbricas res** (touch upon in literary composition).

Attius, -i, [Attō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., **P. Attius Varus**, praetor in Africa in the war between Caesar and Pompey.

attribuō (adt-), -bui, -būtus, -buere, [ad-tribuo], 3. v. a., assign, appropriate.

attuli, see **adfero**.

auctiō, -ōnis, [aug (as root) + tio], F., an increase. — Hence, (a raising of bids), an auction.

auctionārius, -a, -um, [auction + arius], adj., of an auction, by auction: **tabulae novae** (liquidation by forced sale).

auctor, -ōris, [√AUG (in **augeo**) + tor], M., a voucher (for any act or statement), an authority, an adviser: **sceleris** (leader); **auctor esse** (approve, advise); **auctore populo** (with the approval of, supported by); **pacis** (counsellors).

auctoritās, -tātis, [auctor- (as if i-stem) + tas], F., influence, prestige, authority (not political nor military, cf. **imperium** and **potestas**, but proceeding from official character). — Concretely, an expression of opinion (as an authority): **cum publicis auctoritatibus** (with official expressions of opinion, on the authority of the state or city); **summa cum auctoritate** (with the greatest effect); **circumstante summae auctoritates** (the strongest influences); **auctoritates contrarias** (weighty opinions, etc.); **auctoritas et gratia**

(*prestige* from official character, and *influence* from private friendship and the like).—In technical phrase **senatus** (*the expressed opinion*, having no legal binding force, but carrying weight from its official character).

aucupor, -ātus, -ārī, [aucup-], I. v. dep., *hunt birds*.—Fig., *search out, hunt for, watch for*.

audācia, -ae, [audac + ia], F., *daring, boldness, effrontery, recklessness, reckless daring, deeds of daring, desperate undertaking*.

audāx, -ācis, [audā- (as if stem of *audeo*) + cus (reduced)], adj., *daring* (in a bad sense), *reckless, bold, desperate*.

audeō, ausus, audēre, [prob. avido- (stem of *avidus*)], 2. v. a. and n., *dare, venture, risk, dare to try* (or *do*).—**ausus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, *daring*.

audiō, -divī, -ditus, -dīre, [prob. akin to *auris*], 4. v. a., *hear, hear of, listen to*: *audita dico* (*what I have heard*); *multis audientibus* (*in the hearing of, etc.*).

auferō, abstulī, ablātus, auferre, [ab-fero], irr. v. a., *carry off, carry away, remove, take away*.

augeō, auxī, auctus, augēre, [√AUG (causative or fr. unc. noun-stem)], 2. v. a., *increase, magnify, enhance, add to* (something).—Pass., *be increased, increase*.

augur, -uris, [?, avi + unc. term.], M., *an augur* (one of the official soothsayers of the Roman state. They formed a college which decided all matters connected with the public auspices, and these auspices were very closely connected with the Roman polity; in fact, no important matter was ever begun without first consulting them).

augustus, -a, -um, [?, perh. †aug-or- (√AUG + or) + tus, but the meaning is somewhat inconsistent with this etym.], adj., *consecrated* (either by augury or perhaps with the same sense that lies in *auctor*, *auctoritas*), *venerable, august*.

Aulus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman praenomen.

Aurēlius, -ī, [for *Auselius*, akin to *aurum*, *Aurora*, and *uro*], M., a Roman gentile name.

Aurēlius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding, declined as adj.], adj., of *Aurelius*, *Aurelian*: **Forum Aurelium** (a market town on the *Aurelian Way* in Etruria, about 50 miles from Rome); **via** (the old *Aurelian Way*, the great military road leading from Rome along the coast of Etruria); **tribunal** (a raised judgment-seat near the east end of the Forum).

aureus, -a, -um, [aurō + eus], adj., of *gold, golden, gold*: nomen (*gilded*, the name Chrysogonus, *gold-born*).

auris, -is, [akin to *ear*, stem †auri- (cf. *audio*)], F., *an ear*: *adhibere* (*listening ears, attention*).

aurum, -ī, [akin to *uro*], N., *gold*.

auspicium, -ī, [auspic-ium], N., *an augury* (an observation of the omens), *auspices* (in the plural).

aut [?, but cf. *autem*], conj., or (regularly exclusive, cf. *vel*).—Repeated, *either . . . or*.

autem [?, akin to *aut*], conj., *but* (the weakest degree of opposition, cf. *sed*), *on the other hand, however, then again, now* (explanatory), *again, whereas* (in slight opposition to something preceding), *and even* (where *not only* has been implied before).

auxilium, -ī, [†auxili- (akin to

augeo, cf. **fusilis**) + **ium**], N., assistance, aid, remedy, relief, help: **ferre** (to assist, to aid, to render assistance); **adventicia auxilia** (reinforcements, etc.); **omnium auxilia** (the aid of all); **summum omnium gentium** (source of help); **auxilia sociorum** (auxiliaries, reinforcements, as opposed to the regular troops of the Romans).

avāritia, -ae, [avarō + tia], F., greed, avarice, love of money, greed of gain.

avārus, -a, -um, [†avā- (stem akin to **aveo**) + **rus** (cf. **gnarus**)], adj., greedy of gain, miserly, avaricious: **homo avarissimus** (a man of the greatest greed, of the greatest avarice).

aveō, -ēre, no perf., no p.p., [prob. †avō- (√AV + us)], 2. v. a., desire, be eager.

āversus, -a, -um, see **averto**.

āvertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [ab-vertō], 3. v. a., turn aside, divert, turn away, avert: **mentem alicujus** (deter). — **aversus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., averse to, indisposed to.

avidē [old abl. of **avidus**], adv., greedily, eagerly, with eagerness, with avidity.

avidus, -a, -um, [†avō- (cf. **aveo** and **avarus**) + **dus**], adj., eager, desirous.

avitus, -a, -um, [avō- (as if **avi**) + **tus**], adj., of one's grandfather, of one's ancestors, ancestral.

āvocō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ab-voco], 1. v. a., call away, call off.

avunculus, -ī, [avō- (as if **avon**-, or perh. through it as intermediate stem) + **culus**], M., an uncle (on the mother's side, cf. **patruus**).

avus, -ī, [perh. akin to **aveo**], M., a grandfather.

B.

bacchor, -ātus, -ārī, [Bacchā-], 1. v. dep., join in a bacchanal orgy.

— Less exactly, rave, run riot, revel.

Baliāricus (**Bale**-), -a, -um, [Baleari + **cus**], adj., of the Balearic isles. — Esp., **Baliaricus**, as a Roman surname applied to Cæcilius Metellus, who conquered these islands (cf. **Africanus**).

balneum, -ī, (plur., -ae or -a), [corruption of βαλανεῖον], N. and F. a bath. — Plur., public baths.

barbaria, -ae, [barbarō + ia], F., savageness. — Also, a barbarous nation (cf. **heathendom**).

barbarus, -a, -um, [prob. from the inarticulate sound of foreign speech], adj., strange, foreign, outlandish. — Also, savage, uncivilized, rude, barbarous, cruel. — Plur., barbarians, barbarous people.

barbātus, -a, -um, [barba + **tus**, as if p.p. of denom. verb †barbo, cf. **bearded**], adj., bearded. — Esp., as an attribute of the old Romans, long-bearded ancients, unshaven old worthies.

bāsis, -is, (-eos), [βᾱσις], F., a pedestal.

beātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **beo**], adj., blessed, happy, fortunate. — Esp. (in wealth), rich, well-to-do.

bellicōsus, -a, -um, [bellicō + **osus**], adj., warlike.

bellicus, -a, -um, [bellō + **cus**], adj., of war, in war.

bellō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [bellō-], 1. v. n., fight, make war: **bellandi virtus** (excellence in war).

bellum, -ī, [old **duellum**, from **duo**, a strife between two], N., war, a war: **bellum inferre** (make war, offensive); **parare bellum** (make warlike preparations).

bēlua, -ae, [?], F., a wild beast.
— Fig., a brute, a monster, a wild beast.

bene [abl. of **bonus**], adv., well:
bene gerere rem (*be successful in*, etc., see **gero**); **ad res bene gerendas** (*for success in great exploits*); **bene sanum** (*thoroughly sound*); **bene sperare** (*have good hope*).

beneficium, -ī, [**beneficō**- (reduced) + **ium** (but perh. **bene-†fici-um**, cf. **officium**)], N., well-doing, a service, a favor, often rendered by Eng. plur., *services, favors shown, services rendered*: **meo beneficio** (*thanks to me*); **in beneficiis** (*among the beneficiaries*).—Esp., of the favors of the people as shown by election to office: **vestrum jus beneficiumque** (*your rights and favors conferred*); **hoc beneficium populi Romani** (*this favor shown me by the Roman people*).

beneficus, -a, -um, [**bene** + **ficus** (√**FAC** + **us**)], adj., *beneficent*.

benevolentia, -ae, [**benevolent** + **ia**], F., *good-will, kindness*.

benevolus, -a, -um, [**bene**-†**volus** (√**VOL** + **us**)], adj., *well-wishing, kindly*.

benignitās, -tātis, [**benignō** + **tas**], F., *kindness, favor*.

bestia, -ae, [?], F., a brute (as opposed to man, cf. **belua**, a monster or ferocious beast).

bibō, bibī, bibitus, bibere, [?, √**PA** reduplicated], 3. v. a. and n., *drink*.

biduum, -ī, [**†dvi-duum** (akin to **dies**)], N., *two days' time, two days*.

bīnī, -ae, -a, [**†dvi** + **nus**], adj. plur., *two each, two sets of, two* (of things in pairs or sets).

bipartitō [abl. of **bipartitus**], adv., *in two divisions*.

bis [for **dvīs**, unc. case-form of **duo** (cf. **cis**, **uls**)], adv., *twice*.

Bithŷnia, -ae, [**Βιθυνία**], F., part of Asia Minor on the Propontis.

blandus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *coaxing, persuasive, fascinating*.

bonitās, -tātis, [**†bonō** + **tas**], F., *goodness, kindness*: **praediorum** (*fertility*).

bonus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *good*: **bona ratio cum perdita** (*sound reason with desperate counsels*); **bono animo esse** (*to be well disposed*); **optimum est** (*it is best*); **optimum iudicium facere** (*express so high an opinion*); **Bona Dea** (a goddess of Rome worshipped by women in secret).—Neut. as subst., *good, advantage*: **tantum boni** (*such an advantage*).—Plur., *goods, property, estate*.—Masc. plur., *good men* (esp. of the better class of citizens), *honest men, good citizens*.

Bosporānus, -a, -um, [**Bosporō** + **anus**], adj., *of the Bosphorus*.—Plur., the people living on it.

brevis, -e, [for **†bregus**, √**BRAGH** + **us**], adj., *short* (of space or time), *brief*.

brevitās, -tātis, [**†brevi** + **tas**], F., *shortness*.

breviter [**†brevi** + **ter**], adv., *briefly*.

Broccus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman name.—**Titus Broccus**, an uncle of Milo.

Brundusīnus, -a, -um, [**Brundusio** + **inus**], adj., *of Brundisium*.—Plur., *the people of Brundisium*.

Brundisium (**Brundis**-), -ī, [?], N., a town of Apulia, the port of departure for Greece.

Brūtus, -ī, [**brūtus**, *heavy*], M., a family name at Rome.—Esp.: **I. Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus**, a

legatus of Cæsar. He distinguished himself in command of Cæsar's fleet off the coast of Gaul, and afterwards in the civil war on the side of Cæsar. But he joined the conspiracy against Cæsar with Marcus Brutus, and was one of Cæsar's assassins. He was afterwards killed in Gaul by order of Antony. 2. *Decimus Junius Brutus*, cons. B.C. 138, conqueror of Lusitania.

būcula, -ae, [bovi + cula], F., a heifer.

bullā, -ae, [?], F., a bubble. — Also, a knob, a boss.

† **bustum**, -ī, [?], perh. n. p.p. of **buro** (cf. **combuo**), N., a tomb.

C.

C, numeral for 100.

C., abbreviation for **Gajus**, usually called in English *Caius*.

cadāver, -eris, [?, unc. form akin to **cado**], N., a corpse, a body (dead).

cadō, cecidi, cāsūrus, cadere, [√CAD], 3. v. n., fall, be killed. — Fig., happen, turn out, come to be. — Also, fail, cease, come to nought.

Cæcilia, -ae, [F. of following word], F., the name of several women of the gens *Cæcilia* (see following word). — Esp.: 1. *Cæcilia Metella*, a daughter of Q. *Cæcilius Metellus Balaricus*, and wife of Appius Claudius Pulcher.

Cæcilius, -ī, [?, caeculō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *L. Cæcilius Rufus*, prætor B.C. 57, who was instrumental in procuring the return of Cicero.

cæcus, -a, -um, [?], adj., blind (also fig.). — Also, dark. — Esp., *Cæcus* as a Roman name, see **Claudius**.

cædēs, -is, [†cæd (as root of

caedo) + is], F., murder, massacre, slaughter, assassination, butchery, a deadly affray: **maximam facere** (commit wholesale murder).

cædō, cecidi, caesus, caedere, [prob. causative of **cado**, cf. fall, fell], 3. v. a., strike, strike down, beat (as with rods), beat (as of an army), fell (of trees), cut down, slay.

Cælius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Cælius*, a tribune of the people B.C. 52, and a protégé of Cicero, who exerted himself in behalf of Milo; 2. *Q. Cælius Latiniensis*, a tribune of the people; 3. *T. Cælius*, a gentleman of Terracina, mysteriously assassinated.

caelum, -ī, [?], N., the sky, the atmosphere, the air, the heavens, heaven (as the abode of the gods): in **caelum tollere** (extol to the skies).

caementum, -ī, [cæd- (as root of **caedo**) + mentum], N., loose stones, rubble.

caenum, -ī, [?], N., mud. — Applied to persons, man of filth.

caerimōnia, -ae, [?], F., a ceremony, a rite.

Caesar, -aris, [?], M., a family name in the gens *Julia*. — Esp.: 1. *C. Julius Caesar*, the conqueror of Gaul; 2. *L. Julius Caesar*, a kinsman of the former, acting as his legatus in Gaul; 3. *C. Caesar*, a name given to Octavius (Augustus) as adopted son of No. 1.

Caesōnius, -ī, [?, cf. **Caesar**], M., a gentile name. — Esp., *M. Caesōnius*, a colleague of Cicero in the ædileship, and one of the judges in the case of Verres.

Cājēta, -ae, [?], F., a port on the coast of Italy (now *Gājta*).

Cājus, see **Gajus**.

Cal., see **Calendae**.

calamistrātus, -a, -um, [calamistrō- (as if verb stem in -ā, cf. **barbatus**) + tus], adj., with curled hair, crimped.

calamitās, -tātis, [?], F., disaster (orig. to crops?), defeat, misfortune (also euphemistically for death), ruin.

calamitōsus, -a, -um, [calamitā- (ti?) + osus], adj., unfortunate: *res calamitosa est* (a matter of misfortune).

calceus, -ī, [calc + eus], M., a shoe.

Calendae, see **Kalendae**.

Calidius, -ī, [?, calidō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Q. *Calidius*, a Roman ex-prætor, condemned for extortion.

callidus, -a, -um, [†callō- (cf. **callum**) + dus], adj., (tough?), shrewd, cunning, skilful.

calor, -ōris, [cal- (as root of **caleo**) + or], M., heat.

calumniā, -ae, [?, †calumnō- (cf. **alumnus**) + ia], F., trickery (orig. in an accusation), falsity.

calx, -cis, [?, cf. **calculus**], F., (M.?), a stone. — Esp., lime.

campus, -ī, [?], M., a plain. — Esp., the *Campus Martius* (the meeting-place of the Roman comitia, just outside the city proper, in the region now occupied by modern Rome). — Fig., a field (of activity).

candidātus, -a, -um, [candidō- (as if verb stem in -ā) + tus (cf. **barbatus**)], adj., clad in white. — Hence, a candidate (because these appeared in newly-whitened togas).

canis, **canis**, [?], M. and F., a dog, a hound.

canō, **cecini**, **cantus**, **canere**, [√CAN], 3. v. a. and n., sing, sound (with voice or instrument). — Hence

(because oracles and prophecies were in verse), *prophesy, foretell, predict, give warning beforehand*.

cantō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [cantō-], 1. v. a. and n., sing, play (on an instrument).

cantus, -tūs, [√CAN + tus], M., a song, a tune, singing, playing, music.

capessō, -sivī, -situs, -sere, [akin to **capio** with unc. form], 3. v. a., seize, take hold of: *rem publicam* (engage in politics).

capillus, -ī, [adj. form akin to **caput**], M., the hair (collective).

capiō, **cēpī**, **captus**, **capere**, [√CAP], 3. v. a., take, capture, take possession of, get, acquire, seize: *arma* (take up); *urbes*, *legatos* (take captive); *consilium* (adopt); *magistratum* (enter upon); *vim* (take up, adopt); *fructus* (reap); *somnum* (take, enjoy); *mens aliquid* (conceive); *carcer aliquos* (hold, contain); *amentiam civitas* (endure); *vos oblivio* (possess); *captus equester ordo* (taken captive); *mente captus* (stricken in mind, insane).

capitālis, -e, [capit + alis], adj., (relating to the head), chief, principal: *hostis* (deadly, cf. "arch enemy").

Capitō, -ōnis, [capit + o], M., a Roman name (cf. **Naso**, **Cicero**). — Esp., *T. Roscius Capito*, an enemy of *Sex. Roscius*.

Capitōlinus, -a, -um, [Capitolio + inus], adj., of the Capitol: *clivus* (the hill of the Capitol, the road leading up from the Forum to the top of the Capitoline Hill); *cohortes* (the guards of the Capitol).

Capitōlium, -ī, [capit- (with unc. terminations and connection)],

N., the Capitoline Hill. — Also, the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter on this hill.

Cappadocia, -ae, [Καππαδοκία], F., one of the districts of Asia Minor, south of Pontus, west of the Euphrates, north of the Taurus range, and east of Phrygia.

Capua, -ae, [?], F., the chief city of Campania, famed for its wealth and luxury.

caput, capitis, [?], N., the head. — Hence, *life, existence* (as a citizen), *civil rights*: *judicium de capite* (capital trial). — Also, *chief point, source, highest point, climax*: *caput urbis* (centre, the senate-house).

Carbō, -ōnis, [?], M., (coal). — Also, as a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *C. Papirius Carbo*, cons. B.C. 82, the last leader of the Marian faction; 2. *C. Papirius Carbo*, tribune of the people B.C. 89, one of the proposers of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in regard to Roman citizenship; 3. *C. Papirius Carbo*, tribune, B.C. 128, father of 2. and uncle of 1., a demagogue attached to the party of the Gracchi, but afterwards opposed to them.

carcer, -eris, [prob. borr. fr. Gr. κάρκαρον], M., a prison, a gaol.

careō, -uī, -itūrus, -ēre, [?], 2.v.n., *be without, go without, be deprived of, lose, deprive one's self of*: *aegrius* (suffer from the want of); *foro* (stay away from).

cāritās, -tātis, [carō + tas], F., *dearness, preciousness, high price*. — Also, with change of point of view, *affection, fondness*.

carmen, -inis [?, akin to cano], N., a song, a verse (of poetry), poetry.

cārus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dear, precious, valuable*.

Cassiānus, -a, -um, [†Cassiō- (reduced) + ānus (cf. Romanus)], adj., *of Cassius*: *illud Cassianum* (that saying of Cassius).

Cassius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla*, consul B.C. 127 (see *Cassianus*); 2. *L. Cassius Longinus*, one of the jurors in the case of Verres; 3. *C. Cassius Longinus*, another of the same family, who voted in favor of the Manilian law; 4. *L. Cassius*, one of the associates of Catiline.

castē [old abl. of *castus*], adv., *with purity, purely, virtuously*.

Castor, -oris, [Κάστωρ], M., the brother of Pollux, son of Jupiter and Leda, worshipped by the Greeks and Romans, with his brother, as a divinity. Their temple was in the forum: *ad Castoris* (to the temple of Castor).

castrēnsis, -e, [castrō + ensis], adj., *of the camp*: *latrocinium* (armed, open, as by a pitched camp instead of hidden crime).

castrum, -ī, [√SKAD? (cover) + trum], N., a fortress. — Plur., a camp (fortified, as was the manner of the Romans): *armis et castris dissidebamus* (we were at variance in arms and in pitched battle).

cāsus, -ūs, [√CAD + tus], M., (what befalls), *an accident, a chance* (good or bad), *a mischance, a misfortune*: *casus temporum* (the exigencies of the times); *casus humani* (vicissitudes); *casu* (by chance, by accident, accidentally, as it happened).

Catīlina, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Sergius Catilina*, who was charged by Cicero with

an attempt to burn the city and overthrow the government (see *Orationes against Catiline*).

Catilinārius, -a, -um, [Catilina + arius], adj., of *Catiline*.

Catō, -ōnis, [prob. catō- (stem of *catus*, cf. *Catulus*) + o], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Porcius Cato*, called *the Censor* (also *Sapiens*, *Major*, and *Orator*), of plebeian origin and a “novus homo,” but a violent supporter of the old Roman aristocracy. He began his military service as early as 217 B.C., and only ended his political career at his death in B.C. 149, having been one of the most prominent men in the state during the whole of that interval. 2. *M. Porcius Cato*, grandson of the preceding, a friend of Sulla, and father of *Cato Uticensis*. 3. *M. Porcius Cato Uticensis*, son of the preceding, and nephew of M. Livius Drusus, famous for the constancy (perhaps obstinacy) of his character and for his death at Utica, which he sought with his own hands rather than submit to Cæsar. He was one of the judices in the case of Milo.

Catulus, -ī, [catō + lus, *little hound* (?), cf. **Cato**], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, consul B.C. 78, one of the best and most eminent men of the aristocracy in the times following the retirement of Sulla. He was one of the opposers of the Manilian law. 2. *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, father of the preceding, consul B.C. 102 with Marius.

causa, -ae, [prob. akin to **caveo**], F., a case (at law), a cause. — Hence, a side (in a dispute), a party, a case, a situation, a claim, a reason, a mo-

tive, a purpose. — Esp., abl. *causā*, following a noun, for the sake of, for: *sua causa* (for his sake); *monumenti causa* (for a monument).

Causinius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman name. — Esp., *C. Causinius Schola*, a man of Interamna, a witness in the case of Milo.

cautē [old abl. of *cautus*], adv., cautiously, with caution, carefully.

cautiō, -ōnis [cavi- (as if stem of *caveo*) + tiō], F., taking care, caution, a security (a means of taking care).

cautor, -tōris, [cavi + tor], M., one who takes care, one who guards against, a security (a person acting as such).

caveō, cāvī, *cautus*, cavēre, [?], 2. v. a. and n., take security (perh. orig. a legal word), be on one's guard, guard against, take care, beware, look out for (something so as to prevent it). — Esp., **cave** with subj. in prohibitions with or without **ne**, do not, take care not to, see that you do not. — **cautus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., cautious, on one's guard.

cēdō, cēssi, cēssūrus, cēdere, [?], 3. v. n., make way (giving place). — Esp., give way, retreat, retire: *possessione* (yield the possession). — Fig., yield, give way, retire, allow, permit: *temporibus rei publicae*.

celeber, -bris, -bre, [?], adj., crowded, frequent, much frequented: *locus* (public); *urbs* (populous); *gratulatio* (very general). — Hence, famous.

celebritās, -tātis, [celebri + tas], F., numbers, frequency, a crowd, populousness, publicity. — Hence (cf. **celeber**), *celebrity*: *famae* (widely-extended fame); *supremi diei* (public ceremonies, etc.).

celebrō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [celebri-], I. v. a., *crowd, throng, frequent*. — Hence, *celebrate, talk of, spread abroad, noise abroad, extol, praise: festos dies; adventus; gloriam*.

celer, -eris, -ere, [✓CEL (in cello) + ris], adj., *swift, quick, speedy, fast*.

celeritās, -tātis, [†celeri + tas], F., *swiftness, activity, speed, promptness: quae celeritas reditus (how speedy a return)*.

celeriter [celeri + ter], adv., *quickly, speedily, rapidly, in haste, very soon, soon*.

cēlō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [?], akin to **clam** and **caligo**, I. v. a., *conceal, hide*. — Pass., *pass unnoticed*.

cēna (coe-), -ae, [?], F., a *dinner* (the principal meal of the day, eaten at various times in the afternoon).

cēnō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [cena-], I. v. n., *dine*. — **cēnātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, *having dined, after dinner*.

cēnseō, cēnsuī, cēnsus, cēnsēre, [?], 2. v. a., (perh. *fine*), *review* (of the censor), *assess, enrol* (as a citizen), *reckon, estimate*. — Less exactly, *give one's opinion, advise, decree* (of the Senate), *determine, think: censendi causa* (for the census, to be reviewed by the censor).

cēnsor, -ōris, [cen- or cent- root of **censeo**] + tor], M., the *censor* (the officer at Rome who enrolled and taxed the citizens): **proximis censoribus** (at the last census).

cēnsus, -ūs, [akin to **cēnseō**], M., a *numbering, a census, an enrolment* (of citizens by the censor).

centēsimus, -a, -um, [centō + esimus], adj., *the hundredth*.

centum, [?], indecl. num. adj., *one hundred*.

centuria, -ae, [centō- (or centu-) + unc. term.], F., a *hundred*. — Esp., a *century* (a division of the Roman people in their elective capacity as originally organized in an army, in which a century was half of a manipule).

centuriātus, -tūs, [centuriā + tus], M., *office of centurion, a centurionship*.

centuriō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [centuria-], I. v. a., *divide into centuries*. — **centuriātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *divided into centuries*. — Esp., of the people: **comitia centuriata** (the chief election of the Roman people), see **comitia**.

centuriō, -ōnis, [centuria- (or kindred stem) + o], M., a *centurion* (a commander of one-half a manipule, answering nearly to a modern sergeant).

Cēpārius (Cae-), -ī, [cepa + arius, onion-seller], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Ceparius*, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Cerēs, -eris, [?, unc. root + es, the *beneficent*?], F., the goddess of grain among the Romans.

cernō, crēvī, crētus, cernere, [✓CER], 3. v. a., *separate*. — Hence, *distinguish, see, behold, discern, perceive, discern*. — See also **certus**.

certāmen, -inis, [†certā- (ir certo) + men], N., a *struggle, a contest, rivalry*.

certātīm [certā + tim (as if acc. of †certatis, cf. **partim**)], adv., (in a rivalry), *eagerly*.

certē [old abl. of **certus**], adv., *certainly, surely, no doubt, at least* (surely what is mentioned, if nothing more).

certō [abl. of **certus**], adv., *with certainty*: **certo scio** (*I am perfectly sure, I am convinced, I am certain, I am well aware*).

certō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**certō**], 1. v. n. (and a.), *contend, struggle, vie* (with one in doing anything).

certus, -a, -um, p.p. of **cerno** as adj., *determined, fixed, certain* (of the thing as well as the person), *sure, established, tried, trustworthy, trusty, certain* (in its indefinite use as a pronoun), *some, a particular, a special, a certain*: **ratio** (*sound*); **mihi certum est** (*I am determined*).

cervix, -icis, [prob. akin to **cerebrum**, **cornu**, **cervus**], F., *the back of the neck, the neck, the shoulders* (the back just below the neck, esp. in plur): **molem a cervicibus depellere** (*throw off a weight from the shoulders*); **cervices dare** (*offer one's throat to be cut, properly, lean forward to have one's head struck off, esp. in fig. sense*); **furores a cervicibus repellere** (*repel a mad attack from one's throat*).

(**cēterus**), -ra, -rum, [√CE (in **ecce, hic**) + **terus** (cf. **alter**)], adj., *the other, the rest of* (cf. **alius**, *other*, not including all). — Plur., *the rest, the remaining, the others, every one else, everything else, others* (meaning all others): **ad ceteras res** (*in every other respect*); **ceteris** (*the rest*) **opitulari et alios** (*others, not all*) **servare**; **cetera tua** (*your other deeds*).

Cethēgus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Cethegus*, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Chilō, -ōnis, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *Q. Annius Chilo*, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Chius, -a, -um, [Xīos], adj., *of Chios* (an island in the Ægean). — Plur., *the Chians* (the people of the isle).

Chrŷsogonus, -ī, [Χρυσόγονος], M., (*gold-born*), a favorite of Sulla, who enriched himself from the property of the proscribed.

cibus, -ī, [?], M., *food*.

Cicerō, -ōnis, [**cicer** + **o**, orig. a nickname, possibly from excrescences on the nose], M., a name of a Roman family from Arpinum. — Esp.: 1. *Marcus Tullius*, the great orator; 2. *Quintus (Tullius)*, his brother.

Cilices, -cum, [Κίλικες], M. plur., the people of Cilicia.

Cilicia, -ae, [Κιλικία], F., the country of Asia Minor south of the Taurus, a favorite place of refuge for pirates.

Cimber, -bri, [?], M., used in the plural of the *Cimbri*, a German tribe of Jutland, conquered at Vercellæ by Marius and Catulus. — Also used as a Roman name, esp. *Gabinus Cimber*, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

Cimbricus, -a, -um, [**Cimbrō** + **cus**], adj., *of the Cimbri*: **res** (*the story of the Cimbri*, the history of their invasion and defeat).

cingō, cinxī, cinctus, cingere, [?], 3. v. a., *surround, encircle*.

cinis, cineris, [?], M. and F., *ashes*.

Cinna, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Cornelius Cinna*, a colleague of Marius, and one of his adherents in the civil war with Sulla.

Cinnānus, -a, -um, [**Cinna** + **anus**], adj., *of Cinna*: **dies** (*the day when Cinna slaughtered the adherents of the consul Octavius and re-established the party of Marius*).

circum [acc. of **circus**, cf. **circa**], adv. and prep., *around, about: tribus (around, among).*

circumclūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [circum-claudo], 3. v. a., *enclose around, encircle, place a band around, shut in, hem in.*

circumdō, -dedī, -datus, -dare, [circum- 2. do], 1. v. a., *put around: ignes (set around); custodias (set).* — By a confusion of ideas, *surround, encircle.*

circumfundō, -fūdī, -fūsus, -fundere, [circum-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour around.* — Pass. (as reflexive), *pour in, rush around, rush in on all sides.* — Also (cf. **circumdo**), *surround: copiis circumfusus.*

circumscribō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [circum-scribo], 3. v. a., *write around, draw around.* — Hence, *hold in check, limit, confine, cheat, defraud.*

circumscriptor, -tōris, [circum-scriptor], M., *a cheat.*

circumsedēō, -sēdī, -sessus, -sedere, [circum-sedeo], 2. v. a., *sit around, surround.* — Hence, *blockade, besiege.*

circumspiciō, -spēxī, -spectus, -spicere, [circum-specio], 3. v. a., *look about for.* — Fig., *think over, consider, cast about for, survey.*

circumstō, -steti, no p.p., -stāre, [circum-sto], 1. v. a., *surround.*

circus, -ī, [prob. for †**cicrus** (unc. root + **rus**) cf. κύκλος, M., (round?)], *a circus* (a building orig. oval, for races, etc.): **Flaminius** (the *Flamian circus*, one of the most famous of these buildings, situated by the Campus Martius, near the Capitoline and the river; used for meetings of the people); **maximus** (the *Circus Maximus*, the largest and most im-

portant of these buildings, between the Palatine and the river).

cisium, -ī, [?, prob. a foreign word], N., *a chaise* (a light two-wheeled vehicle, something like a chaise without a top).

Cispus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Cispus*, a tribune of the people at the time of Cicero's return from exile.

cito [abl. of **citus**, p.p. of **cieo**], adv., *quickly.* — **citius**, comp., *sooner, rather.*

citō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [citō-], 1. v. a., *urge on, hurry, set in motion.* — Also, *summon, cite.*

citrō [dat. of **citer** (ci + ter)], adv., (to this side): *ultra citroque* (this way and that, back and forth).

civilis, -e, [civi + lis], adj., *of a citizen* (or *citizens*), *civil, internal* (in reference to the state), *intestine: bellum* (civil); *causa* (political); *odium* (partisan, political); *jus* (civil, as opposed to natural).

cīvis, -is, [√ci (in **quies**) + **vis** (weakening of -vus)], C., *a citizen, a fellow-citizen.*

cīvitās, -tātis, [civi + tas], F., *the state of being a citizen, citizenship.* — Esp., *Roman citizenship, the Roman franchise.* — Less exactly, *a body of fellow-citizens, the citizens* (as a body), *one's fellow-citizens, a state* (composed of citizens), *a city* (abstractly, cf. **urbs**, *a city, locally*), *a nation, a tribe* (politically): *nomen civitatis* (the name of citizen); *fortunam hujus civitatis* (of citizenship in this city).

clādēs, -is, [?, perh. akin to κλᾶω], F., *a damage, a disaster, loss, destruction, ruin.* — Esp., in war, *defeat, disaster.*

clam [case of stem akin to **caligo**, etc.], adv. and prep., *secretly*.

clānitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [freq. of **clamo**, perh. †**clamita**-(cf. **nauta**)], 1. v. a., *keep crying out, vociferate, cry out*.

clāmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [stem akin to καλέω, perh. †**clama**-(cf. **fama**)], 1. v. a. and n., *cry out, exclaim*.

clāmor, -ōris, [**clam** (as if root of **clamo**) + **or**], M., *a shouting, a shout, a cry, an outcry, clamor, shouts* (as if plur.).

clārus, -a, -um, [√CLA (in **clamo**) + **rus**], adj., *loud, distinct, bright, clear*.—Fig., *famous, distinguished, eminent, glorious*.

clāssis, -is, [√CLA (in **clamo**) + **tis**], F., (*a summoning*).—Less exactly, *the army* (called out, cf. **legio**, *a levy*).—Esp., *an army* (called out for duty at sea), *a fleet* (the most common later meaning), *naval forces*.

Claudius, -ī, [**claudō**+**ius** (prop. adj.)], M., *a Roman gentile name*.—Esp.: 1. *Appius Claudius Caecus*, consul in B.C. 54; 2. *C. Claudius*, ædile B.C. 99.

claudō, clausī, clausus, claudere, [of unc. form, akin to **clavis**], 3. v. a., *close, shut, fasten, shut up* (of a prisoner), *confine*.

clāvus, -ī, [prob. √KLU (in **claudō**, increased) + **us**], M., *a nail*.—Also (cf. **clava**), *a tiller, a rudder, the helm*.

clēmēns, -entis, [perh. √CLA (in **clarus**) + **mens** (cf. **vehemens**)], adj., (*bright?*), *gentle* (of weather).—Fig., *gentle, kind, merciful, humane, gracious, kindly, clement*.

clēmēter [**clement**+**ter**], adv., *mercifully, graciously*.

clēmēntia, -ae, [**clement** + **ia**],

F., *kindness, gentleness, humanity, clemency*.

cliēns, -entis, [pres. p. of **clueo**], C., (*a hearer*), *a dependent, a vassal, a retainer*. (It was the custom at Rome for persons of humble origin to attach themselves to some prominent Roman in a kind of vassalage.)

clientēla, -ae, [**client** + **ēla** (imitating **suadela**, etc.)], F., *vassalage* (as condition of a **cliēns**).—Also, *a relation of clientage, a connection with a client*: **pro clientelis** (*in place of clients*).

clivus, -ī, [√CLI (in **clino**) + **vus**], M., *a slope, a declivity, an acclivity*: **Capitolinus** (*the road to the Capitol*, the street in Rome which ascended from the Forum to the Capitol).

cloāca, -ae, [akin to **cluo**, *cleanse*], F., *a sewer*.

Clōdiānus, -a, -um, [**Clodiō** + **anus**], adj., (*of Clodius*: **crimen** (made by him); **leges** (passed by him)).

Clōdius, -ī, [the popular form of **Claudius**], M., *a Roman gentile name, belonging to the plebeian branch of the gens Claudia*.—Esp., 1. *P. Clodius*, a most bitter enemy of Cicero. He was killed in a fray by T. Annius Milo. 2. *C. Clodius*, another of the same family.

Cn., abbreviation for **Gnaeus** (cf. **C.** and **Cajus**).

Cnaeus, see **Gnaeus**.

Cnidius (**Gn-**), -a, -um, [**Knīdios**], adj., (*of Cnidus*).—Masc. plur., *the people of Cnidus*.

Cnidus (**Gni-**), -ī, [**Knīdos**], F., *a city of Caria, famous for a statue of Venus*.

coāctus, -a, -um, see **cogo**.

coaedificō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**con-**

aedifico], 1. v. a., *build together, join* (in building), *build and join*.

coarguō, -ui, -ūtus, -uere, [con-arguo], 3. v. a., *prove, prove guilty, accuse*.

coemō, -ēmī, -emptus, -emere, [con-emo], 3. v. a., *buy up*.

coeō, -īvi, no p.p., -īre, [con-eo], irr. v. n., *come together, unite, form* (by uniting).

coepī, -isse, [con-†api (perf. of †apo, cf. **apiscor**)], def. v. a., *(have taken hold of), began, undertook, started*: *perge quo coepisti* (*have started*). — **coeptus**, -a, -um, p.p., used in same sense as active with passive infinitives.

coerceō, -ercuī, -ercitus, -ercēre, [con-arceo], 2. v. a., *confine, keep in check, put down, crush, coerce, repress*.

coetus, -tūs, [con-itus], M., *a meeting, an assembly* (not regularly convened, cf. **contio**), *an assemblage, a concourse*.

cōgitātē [old abl. of **cogitatus**], adv., *thoughtfully, purposely, designedly*.

cōgitatiō, -ōnis, [cogitā + tio], F., *thought, a design, a plan, an expectation, imagination, an idea*.

cōgitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-agito (in sense of revolve, discuss)], 1. v. a., *consider, think over, think of*. — Esp. (as to some plan of action), *think about, discuss* (what to do), *have an idea of, intend, consider* (that something may happen), *expect* (contemplate the possibility): *cogitare ne* (*see that not, think how not, plan to prevent*); *nihil cogitare* (*have no thought, think of nothing*); *nihil cogitasse* (*never had a thought*); *hoc cogitat* (*has this idea*); *magnum aut amplum cogitare* (*have*

any great or noble idea); *nihil cogitas* (*meditate nothing*); *cogitare de* (*think of, meditate, plan*); *ut exsilium cogites* (*dream of any exile*); *nihil esse a me nisi optime cogitatum* (*that I had had none but the best designs*); *cogitati furores* (*meditated, intended*); *cogitatum facinus* (*premeditated*).

cōgnātiō, -ōnis, [con-(g)natio], F., *connection by birth, kinship, kindred, relationship*: *non gratia non cognatione* (*not by influence of personal friends or powerful relations*). **cōgnitiō**, -ōnis, [con-(g)notio, cf. **cognosco**], F., *learning, study, becoming acquainted with, examination, acquaintance*.

cōgnitor, -tōris, [con-†(g)notor, cf. **cognosco**], M., (*one who investigates?*), *an attorney*. — Less exactly, *a defender, a supporter, an advocate*. — Also, *one who is acquainted with* (a person), *a voucher*.

cōgnōmen, -minis, [con-(g)no-men], N., *a name*. — Esp., *the personal or family last name, a sobriquet, a nickname*.

cōgnōscō, -gnōvi, -gnitus, -gnōscere, [con(g)nosco], 3. v. a., *learn, find out, find, become aware, become acquainted with, recognize, hear* (a thing read). — Esp., *investigate, inquire into, learn about, study, consider*. — In perfect tenses (cf. **nosco**), *know, be aware, be acquainted with*: *cognitum est* (*was known*); *causa cognita* (*upon a full investigation, after trial*); *spectatus et cognitus* (*tried and proved*); *cognoscendi consuetudo* (*of investigation*).

cōgō, cōēgi, cōactus, cōgere, [con-ago], 3. v. a., *bring together, collect, assemble, get together*. — Esp., of

money, *collect, exact*. — Hence, *force, compel, oblige*: **senatum** (*assemble, of the consul, who could enforce attendance*).

cohaereō, -haesi, -haesūrus, -haerēre, [con-haereo], 2. v. n., *cling together, cohere, be closely connected*.

cohibeō, -hibui, -hibitus, -hibēre, [con-habeo], 2. v. a., *hold together, hold in check, restrain, keep* (from anything), *control*.

cohors, -hortis, [con-†hortis (reduced), akin to **hortus**], F., *an enclosure*. — Hence, *a body of troops, a cohort* (the tenth part of a legion, corresponding as a unit of formation to the company of modern tactics, and containing from 300 to 600 men). — Loosely, *soldiers, infantry, armed men*. — Also, any body of infantry or persons conceived as such, *a troop, a company, a band*: **praetoria** (*a body-guard, attending the commander, originally praetor*).

cohortātiō, -ōnis, [con-hortatio (cf. **cohortor**)], F., *an exhortation, an encouraging, encouragement*. — Esp. (to soldiers), *an address* (almost invariably a preliminary to an engagement).

cohortor, -ātus, -ārī, [con-hortor], 1. v. dep., *encourage, rally, exhort, address* (esp. of a commander).

collaudō, see **conlaudo**.

collectiō, see **conlectio**.

collēga, see **conlega**.

collēgium, see **conlegium**.

colligō, see **conligo**.

collinus, -a, -um, [colli + nus], adj., *of the hill*. — Esp., of the tribe of that name, *the Collina* (a name of great antiquity and unc. meaning).

collocō, see **conloco**.

colloquor, see **conloquor**.

colluviō, see **conluviō**.

colō, colui, cultus, colere, [√COL, cf. **inquillinus**], 3. v. a., *till, cultivate*: **agrum**; **studia**. — Also, *worship, reverence, court, show respect to, observe*: **delubra** (*worship at*).

colōnia, -ae, [colonō + ia], F., (*state of a colonist*). — Concretely, *a colony* (both of the establishment and the persons sent). The Roman colonists were and continued to be Roman citizens, and served as armed occupants of the soil where they were sent in the interests of the mother country (cf. **municipium**, a conquered city, partially incorporated into the Roman state).

colōnus, -ī, [verb stem akin to colo + nus, cf. **patronus, aegrotus**], M., *a farmer*. — Esp., *a colonist* (a Roman citizen to whom lands were granted away from the city), *a citizen of a colony*.

Colophōn, -ōnis, [Κολοφών], M., a town of Lydia, one of the seven that claimed Homer as their citizen.

Colophōnius, -a, -um, [Colophon + ius], adj., *of Colophon*. — Plur., *the people of Colophon*.

color, -ōris, [prob. akin to **caligo**, as opposed to *white*], M., *color, complexion*.

column, -inis, [stem akin to **columna, incolumis** (?), **cello** (?), cf. **excelsus**) + **men** (cf. **crimen**)], N., *a pillar, a prop, a stay*: **reipublicae** (as in English).

columna, -ae, [stem akin to **column + mna** (cf. **alumnus**)], F., *a column, a pillar*. — Esp., *the Column* (**moenia**, a pillar in the Forum on which notices of insolvency were posted).

coma, -ae, [κόμη], F., *hair* (on the head), *locks* (hair arranged or ornamented).

combūrō, -ūssi, -ūstus, -ūrere, [con-†buro(?), relation to **uro** very uncertain, cf. **bustum**], 3. v. a., *burn up, consume*.

comes, -itis, [con-†mitis (√MA (in **meo**) + tis, cf. **semita**)], C., a *companion* (esp. an inferior as attendant or follower), a *follower*, an *adherent*, an *associate*, an *attendant*.

cōmissātiō, -ōnis, [comissā + tio], F., a *revel* (in the streets after a debauch).

comitātus, -tūs, [comitā + tus], M., an *accompanying*, a *company*, a *train*, a *following*, *followers*, an *escort*.

comitium, -ī, [?, perh. **comit** (see **comes**) + **ium**, the *assemblage of followers* (cf. **servitium**)], N., a part of the Forum at Rome. — Plur., the *assembly* (of the people for voting), an *election*.

comitor, -ātus, -āri, [comit-], I. v. dep., *accompany*. — **comitātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, *accompanying*. — Also, in pass. sense, *accompanied*.

commēātus, -tūs, [con-meatus, cf. **commeo**], M., a *going to and fro*, an *expedition* (back and forth), a *trip*. — Hence, *communications* (of an army). — So also, *supplies* (of an army), *provisions*.

commemorābilis, -e, [commemorabilis (cf. **commemoro**)], adj., *noteworthy*, *notable*, *praiseworthy*, *remarkable*.

commemorātiō, -ōnis, [commemoratio (cf. **commemoro**)], F., a *calling to mind*, *mention*, *commemoration* (calling to mind with respect), a *reminder*, *remembrance* (putting in Eng. the result for the process).

commemorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre,

[con-memoro], I. v. a., *remind one of*. — Hence, *speak of*, *mention*, *state* (in a narrative): **judicia commemoranda** (*noteworthy*).

commendātiō, -ōnis, [con-†mandatio (cf. **commendo**)], F., a *recommendation*.

commendō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-mando], I. v. a., *intrust*, *recommend*, *surrender*, *commend* (for help or protection).

commeō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [con-meo], I. v. n., *go back and forth*. — With **ad**, *visit*, *resort to*.

commercium, -ī, [†commerc + ium (cf. **commercior**)], N., *commercial intercourse*, *trade*, *commerce*, *dealings* (in the way of trade).

commisceō, -scui, -xtus (-stus), -scere, [con-misceo], 2. v. a., *mingle*, *mix*.

committō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [con-mitto], 3. v. a., (*let go* (send) *together* or *altogether*). — Hence, *join*, *unite*, *attach*: **proelium** (*engage*, *begin the engagement*). — Also, *entrust*, *trust*: **tabulas committere** (*put into the hands of*, etc.); **nihil his committere** (*place no confidence in*, etc.). — Also, *admit*, *allow* (to happen), *commit* (suffer to be done, cf. **admitto**), *perpetrate*, *do*: **committere ut posset** (*leave it possible*); **nihil committere** (*do nothing wrong*).

commodō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-modō], I. v. a., *adapt*. — Also (cf. **commodus**), *loan*, *lend*.

commodum, see **commodus**.

commodus, -a, -um, [con-modus, see A. & G., 168 d], adj., (*having the same measure with*), *fitting*, *suitable*, *convenient*, *advantageous*: **commodissimum est** (*it is the best thing*, *most advantageous*). — Neut.

as subst., *convenience, comfort, advantage, interest*: *commodo nostro* (at our convenience); *commoda quibus utimur* (blessings).

commoneō, -monui, -monitus, -monēre, [con-moneo], 2. v. a., *remind*.

commoror, -ātus, -āri, [con-moror], 1. v. dep., *delay, stay, wait*.

commoveō, -mōvi, -mōtus, -movēre, [con-moveo], 2. v. a., *move, stir, agitate*.—With reflex., or in pass., *be moved, move* (intrans.), *stir*.—Fig., *disturb, agitate, affect, alarm, influence* (with idea of violent feeling), *move, trouble*.

commūnicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†communico- (communi + cus)], 1. v. a., (*make common*), *share, communicate, consult* (with a person about a thing, and so make it common), *add* (a thing to another), *put in along with* (something else): *causam* (confound with that of another); *ratio cum illo communicatur* (shared by him).

commūniō, -ōnis, [communi+o (cf. *legio*)], F., *participation* (in common), *sharing*: *sanguinis* (the ties of blood).

commūnis, -e, [con + munis (cf. *munia*, duties)], adj., (*having shares together*), *common, general, in common*: *ex communi consensu* (by general agreement); *consilium* (general plan, concerted action); *jura* (universal, natural); *quid tam commune* (universal).—Neut. as subst., *a community, an association*: *a Cretensium communi* (from the Cretans in common).

commūniter [communi + ter], adv., *in common, in general*.

commūtābilis, -e, [commutā + bilis], adj., *changeable*.

commūtātiō, -ōnis, [con-muta+tio (cf. *commuto*)], F., *change*.

commūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-muto], 1. v. a., *change, exchange*.

comparātiō, -ōnis, [con-paratio (cf. *comparo*)], F., *a comparison, a preparation*.

comparō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-paro], 1. v. a., *get ready, prepare, win, secure, procure, gain, get together, prepare for* (with a different view of the object in English), *arrange, establish, ordain* (of institutions): *insidias* (lay); *uxor se* (get ready).—Also (cf. *confero*), *compare* (possibly a different word).

compellō, -puli, -pulsus, -pellere, [con-pello], 3. v. a., *drive together* (or altogether), *drive in, force, drive*.

comperendinō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [conperendinō-], 1. v. a. and n., *adjourn* (of a court).—Also, of one of the parties, *close the case* (so as to be ready for adjournment).

comperiō, -perī, -pertus, -perīre, [con-pario], 4. v. a., (*get together*), *find out* (by inquiry), *discover*.

competitor, -tōris, [con-petitor], M., *a competitor, a rival*.

complector, -plexus, -plecti, [con-plector], 3. v. dep., *embrace, include, enclose*.—Less exactly, *love, cherish*: *sententia* (express concisely).

compleō, -plēvi, -plētus, -plēre, [con-pleo], 2. v. a., *fill up, fill*.—With a different conception of the action from Eng., *cover, man* (of walls).

complexus, -ūs, [con+plexus (cf. *complector*)], M., *an embrace*.

complūrēs, -plūra (-ia), [con-plus], adj. plur., *very many, a great many, a great number of*.

compōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [con-pono], 3. v. a., *put to-*

gether. — Also, settle, make a settlement. — **compositus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., settled, composed.

comportō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [con-porto], I. v. a., bring together.

compos, -otis, [con-potis], adj., in possession of: *hujus urbis* (a citizen).

comprehendō, -hendī, -hēnsus, -hendere, [con-prehendo], 3. v. a., seize, catch, take into custody, arrest, capture, grasp (one by the hand or clothing). — Fig., take, catch (of fire), firmly grasp (of facts).

comprimō, -pressī, -pressus, -primere, [con-premo], 3. v. a., press closely, crush, repress, foil, put down.

comprobō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [con-probo], I. v. a., approve, sanction, prove.

cōnātus, -tūs, [conā- (stem of conor) + tus], M., an attempt, an effort, an undertaking.

concedō, -cēssī, -cēssus, -cēdere, [con-cedo], 3. v. a. and n., retire, go out of the way. — Also, give up (a thing to one), allow, grant, assign (leave, where the rest is taken away), permit, yield the palm (to a superior), yield, admit, concede.

concelebrō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [con-celebro], I. v. a., celebrate, attend in throngs.

concertātiō, -ōnis, [con-certā + tio], F., rivalry, contention.

concertō, -āvī, -āturus, -āre, [con-certo], I. v. n., contend.

concidō, -cidī, -cāsurus, -cidere, [con-cado], 3. v. n., fall down, fall. — Fig., fail, be impaired, collapse.

concidō, -cidī, -cīsus, -cidere, [con-caedo], 3. v. a., cut to pieces, cut down (kill), cut up, mangle.

conciliātricula, -ae, [conciliatric + ula], F., a little conciliator (female or conceived as such), an

insinuating charmer, a flattering commendation.

conciliō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [conciliō- (stem of concilium)], I. v. a., bring together (cf. **concilium**). — Hence, win over (originally by persuasion in council?), secure (even by force), win, gain: *feras inter sese* (attach to each other).

concilium, -ī, [con-+cilium (√CAL + ium, cf. **Calendae**)], N., a meeting. — Esp., an assembly (of war or state), a council, a conference, a united body (of merchants, farmers, or the like), the people (assembled in the *comitia tributa*). — Cf. **consilium**, which is often equivalent, but refers rather to the action or function than the body.

concipiō, -cēpī, -ceptus, -cipere, [con-capio], 3. v. a., take up, take on, take in, get (maculam), incur (infamiam). — Of the mind, conceive, plan, devise.

concitātiō, -ōnis, [con-citatio (cf. **concito**)], F., excitement.

concitō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [con-cito], I. v. a., arouse, stir up, call out (and so set in motion), excite, agitate: *mala* (set on foot).

conclāve, -is, [con-clavis], N., a chamber (originally locked).

conclūdō, -clūsī, -clūsus, -clūdere, [con-claudio], 3. v. a., shut up, enclose. — Also, conclude, finish.

concordia, -ae, [concord + ia], F., harmony, concord, unanimity. — Esp., Concord (worshipped as a goddess by the Romans, like many other qualities, and having a famous temple on the slope of the Capitoline looking towards the Forum).

concors, -ordis, [con-cor], adj., harmonious: *fratres* (mutually affectionate).

concupiscō, -ivī (-iī), -itus, -iscere, [con-+cupisco], 3. v. a., *covet, desire earnestly, long for*.

concurrō, -curri (-cucurri), -cur-sūrus, -currere, [con-curro], 3. v. n., *run together, rush up, rush in, rush (advance), flock to, hasten in: concursum est (there was a rush)*.

concurso, -āvī, -ātūrus, -āre, [con-curso], 1. v. n., *rush to and fro, run about*.

concursum, -sūs, [con-cursus (cf. **concurro**)], M., *a rushing to and fro, a dashing together (collision)*.—Esp., *a charge, onset, a crowd running, a crowd, a crowding together, a concourse, an assembling (in a tumultuous manner), an assembly*.

condemnō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [condamno], 1. v. a., *condemn, find guilty*.—Less exactly, *condemn (not in a court)*.

condiciō, -ōnis, [con-dicio (cf. **condico**)], F., *terms, condition, terms of agreement, terms (of fighting), state (of slavery), lot, situation, a bargain, position*.

conditiō, see **condicio**.

condō, -didī, -ditus, -dere, [con-do], 3. v. a., *put together, found, build*.—Also, *lay up, preserve (cf. **condio**)*.

condonātiō, -ōnis, [con-donatio (cf. **condono**)], F., *a giving up, a donation*.

condonō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [con-dono], 1. v. a., *give up, pardon for the sake of*.

condūcō, -dūxī, -ductus, -ducere, [con-duco], 3. v. a., *bring together, bring up (soldiers)*.—Also, *hire*.

confectiō, -ōnis, [con-factio (cf. **conficio**)], F., *a finishing*.

conferciō, -fersī, -fertus, -fercīre, [con-farcio], 4. v. a., *crowd together*.—**confertus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj.

(both of the thing crowded and the place), *close, crowded, dense, closely crowded, in close order, in a solid body: confertus cibo (crammed with food)*.

conferō, -tulī, -lātus, -ferre, [con-fero], irr. v. a., *bring together, get together, bring in, gather, collect*.—With or without **culpam**, *lay the blame on, charge, ascribe*.—With reflexive, *betake one's self, remove, take refuge, devote*.—So with other words, *remove, establish*.—Also, *postpone, delay, devote, confer, contribute, set, appoint, compare*.—Esp.: **signa** (*join battle in a regular engagement*); **pستم** (*bring upon, visit upon*); **spem** (*set upon something*); **orationem** (*direct towards*).

confertus, -a, -um, p.p. of **confercio**.

confessiō, -ōnis, [con-+fessio (cf. **confiteor**)], F., *a confession*.

confestim [acc. of +con-festis (cf. **festino**)], adv., *in haste, immediately, at once*.

conficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, [con-facio], 3. v. a., (*do up*), *accomplish, complete, finish up, carry out, finish, perform*.—Also, *make up, write up (of a document), work up (of skins tanned)*.—Also (cf. Eng. "done up"), *finish up, exhaust, wear out, kill*.

confictiō, -ōnis, [con-fictio (cf. **confingo**)], F., *a making up, an invention*.

confidō, -fisis sum, -fidere, [con-fido], 3. v. n., *be confident, trust, trust to, have confidence in, rely on, feel assured*.—**confisus**, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, *trusting in*.

confingō, -finxī, -fictus, -fingere, [con-fingo], 3. v. a., *make up, manufacture, invent, imagine*.

cōfirmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-firmo], 1. v. a., *strengthen*. — Fig., *strengthen, establish, encourage, confirm, re-establish, reassure*. — Hence (of things and statements), *confirm, declare, assert, assure* (one of a thing), *prove, support* (a statement): Galliam praesidiis; causam auctoritatibus; audaciam; conjunctionem; imbecillitatem (*give strength to*).

cōfiteor, -fessus, -fiteri, [con-fateor], 2. v. dep., *confess, acknowledge, admit, make confession*.

cōflagrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-flagro], 1. v. n., *be on fire, burn, be burned*. — Fig.: *invidia* (*be consumed by a fire of indignation*).

cōfligō, -flixi, -flictus, -fligere, [con-fligo], 3. v. a. and n., *dash against, contend, fight*.

cōflō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-flō], 1. v. a., *blow up* (of a fire). — Fig., *excite, kindle*. — Also, *fuse, melt*. — Hence (fig.), *get together, gather, fuse*: *injuriam novo scelere conflata* (*got up, devised*).

cōfluō, -fluxi, no p.p., -ere, [con-fluo], 3. v. n., *flow together*. — Less exactly (of persons), *flock together*: *portus* (*unite their waters*).

cōformātiō, -ōnis, [con-formatio (cf. *conformo*)], f. (concretely), *form, conformation, structure, forming, training*.

cōformō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-formo], 1. v. a., *form, mould, train*.

cōfringō, -frēgi, -fractus, -fringere [con-frango], 3. v. a., *break up, shatter*.

cōfugio, -fūgi, no p.p., -fugere, [con-fugio], 3. v. n., *flee, take refuge*.

congerō, -gessi, -gestus, -gerere, [con-gero], 3. v. a., *bring together, heap together, mass together, heap upon*.

congradior, -gressus, -gredi, [con-gradior], 3. v. dep., *come together*. — In peace, *unite with*. — Esp., in war, *come in contact with, engage, fight*.

congregō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-+grego (cf. *aggrego*)], 1. v. a., *bring together, gather together, collect*. — With reflex. or in pass., *assemble, gather*.

congruō, -uī, no p.p., -uere, [?, congruō-(con-grus, cf. *flock together, herd together, dog one's footsteps, crane the neck*)], 3. v. n., *flock together* (cf. example below). — Hence, *harmonize, agree*: *multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere* (*combine*).

cōniciō (-jicio), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere [con-iacio], 3. v. a., *throw together, hurl, cast, discharge, aim*: *se conciere* (*rush*); *sortem* (*cast, draw*). — Less exactly, esp. in a military sense, *throw* (into prison), *put, place, station* (cf. military throw troops into, etc.), *force*. — Fig., *put together* (of ideas), *conjecture, guess*: *in noctem se conicere* (*rush out into the darkness, rush out at night*).

cōniveō (conn-), -nivī (-nīxi), -nivēre, no p.p., [con-niveo], 2. v. n., *wink*, (also fig. as in Eng.) *shut the eyes, connive*.

conjectūra, -ae, [con-iacitura, cf. *conicio*], f., *a guess* ("putting two and two together"), *a conjecture, an inference*.

conjiciō, see *conicio*.

conjunctiō, -ōnis, [con-junctio (cf. *conjungo*)], f., *a uniting, a union, a connection*.

conjungō, -junxi, -junctus, -jungere, [con-jungo], 3. v. a., *unite, connect, fasten together*. — In pass., or with reflexive, *unite* (neuter), *con-*

nect one's self, join. — **conjunctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *united, closely connected, in conjunction with*: **cum** his (ludis) **plebeios esse conjunctos** (*follow immediately*); **quod** (bellum) **reges** (*unite to wage*).

conjunx, -jugis, [**con-†jux** (√JUG, as stem, with intrusive **n** from **jungo**)], *C., a spouse.* — *Esp., F., a wife.*

conjurātiō, -ōnis, [**con-juratio**, (*cf. conjuro*)], *F., a conspiracy, a confederacy.*

conjurātus, see **conjuro**.

conjūrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**con-iuro**], *I. v. n., swear together, take an oath (together), swear mutual oaths.* — Hence, *conspire.* — **conjūrātus**, p.p. as subst., *a conspirator.*

conlātus (**coll-**), -a, -um, p.p. of **confero**.

conlaudō (**coll-**), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**con-laudo**], *I. v. a., praise (in set terms).*

conlēcitiō (**coll-**), -ōnis, [**con-lectio**], *F., a collecting, a gathering.*

conlēga (**coll-**), -ae, [**con-†lega** (√LEG + a)], *M., a colleague (one of two or more persons holding an office with equal powers).*

conlēgium (**coll-**), -ī, [**con-legium** (?), or **conlega + ium**], *N., a body of colleagues, a body (composed of such persons).* — Also, *a corporation, an organized body, a club, a guild.*

conligō (**coll-**), -lēgī, -lēctus, -ligere, [**con-lego**], *3. v. a., gather, collect, acquire (by accumulation).* — With reflexive, *collect one's self, recover, gather*: **naufraги conlecti** (*picked up*).

conlocō (**coll-**), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**con-loco**], *I. v. a., place, set, station (of troops, etc.), set up, lay*: **insidias.** — *Esp. (with or without nuptum),*

give in marriage, marry (of a father or guardian). — *Fig., settle, place (spem), invest (pecunias), locate (sedem).*

conloquor (**coll-**), -locūtus, -loquī, [**con-loquor**], *3. v. dep., confer, hold an interview (or parley), parley, converse.*

conluviō, -ōnis, [**con-†luvio** (akin to **luo**)], *F., wash, dregs.*

conniveō, see **coniveo**.

cōnor, -ātus, -ārī, [?, **con-** stem akin to **onus**], *I. v. dep., attempt, try, endeavor*: **conatum** (*an attempt*).

conqueror, -questus, -querī, [**con-queror**], *3. v. dep., complain, make complaint.*

conquiescō, -quievī, -quietūrus, -quiescere, [**con-quiesco**], *3. v. n., rest, repose, find rest, be quiet, be idle.*

conquisitor, -tōris, [**con-quaesitor**], *M., an investigator, a searcher, a detective.*

Cōnsānus, (**Comps-**), -a, -um, [**Consa + anus**], *adj., of Consa (a city of the Hirpini).* — *Plur., the people of Consa.*

cōnscelerātus, -a, -um, [**con-sceleratus**], *adj., accused, criminal.*

cōnscientia, -ae, [**con-scientia**, *cf. consciens*], *F., consciousness, privity, conscience, consciousness of guilt.*

cōnscius, -a, -um, [**con-†scius**, √SCI (in **scio**) + **us**], *adj., knowing (with one's self or another), conscious, privity, a witness, a confidant.*

cōnscribō, -scripsī, -scriptus, -scribere, [**con-scribo**], *3. v. a., write down.* — *Esp., enrol, conscribe, levy.* — *Esp.: Patres conscripti (senators, the senate).*

cōnsecrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**con-sacro**], *I. v. a., hallow, consecrate.* — **cōnsecrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as

adj., *consecrated, sacred, hallowed*: Aristaeus in templo (*worshipped*); viri ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur (*are held in reverence*).

cōnsēnsiō, -ōnis, [con-†sensio, cf. consensio], F., *agreement, unanimity*.

cōnsēnsus, -sūs, [con-sensus, cf. consensio], M., *agreement, consent, harmonious (or concerted) action, unanimous action*.

cōnsentiō, -sēnsī, -sēnsūrus, -sentire, [con-sentio], 4. v. n., *agree, conspire, make common cause, act with (some one)*.

cōnsequor, -secūtus, -sequī, [con-sequor], 3. v. dep., *follow (and stay with), overtake*. — Hence, *obtain, secure, attain, succeed in (some purpose), arrive at*. — Also, *follow close upon, succeed, ensue, result*: quaestum (*get*); fructum (*reap*).

cōnservātiō, -ōnis, [con-servatio (cf. conservo)], F., *preservation*.

cōnservātor, -tōris, [con-servator (cf. conservo)], M., *a preserver, a saviour*.

cōnservō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-servo], 1. v. a., *save, preserve, spare, keep*. — Also, *observe (law, right), regard*.

cōnsessus, -sūs, [con-sessus (cf. consedeo)], M., *a sitting together, a session, a body (sitting together), a bench (of judges)*.

cōnsiderō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, poss. †considerō- (from adj. stem of which *sīdus* is neut., cf. *desiderium*)], 1. v. a., *dwell upon, consider, contemplate*.

Cōnsidius, -ī, [con-†sidius (akin to sedeo)], M., *a Roman name*. — Esp., *C. Considius Longus* in Africa as proprātor B.C. 50.

cōnsidō, -sēdi, -sessūrus, -sidere, [con-sido], 3. v. n., *sit down (in a place)*. — Less exactly, *take a position, halt, encamp, settle*.

cōnsilium, -ī, [con-†silium (cf. consul, akin to salio, in some earlier unc. meaning)], N., *deliberation*.

— Esp., *wise counsel, advice, wisdom, prudence, discretion*. — Hence, *a plan, a counsel, design, purpose, course (as design carried out), measure, conduct, a policy, a stratagem*.

— Esp., *a deliberative body* (more abstract and with more reference to the act or function of deliberating than *concilium*, which see), *a council, a body of counsellors, a bench (of judges), a panel (of a jury), a court (consisting of a body of judges)*: casus ad consilium admittitur (*chance is not admitted to council*); privato consilio non publico (*as a private not a public measure, by private and not by official action*); partim consiliis partim studiis (*partly with policy, partly with political feeling*); publico consilio factum (*as a state measure*); uno consilio (*with one continuous purpose or policy*); consilium publicum (*council of state, of the senate*); ad consilium publicum rem deferre (*the established council of state*); non deest rei publicae consilium (*a plan of action settled by the council of state*); erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum (*power of planning*); consilio malitiae occurrere (*with wise measures*); aliquod commune consilium (*any consulting body*).

cōnsistō, -stiti, no p.p., -sistere, [con-sisto], 3. v. n., *take a stand, take a position, stand, keep one's position, form (of troops)*. — In perf. tenses, *have a position, stand*. —

Hence, *stand still, stop, halt, make a stand, hold one's ground, run aground* (of ships), *remain, stay*.—With *in*, *occupy, rest on*.—Fig., *depend on, rest on*.

cōsobrinus, -ī, [con-sobrinus], M., *first cousin* (on the mother's side).—Less exactly, (any) *cousin german*.

cōsōlātiō, -ōnis, [con-solatio (cf. *consolor*)], F., *consolation, solace*.—Also, as in Eng., *a means of consolation*.

cōsōlor, -ātus, -ārī, [con-solor], I. v. dep., *console*.—**cōsōlātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as pres., *consoling*.

cōsors, -sortis, [con-sors], adj., *associating, sharing, a sharer*.

cōspectus, -tūs, [con-spectus, cf. *conspicio*], M., *sight, a view*.

cōspiciō, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [con-†specio], 3. v. a., *look upon, see*.

cōspirātiō, -ōnis, [con-spiratio (cf. *conspiro*)], F., *a conspiracy, a combination* (not in a bad sense).

cōspirō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [con-spiro], I. v. n., *sound together*.—Fig., *harmonize*.—Also, *conspire, league together: consensus conspirans* (*a blended harmony*).

cōstāns, -ntis, p. of *consto*, which see.

cōstanter [constant + ter], adv., *consistently, uniformly, steadily, with constancy, firmly*.

cōstantia, -ae, [constant + ia], F., *firmness, constancy, undaunted courage, strength of character*.

cōstituō, -stitui, -stitūtus, -stitutare, [con-statuo], 3. v. a. and n., *erect, set up, raise, put together, make up*.—Hence, *establish, station, arrange, form, draw up*.—Fig., *determine, appoint, agree upon, determine upon, ordain, fix, decide upon, estab-*

lish a principle that, etc.: *Jupiter constitutus* (*consecrated*); *colonias* (*plant*); *rationem salutis* (*base, found*); *spem* (*repose*); *suspicionem* (*make out*); *supplicium* (*decide upon, inflict*); *imperatorem* (*create, appoint*); *exercitum* (*set on foot*); *consulares ad caedem* (*destine, mark out*).

cōnstō, -stiti, -stāturus, -stāre, [con-sto], I. v. n., *stand together*.—Fig., *agree, be consistent* (esp. of accounts).—Hence, *be established, appear, be agreed upon, be evident*.—Also (from accounts), *cost*.—Also, *depend upon, consist, be composed*.—**cōnstāns**, -ntis, p. as adj., *consistent, steady, firm, steadfast*.

cōstringō, -strinxī, -strictus, -stringere, [con-stringo], 3. v. a., *bind fast, hold fast bound, bind hand and foot, hold in check, restrain*.—In many fig. uses, the figure is retained in Latin where it can hardly be kept in English.

cōnsuēscō, -suēvī, -suētus, -suēs-cere, [con-suesco], 3. v. n., *become accustomed*.—In perf. tenses, *be accustomed, be wont*.—**cōnsuētus**, -a, -um, p.p., *accustomed, wont, used*.

cōnsuētūdō, -inis, [con-†suetudo (prob. †suetu + do, as in *gravēdo, libīdo*), cf. *consuesco*], F., *habit, custom, habits* (collectively), *manners, customs, precedent, ordinary method, habitual intercourse, intercourse: victus* (*customary mode of living*); *incommodorum* (*the habit of enduring, etc.*).

cōnsul, -ulis, [con-sul (cf. *prae-sul, exsul*)], root of *salio* in some earlier unc. meaning], M., *a consul* (the title of the chief magistrate of Rome, cf. *consilium*).—With proper names in abl., the usual way of indi-

cating dates: **M. Messala et M. Pisone consulibus** (*in the consulship of, etc.*); **se consule** (*in his consulship, as a date or occasion*); **pro consule** (see **proconsul**).

cōsulāris, -e, [consul + aris], adj., *of a consul, of the consuls, consular*.—Esp. with **homo**, etc., or as subst., *an ex-consul*.

cōsulātus, -tūs, [†consulā- (cf. **exsulo**) + tus], M., *consulship* (cf. **consul**), *the office of consul*.

cōsulō, -suluī, -sultus, -sulere, [prob. **consul**, though poss. a kindred or independent verb], 3. v. a. and n., *deliberate, consult, take counsel, decide*.—With acc., *consult, take one's advice, ask the advice of*.—With dat., *take counsel for, consult the interests of, consult for the welfare of, look out for, do a service to*.—See also **consulto** and other participial forms.

cōsultō [prob. like abl. absolute p.p. used impersonally, cf. **auspicato**], adv., *with deliberation, purposely, designedly*.

cōsultum, -ī, [N. p.p. of **consulo**], N., *a decision, an order, a decree*.—Esp., **senatus consultum** (*an order of the senate*).

cōnsūmō, -sūmpsī, -sūmptus, -sūmere, [con-sumo], 3. v. a., (*take out of the general store*).—Hence, *waste, consume, destroy, spend, exhaust, use up*.

contāminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [contamin- (stem of con-†tāmen, i.e. tag + men)], 1. v. a., *bring into contact, unite*.—Esp. with notion of contagion (cf. **contagio**), *contaminate*.—Hence, *defile, dishonor, disgrace*.

contegō, -tēxi, -tectus, -tegere, [con-tego], 3. v. a., *cover up, cover, bury*.

contemnō, -tempſī, -temptus, -temnere, [con-temno], 3. v. a., *despise, disregard, hold in contempt*.—**contemptus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *despicable, contemptible*.

contendō, -tendī, -tentus, -tendere, [con-tendo], 3. v. n., *struggle, strive, try, endeavor, exert one's self, attempt, be zealous*.—Esp., with verbs of motion, *press on, hasten*.—Also, *fight, contend, wage war*.—With **ad** and in like constructions, *press towards, hasten, march, start to go* (in haste).—With **ab**, *urge upon one, persuade, induce*.—Also, *compare, contrast*.—Absolutely, *maintain* (*that, etc.*), *contend* (in same sense).

contentiō, -ōnis, [con-†tentio, cf. **contendō**], F., *a strain, struggle, efforts*.—Esp., *contest, fighting*.—Also, *comparison* (cf. **contendo**).

contentus, -a, -um, p.p. of **contendo** and **contineo**.

conticēscō, -ticuī, no p.p., -ticēscere [con-†taesco], 3. v. n., *become silent, cease to speak, be hushed*.

continēns, -entis, pres. p. of **contineo**, which see.

continenter [continent + ter], adv., *continually, without stopping, continuously*.

continentia, -ae, [continent + ia], F., *self-restraint*.

contineō, -tinuī, -tentus, -tinēre, [con-teneo], 2. v. a., *hold together, connect, contain, hold in*.—Hence, in many fig. meanings, *restrain, hold in check, keep* (within bounds), *hem in, retain* (in something).—Pass. or with reflex., *keep within, remain, be included in, be bounded, consist in* (be contained in), *depend upon*.—**continēns**, -entis, p. as adj., (*holding together*), *continual, contiguous,*

continuous.—As subst., *the continuous land, the continent*.—Also, *restraining one's self, continent*.—**contentus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *contented, content, satisfied*.

contingō, -tigī, -tactus, -tingere, [**con-tango**], 3. v. a. and n., *touch, reach, join*.—With dat. (expressed or implied), *happen, have the good fortune* (of the person).—Rarely in a general sense, *occur, be the case*.

continuō [abl. of **continuus**], adv., *immediately, straightway, forthwith*.

continuus, -a, -um, [**con-†tenuus** ($\sqrt{\text{TEN}}$ in **teneo** + **uus**)], adj., *continuous, successive, in succession*.

contio, -ōnis, [prob. for **conventio**], F., *an assembly*.—Esp., *the assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for discussing any public matter, but not for voting* (cf. **comitia**), or a like assembly of soldiers before their commander.—Less exactly, *a harangue* (on such an occasion), *an address*: *comes ad contionem* (*an associate to address the people*); *in contione* (*in harangues*).

contionātor, -tōris, [**contionā** + **tor**], M., *a haranguer, a demagogue*.

contionor, -ātus, -ārī, [**contion-**], 1. v. dep., *harangue, address* (an assembly or an army).

contrā [unc. case-form (instr.)?] of **†conterus** (**con** + **terus**), cf. **superus**, **supra**], adv. and prep., *opposite, contrary to, against, in opposition, on the other hand, on the other side, to the contrary*: **contra atque** (*different from what, etc., contrary to what, etc.*).

contractiō, -ōnis, [**con-tractio** (cf. **contraho**)], F., *a drawing to-*

gether, a contraction: **frontis** (*a frown*).

contrahō, -traxī, -tractus, -trahere, [**con-traho**], 3. v. a., *draw together, draw in, bring together, gather together, contract, narrow, make smaller, bring into smaller compass*: **aes alienum** (*contract*); **amplius negoti** (*get one's self into*).

contrārius, -a, -um, [**†conterō** (see **contra**) + **arius**], adj., *opposite* (lit. and fig.), *contrary, contradictory*.

contremiscō, -tremuī, no p.p., -tremiscere [**con-tremisco**], 3. v. n., *begin to tremble*: **fides virtusque** (*waver*).

contrōversia, -ae, [**contro-versō** + **ia**], F., *a turning against*.—Hence, *a controversy, a dispute*: **sine contrōversia** (*without question*).

contrūcidō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**con-trucido**], 1. v. a., *cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre*.—Less exactly, *tear in pieces* (**rem publicam**).

contubernālis, -is, [**con-taberna** + **alis**], M. and F., (prop. adj.), *a tent companion, a messmate*.

contumēlia, -ae, [?, cf. **tumeo**], F., *an insult, an affront, an outrage*.

convalescō, -uī, no p.p., -ere, [**con-valesco**], 3. v. n., *get better*.

convehō, -vēxī, -vectus, -vehere, [**con-veho**], 3. v. a., *bring together*.

conveniō, -vēnī, -ventus, -venīre, [**con-venio**], 4. v. a. and n., *come together, meet, assemble, come in, arrive, agree upon, agree*.—With acc., *meet, come to*.—Also, of things, *be agreed upon, be fitting, be necessary* (in a loose sense in Eng.).—Esp. impers., *it is fitting, ought*: **qui convenit** (*how is it likely, how can it be*); **tibi cum sceleratis convenire**

(you be on good terms with, etc.); in aliquem suspitio (*can fall*).

conventiculum, -ī, [conventō + culum], N., a little group.

conventus, -tūs, [con-†ventus (cf. *convenio* and *adventus*)], M., an assembly, a meeting. — Esp., an assize (the regular assembly of Roman citizens in a provincial town on stated occasions, at which justice was dispensed), an association of merchants (in a province, who were united into a sort of guild).

conversus, -a, -um, p.p. of *convertō*.

convertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [con-vertō], 3. v. a., turn about, turn. — Fig., divert, change, convert, appropriate: se convertere (*turn*).

convicium (convīt-), -ī, [†con-vic- (con-vox) + ium], N., a wrangle, wrangling.

convincō, -vīcī, -victus, -vincere, [con-vinco], 3. v. a., prove, make good (a charge, etc.): avaritia convicta (*found guilty of avarice*, changing the point of view for the Eng. idiom). — Also (as in Eng.), of the person, *convict*, *prove guilty*.

convivium, -ī, [conviva + ium (cf. *collegium*)], N., a living together, a banquet, a carousal.

convocō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [con-voco], 1. v. a., call together, summon, call (a council or the like).

cōpia, -ae, [†copi- (con-ops) + ia, cf. *inopia*, *inops*], F., abundance, plenty, supply (both great and small), quantity, number. — Esp., luxury (abundance of everything). — plur. (esp. of forces), forces, resources, supplies, armed forces, capital: dicendi (*fluency*); in dicendo (*fulness of matter*).

cōpiōse [old abl.], adv., fully.

cōpiōsus, -a, -um, [copia (reduced) + osus], adj., well supplied, wealthy, full of resources, well to do.

cōram [unc. case, formed from *con* and *os*], adv. and prep., face to face, personally, present, in person.

Corduba, -ae, [?], F., a city in Spain (*Cordova*).

Cōrfidius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *L. Corfidius*, a friend of Ligarius.

Corinthius, -a, -um, [Kóρινθος], adj., of Corinth, *Corinthian*. — Masc. plur., the *Corinthians*.

Corinthus, -ī, [Kόρινθος], F., *Corinth* (the famous city on the isthmus between Greece and the Peloponnese, destroyed by Mummius, B.C. 146).

Cornēlius, -ī, [?], M., a famous Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *Cornelius Cinna* (see *Cinna*); 2. *L. Cornelius Sulla* (see *Sulla*); 3. *L. Cornelius Lentulus* (see *Lentulus*).

Cornēlius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], adj., of *Cornelius*. — Esp., *Cornelian* (of the laws passed by Sulla).

Cornificius, -ī, [†cornifico + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Cornificius*, one of the judges in the case against Verres.

Cornūtus, -ī, [cornu + tus (cf. *barbatus*)], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Cornutus*, praetor in B.C. 43.

corōna, -ae, [?], F., a garland. — Fig., a circle (*line*, of soldiers), a circle of spectators.

corpus, -oris, [unc. root + us], N., the body, the person, the frame: petitionis corpore effugere (*by dodging*, a gladiator's term).

corrīgō (conr-), -rēxi, -rectus, -rigere, [con-rego], 3.v.a., (*straight*

en), *correct, reform, amend*: *te corrigas* (*amend*, as if intrans.).

corripio, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [con-rapio], 3. v. a., *seize, seize upon, plunder*.

corrōborō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-†roboro (*robur*)], 1. v. a., *strengthen, confirm*.

corrumpō, -rūpi, -ruptus, -rum-pere, [con-rumpo], 3. v. a., *spoil, ruin, tamper with* (of documents or of a court), *bribe* (of a court, etc.).

—**corruptus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *corrupt, profligate*.

corruō, -rui, no p.p., -ruere, [con-ruo], 3. v. a. and n., *fall in ruins, fall*. — Also, *overthrow*.

corruptēla, -ae, [prob. corruptō + ela (cf. *querela*)], f., *means of seduction, an enticement, an allurement*.

corruptor, -tōris, [con-ruptor (cf. *corrumpo*)], m., *a corruptor, a seducer*.

cotidiānus (quot-), -a, -um, [cotidie + anus], adj., *daily*.

cotidiē (quot-), [quot-die, loc. of dies], adv., *daily, every day*.

Cotta, -ae, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Aurelius Cotta*, consul B.C. 65, and later "Princeps Senatus."

Cottius, -ī, [?], m., the name of two Romans from Tauromenium, who were witnesses against Verres.

Cos, -a, -um, [Kōos], adj., of *Cos* (the island in the Ægean). — Plur. m., *the Coans*.

crās, [?], adv., *to-morrow*.

Crassus, -ī, [crassus, *fat*], m., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Marcus (Licinius) Crassus*, consul with Pompey B.C. 55; one (with Cæsar and Pompey) of the combination called the Triumvirate. 2. *L. Li-*

cinus Crassus, the great orator, censor B.C. 103. 3. *P. Licinius Crassus*, censor B.C. 89.

crātēra, -ae, [prob. from acc. of κρατήρ], f., *a vase* (for mixing wine, corresponding to "punch-bowl"), *a jar*.

crēber, -bra, -brum, [crē- (in *creo*) + ber (cf. *saluber*)], adj., *thick, close, numerous, frequent*: *sermo* (*general*).

crēbrō [prob. abl. of *creber*], adv., *frequently, constantly, in rapid succession, at short intervals*.

crēdibilis, -e, [credi- (as stem of *credo*) + bilis], adj., *to be believed, credible*: *non credibilis* (*impossible to believe*).

crēdō, crēdidi, crēditus, crēdere, [†cred (*faith*, of unc. formation) + do (*place*)], 3. v. a. and n., *trust, entrust, believe, suppose, believe in*. — Esp. parenthetically, *credo* (*I suppose, ironical*): *mihi crede* (*take my word for it, take my advice*).

cremō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], 1. v. a., *burn, consume* (esp. of the dead, perh. orig. only of flesh, cf. *cremor*).

creō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [unc. form., akin to *cresco*], 1. v. a., (*cause to grow*), *create, generate*. — Esp., *elect, choose*.

Creperējus, -ī, [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Crepereius*, a Roman knight, a judex in the case of Verres.

crepitus, -tūs, [crepi- (as stem of *crepo*) + tus], m., *a noise, a rattling, a sound*.

Crēs, Crētis, [Gr. Κρής], m., a *Cretan*. **crēscō**, crēvi, crētus, crēscere, [stem crē (also in *creo*) with -sco], 3. v. n., *grow, increase, swell* (of a river), *be swelled, increase in influence* (of a man), *be increased*.

Crētēnsis, -e, [Creta + ensis], adj., of Crete, Cretan. — Masc. plur., the Cretans.

crimen, -minis, [erī- (stem akin to cerno) + men], N., (a decision). — Less exactly, a charge, a fault, a crime.

crīminor, -ātus, -ārī, [crimin-], I. v. dep., accuse, bring an accusation, charge, find fault with.

crīminōsē [old abl. of **crīminosus**], adv., in the spirit of an accuser.

crīminōsus, -a, -um, [crimin + osus], adj., criminal, ground for an accusation.

cruciātus, -tūs, [eruciā- (stem of **crucio**) + tus], M., crucifying. — Hence, torture. — With a change of relation, suffering (of the person tortured).

cruciō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [cruc- (as if **cruciō**-)], I. v. a., crucify, torture.

crūdēlis, -e, [†**crudē**- (in **crudescō**, akin to **crudus**) + lis, cf. **Aprīlis**, **edūlis**, **animālis**], adj., (bloody?), cruel (also of things suffered, as in Eng.).

crūdēlitās, -tātis, [crudeli + tas], F., cruelty.

crūdēliter [crudeli + ter], adv., cruelly, with cruelty, harshly.

cruentō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [cruentō-], I. v. a., stain with blood.

cruentus, -a, -um, [cru- (in **cruor**, **crudus**) + entus (cf. **tantus**)], adj., bloody, blood-stained.

cruor, -ōris, [cru- (in **crudus**) + or], M., blood (out of the body), gore.

crux, crucis, [?], F., a cross (the usual instrument for the punishment of slaves), death on the cross.

cubile, -is, [†**cubi**- (stem akin to **cumbo**) + lis (cf. **crudelis**)], N. of adj., N., a couch, a resting-place, a bed, a lair.

cubō, -ui, -itum, -āre, [√**CUB**], I. v. n., lie down, lie, lie asleep: **cubitum ire** (go to bed).

cūleus (cull-), -ī, [κόλεος], M., a sack.

culpa, -ae, [?], F., a fault, blame, guilt.

cultūra, -ae, [cultu + ra (F. of **-rus**, cf. **figura**)], F., cultivation, culture: **agri cultura** or **agricultura** (the cultivation of the soil).

cum [?, another form of **con**-], prep., with, along with, in company with, armed with.

cum (**quom**), [case-form (prob. acc.) of **quī**], conj., when, while, whenever. — Often rendered by a different construction in Eng.: **cum mulier esset** (being a woman). — Of logical relations (usually with subj.), when, while, since, inasmuch as, though, although. — **cum . . . tum** while . . . so also, not only . . . but especially, while . . . besides, not only . . . but also, not only . . . but as well, while . . . as well, while . . . so (in particular), both . . . and, as well . . . as; **cum primum** (as soon as, the first time).

cumulātē [old abl. of **cumulatus**], adv., in full measure, fully.

cumulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [cumulō-], I. v. a., heap up, fill full, add to: **alio scelere hoc scelus** (add to this, etc., another, etc.); **ea quae promissimus studiose cumulata reddemus** (in the fullest measure).

cumulus, -ī, [†**cumō**- (akin to **κῶμα**) + lus], M., (the swelling heap), a heap. — Hence, the last stroke, the last touch (added to something already complete), an extra weight, an increase.

cūnetus, -a, -um, [for **conlunatus**?], adj., all (together, in a mass):

Italia (*the whole of, etc.*); **urbs** (*the entire*).

cupidē [old abl. of **cupidus**], **adv.**, *eagerly, zealously, earnestly*.

cupiditās, -tātis, [**cupidō** + **tas**], **F.**, *desire, eagerness, greed, cupidity, greed of gain, selfish desire*.

cupidō, -inis, [unc. form akin to **cupio**], **F.**, *desire*. — **Masc.** (personified), *Cupid* (the god of desire).

cupidus, -a, -um, [noun stem akin to **cupio** + **dus**], **adj.**, *eager, desirous, longing (for), fond of, ambitious (for), with a passion (for), overzealous, greedy*.

cupiō, -pivī, -pitus, -pere, [partly root verb, partly from †**cupi-** (cf. **cupidus**)], **3.** (and **4.**) **v. a. and n.**, *be eager (for), be anxious, desire* (stronger than **volo**). — With **dat.**, *wish well to, be zealous for*: **quid cupiebas**, **quid optabas** (*desire, as a passive longing, wish for, as an active prayer or wish*).

cūr (**quōr**), [perh. for **qua re**], **adv.**, *why* (**rel. and interr.**).

cūra, -ae, [for †**cavira**, akin to **caveo**], **F.**, *care, anxiety, attention*.

cūria, -ae, [prob. akin to **Quiris**], **F.**, the meeting-place of the old aristocracy of Rome. — Hence, *a senate-house*. — **Esp.**, the *curia Hostilia* on the Forum.

Cūrīō, -ōnis, [**curia** + **o** (*priest of a curia*)], **M.**, a Roman family name. — **Esp.**, *C. Scribonius Curio*, a friend of Cicero and a supporter of the Manilian law.

cūrīōsus, -a, -um, [†**curia** (cf. **incuria**) + **osus**], **adj.**, *curious, prying*.

cūrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**cura**], **I. v. a. and n.**, *take care, treat* (medically). — With **gerundive**, *cause* (to be done), *have* (done): **curare ut** (*see that, take care that*).

curriculum, -ī, [from unc. stem akin to **curro** and **currus**, cf. **vehiculum**], **N.**, *a course, a running*.
currō, **cucurrī**, **cursūrus**, **currere**, [? for †**curso**], **3. v. n.**, *run*.

currus, -ūs, [√**CUR** (?) + **us**, cf. **curro**], **M.**, *a chariot*. — **Esp.**, *a triumphal chariot*.

cursō, -āvī, no **p.p.**, -āre, [**cursō-**], **I. v. n.**, *run, rush, hurry*.

cursus, -sūs, [√**CUR** (?) + **tus**, cf. **curro**], **M.**, *a running, running, speed, a run* (in concrete sense), *a course* (space or direction run), *a voyage, a career*: **celeritas et cursus** (*activity, as a quality, speedy passage, as the result accomplished*); **cursus sceleris** (*fig. as in English*); **quemcunque fortuna dederit** (*whatever wanderings*); **orationis** (*flow*).

curūlis, -e, [prob. **curru** + **lis**], **adj.**, (*of a chariot?*). — **Esp.**, *sella curulis* (the ivory chair of magistrates at Rome).

custōdia, -ae, [**custod** + **ia**], **F.**, *custody, guard* (state of being guarded). — **Plur.** (concretely), *guards, keepers*.

custōdiō, -īvī, (-iī), -ītus, -īre, [**custod-** (as if **custodi-**)], **4. v. a. and abs.** (as if **n.**), *guard, do guard duty*.

custōs, -tōdis, [unc. stem + **dis** (cf. **merces, palus**)], **C.**, *a guard, a watchman, a keeper, a guardian*.

Cŷrus, -ī, [**Kŷpos**], **M.**, a common name among the Greeks. — **Esp.**, an architect or builder employed by Clodius.

Cŷzicēnus, -a, -um, [**Kŷζικηνος**], **adj.**, *of Cyzicum* (a city of Mysia, on the Propontis). — **Plur.**, the people of the city.

D.

d., see a. d.

D [half of Φ, CIO = M], 500.

D., abbrev. for Decimus.

damnātiō, -ōnis, [damna+tiō],
F., a finding guilty, a conviction.

damnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [damnō-],
I. v. a., (fine), find guilty, condemn,
convict.

dē [unc. case-form of pron. stem
DA (in **idem**, **dum**)], prep with
abl., (down, only in comp. as adv.),
down from, off from, from, away
from. — Hence, qua de causa (for
which reason); de aliquo mereor
(deserve well or ill of, properly win
from); de consilio (by, cf. **ex**);
multa de nocte (late at night). —
Esp. in partitive sense, out of, of:
pauci de nostris. — Also (cf. Eng.
of), about, of (about), in regard to,
concerning, for: de regno despe-
rare; nihil de bello timere (have
no fear of war); contendere, dimi-
care (about, for); triumphare (tri-
umph over, triumph for a victory
over); quid de te futurum est
(what will become of you); de
majestate (for); de improviso (of
a sudden); de industria (on pur-
pose). — In comp., down, off, away,
through (and be done with).

dea, -ae, [F. of **deus**], F., a god-
dess. — Esp., **Bona dea** (see **bona**).

dēbeō, -bui, -bitus, -bēre, [de-
habeo], 2. v. a., (have off of one's
possessions), owe, be bound, ought,
cannot help, should, be under obliga-
tion. — Pass., be due, be owing: non
debeo (have no right); omnia de-
bere (be bound to do everything). —
dēbitus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., due,
deserved.

dēbilis, -e, [de-habilis], adj.,
weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled.

dēbilitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-
bili- (through intermediate stem)],
I. v. a., cripple, weaken, enfeeble,
break down (in health, etc.). — Fig.,
overcome, paralyze.

dēcēdō, -cēssi, -cēssurus, -cēdere,
[de-cedo], 3. v. n., (make way off,
cf. **cedo**), retire, withdraw, with-
draw from, shun. — Esp. (from life),
die: de officio (sacrifice, abandon);
de jure (yield, give up).

decem [?], indecl. adj., ten.

December, -bris, -bre, [decem
+ unc. term, cf. **saluber**], adj.,
(tenth?). — Esp., of December.

decempeda, -ae, [decem+tpeda
(F. of tpedus?)], F., a ten-foot pole,
a measure (of ten feet).

dēcernō, -crēvi, -crētus, -cernere,
[de-cerno], 3. v. a. and n., (decide
off, so as to clear away), decide, de-
termine, decree, order (as a result
of determination), vote (of a consult-
ing body, or of a single member
of it).

dēcerpō, -cerpsi, -cerptus, -cer-
pere, [de-carpo], 3. v. a., pluck off.
— Fig., detract, take away.

dēcertō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-
certo], I. v. a. and n., contend (so
as to close the contest), decide the
issue, try the issue (of war), carry
on war, fight (a general engage-
ment): de fortunis decertari (one's
fortunes are at stake).

dēcēssus, -sūs, [de+cessus, cf.
decedo and **incessus**], M., with-
drawal, departure.

decet, -uit, no p.p., -ēre, [?, cf.
decus], 2. v. impers., it is fitting, it
is becoming, it becomes.

decimus (**decu-**), -a, -um, [stem
of **decem** + **mus**], adj., the tenth. —
Esp., Decimus, as a Roman prae-
men. — Fem., **decuma** (sc. **pars**),

a *tithe* (of the produce of land let by the state on shares).

dēclārō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-claro], I. v. a., (*clear off*), *make plain, declare, show*.

dēclinātiō, -ōnis, [declinā+tiō], F., a *leaning, a side movement*.

dēclinō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [declino], I. v. a. and n., *move aside, avoid* (as if by a deviation of the body), *elude, flinch*.

dēcoctor, -tōris, [de-coctor (cf. decoquo)], M., (*one who boils down*), a *spendthrift*.

decorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [decor-], I. v. a., *adorn, embellish*. — Fig., *honor, praise*.

dēcretūm, -ī, [prop. N. of decretus], N., a *decree, a decision, resolution*.

decuma, see *decimus*.

decuria, -ae, [decem + unc. term. (cf. *centuria*)], F., a *decury* (a division of ten men of the original Roman heads of families, also more generally of cavalry and other bodies).

decuriō, -ōnis, [decuria+o], M., a *president of a decury, a decurion*. — Also, a member of the senate in a provincial town, a *provincial senator*.

decuriō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [decuria-], I. v. a., *divide into decuries*.

decus, -oris, [dec- (as root of decet) + us], N., an *ornament, an embellishment*. — Fig., an *honor*.

dēdecus, -oris, [de-decus], N., a *disgrace, dishonor, a stain*.

dēdicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dedico], I. v. a., *dedicate, devote*.

dēditīō, -ōnis, [de-datio, cf. dedo], F., *surrender*: spes *deditionis* (*hope that one's surrender would be received*).

dēdō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [de-do], 3. v. a., *give over, surrender, give up*. — In pass. or with reflex., *surrender one's self, submit*: aures (*listen to*).

dēducō, -dūxi, -ductus, -ducere, [de-duco], 3. v. a., *lead down or off, lead away, withdraw, draw off* (*praesidia*), *take away* (of men), *bring away, lead* (from one place to another), *bring* (into a situation). — Fig., *induce, bring, lead*. — Esp. of ships, *launch* (draw down); of women, *marry* (used of the man); of things, *bring, draw, turn*. So, *raise* (a man to fortune): rem *huc* (*bring*); de *fide* (*seduce*); de *sententia* (*dissuade*); de *lenitate* (*drive*); *coloniam* (*plant*); *servos ex Apennino* (*bring down*).

dēfatigātiō, see *defetigatio*.

dēfatigō, see *defetigo*.

dēfendō, -fendi, -fēsus, -fendere, [de-fendo], 3. v. a., *ward off, defend one's self against*. — Also, with changed relation, *defend, protect, maintain* (a cause), *fight for*.

dēfensiō, -ōnis, [de-†fensio, cf. defendo], F., a *defence*.

dēfēnsor, -ōris, [de-†fensor, cf. defendo], M., a *defender*: necis (a *preventer*).

dēferō, -tulī, -lātus, -ferre, [de-fero], irr. v. a., *carry down, carry away, bring, land* (of ships). — Pass., *be borne down or on, drift* (of ships), *turn aside*: delati in *scrobes* (*falling*). — Fig., *confer upon, put in one's hands, report, lay before, devote*: nomen *alicujus* (*accuse one*); studium (*tender*).

dēfessus, -a, -um, p.p. of *defetiscor*.

dēfetigātiō (*dēfat*-), -ōnis, [defatigatio], F., *exhaustion*.

dēfetigātus, -a, -um, p.p. of **dēfetigo**.

dēfetigō (**dēfat-**), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-fatigo], 1. v. a., *wear out, exhaust, worry, tire out*.

dēfetiscor, -fessus, -fetiscī, [de-fatiscor], 3. v. dep., *crack open*. — **Fig.**, *become exhausted*. — **dēfessus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *exhausted, worn out, wearied*: **accusatio** (*grown stale*).

dēficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, [de-facio], 3. v. a. and n., *fail, fall away, revolt, fall off, abandon* (with **ab**).

dēfigō, -fixī, -fixus, -figere, [de-figo], 3. v. a., *fix* (in or down), *plant, set, fasten, drive down*: in **oculis** *flagitia* (*set before*); **curas** (*devote*).

dēfiniō, -ivī, -itus, -īre, [de-finio], 4. v. a., *set limits to, fix, appoint, limit, bring to a close, mark out*.

dēflagrō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [de-flagro], 1. v. n., *burn up, be consumed*: **imperium deflagratum** (*burned to the ground*).

dēfluō, -flūxī, -fluxūrus, -fluere, [de-fluo], 3. v. n., *flow down, flow apart, divide* (of a river), *fall away*.

dēfore, see **desum**.

dēformō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [de-formo], 1. v. a., *deform, disfigure*.

dēfungor, -functus, -fungī, [de-fungor], 3. v. dep., *perform, finish, be done with, get rid of*.

dēgō, **dēgī**, no p.p., **dēgere**, [de-ago], 3. v. a., *pass, spend*.

dēiciō (**dējiciō**), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [de-jacio], 3. v. a., *throw down, keep off, ward off, deprive, keep out* (one from a thing), *repel, eject*.

dein [de-in (cf. **deinde**)], adv., *then, next*.

deinde [de-inde], adv., *from thence, then, after that, then again*.

dējiciō, see **deicio**.

dēlābor, -lāpsus, -lābi, [de-labor], 3. v. dep., *slip down, slip away*: **de caelo** (*fall, descend*).

dēlectātiō, -ōnis, [delectā+tio], F., *delight, pleasure, enjoyment*.

dēlectō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [de-+lecto, cf. **delicio** and **allecto**], 1. v. a. and n., (*allure*), *delight, please, give pleasure to*. — Pass., *take delight, delight* (in a thing): **Graecos delectat** (*the Greeks take pleasure*).

dēlectus (**dī-**), -tūs, [de-lectus (cf. **deligo**)], M., *a choosing, an enrolment, a levy, a conscription*.

dēlēniō, -ivī (-īi), -itus, -īre, [de-lenio], 4. v. a., *soothe, soften, pacify*.

dēlēō, -lēvī, -lētus, -lēre, [de-+leo (akin to **lino**)], 2. v. a., (*smear out*), *blot out, wipe out* (of a disgrace). — **Fig.**, *annihilate, destroy*.

dēliberātiō, -ōnis, [deliberā+tio], F., *a deliberation, a discussion, a decision* (through deliberation).

dēliberātor, -tōris, [deliberā+tor], M., *a deliberator*. — Used sarcastically of one who reserves his decision in order to be bribed.

dēliberō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [de-libero], 1. v. a. and n., (*disentangle?*), *decide*. — Also, *discuss, deliberate, weigh*.

dēlicātus, -a, -um, [?, perh. p.p. of **†delico**, *wean*, (or *abandon*)], cf. **delicus, deliculus**, adj., (*"cossetted"*?), *pampered, luxurious*.

dēliciae, -ārum, [delicō- (cf. **deliculus**) + **ia**], F., plur., (*cossetting?*), *delights, allurements, luxurious pleasures*.

dēlictum, -ī, [N. p.p. of **delinquo**], N., (*something left undone*), *a failure, a fault, a wrong-doing, an offence*.

dēligō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-ligo],
 X I. v. a., *bind down, fasten, bind, tie up* (to a stake).

dēligō, -lēgi, -lectus, -ligere, [de-lego], 3. v. a., *select, pick out, choose*.

dēlinquō, -liqui, -lictus, -linquere, [de-linquo], 3. v. n., *fail* (in one's duty), *do wrong*: *quid deliqui* (what wrong have I done, cognate acc.).

Dēlos, -ī, [Δῆλος], F., an island in the Aegean.

Delphicus, -a, -um, [Δελφικός], adj., *of Delphi* (the seat of the most famous worship of Apollo), *Delphic*: *mensa* (a table made in the form of a tripod).

dēlubrum, -ī, [de-†lubrum (√LU + brum)], N., *an expiatory shrine, a shrine* (cf. *aedes*, a temple generally; *templum*, a place consecrated by augury; *fanum*, an oracular (?) shrine).

dēlūdō, -lūsi, -lūsus, -lūdere, [de-ludo], 3. v. a. and n., *deceive, prevaricate*.

dēmēns, -entis, [de-mens (cf. *amens*)], adj., *mad, crazy, insane*: *scelere demens* (*maddened*, etc.).

dēmēter [dement + ter], adv., *madly, crazily, senselessly*.

dēmentia, -ae, [dement + ia], F., *madness, idiocy, utter folly*.

dēmergō, -mersi, -mersus, -mergere, [de-mergo], 3. v. a., *sink, drown, submerge, plunge*.

dēmigrō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [de-migro], I. v. n., *move away* (change residence), *move one's effects, move over*.

dēminuō, -ui, -ūtus, -uere, [de-minuo], 3. v. a. and n., *diminish, curtail, lessen, detract from*: *ne quid de summa republica deminueretur* (*that the supreme power in the state should suffer no diminution*).

dēminūtīō, -ōnis, [de-†minutio, cf. *deminuo*], F., *a diminution, a loss, a sacrifice* (of lives, etc.).

dēmittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [de-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go down* (cf. *mitto*), *let down, stick down*. — In pass. or with reflex., *let one's self down, descend, set one's self down*. — Fig., *despond* (*se animo*), *be discouraged*. — **dēmissus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *low-hanging* (*bowed*, of the head), *downcast* (of a person).

dēmōnstrātīō, -ōnis, [demonstra + tio], F., *a pointing out, a showing, a manner of showing*.

dēmōnstrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [demonstro], I. v. a., *point out, show, state, indicate, mention*.

dēmoveō, -mōvī, -mōtus, -movēre, [de-moveo], 2. v. a., *remove, dislodge*: *de sententia* (*shake one in, etc.*).

dēmum [acc. of †*demus* (superl. of *de*), *nethermost, last*], adv., *at last, at length* (not before). — Hence, *only* (not till a certain point is reached, not until).

dēnegō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [denego], I. v. a. and n., *deny, refuse, say not*.

dēnī, -ae, -a, [for *decnī*, *decem* reduced + *nus*], adj. plur., *ten each, ten* (on each side), *ten* (in sets of ten).

dēnique [†*denō* (de + *nus*, cf. *demum*) que], adv., *at last*. — Of order, *finally*. — Of preference, *at any rate* (if no better, etc.): *tum denique* (*not till then, then and then only*); *hora decima denique* (*not until, etc.*).

dēnotō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-noto], I. v. a., *mark out, mark, appoint*.

dēnūntiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [denuntio], I. v. a., *announce* (with

notion of threat), *declare, warn, order, command, give to understand, threaten one with.*

dēpeculātor, -tōris, [depeculātor, cf. *depeculor*], M., *an embezzler, a plunderer.*

dēpeculor, -ātus, -ārī, [de-peculor], I. v. dep., *embezzle, plunder, pillage, rifle.*

dēpellō, -pulī, -pulsus, -pellere, [de-pello], 3. v. a., *drive off, drive out, drive (away), dislodge, avert, repel, remove, ward off, save one's self from: molem (throw off); aliquem de spe (force); simulacra (throw down).*

dēpendō, -pendī, -pēnsus, -pendere, [de-pendo], 3. v. a. and n., *weigh out.*—Hence, *pay.*

dēpingō, -pinxi, -pictus, -pingere, [de-pingo], 3. v. a., *paint (so as to make something), depict, represent.*

dēplorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-ploro], I. v. a., *lament, bewail the loss of, mourn for.*

dēponō, -posuī, -positus, -pōnere, [de-pono], 3. v. a., *lay down, lay aside, deposit.*—Fig., *lose, abandon (hope), blot out (memory), resign.*

dēpopulātiō, -ōnis, [de-populatio, cf. *depopulor*], F., *a ravaging, a plundering.*

dēpopulor, -ātus, -ārī, [de-populor], I. v. dep., *ravage, lay waste, plunder.*

dēportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-porto], I. v. a., *carry off, carry away, remove, bring off, bring home.*

dēposcō, -poposcī, no p.p., -poscere, [de-posco], 3. v. a., *demand, call for, claim, ask for.*

dēprāvō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-pravo], I. v. a., *distort.*—Fig., *corrupt, lead astray, pervert, tamper with.*

dēprecātor, -tōris, [de-precator, cf. *deprecor*], M., *a mediator (to beg off something for somebody).*

dēprecor, -ātus, -ārī, [de-precor], I. v. dep., *pray to avert something, pray (with accessory notion of relief), beg, beg off, pray for pardon, pray to be spared, resort to prayers, save one's self from by prayers, remove by prayers: quo deprecante (by whose mediation); ad deprecandum valebat (had the force of entreaties).*

dēprehendō, -hendī, -hēnsus, -hendere, [de-prehendo], 3. v. a., *capture, catch, seize, take possession of.*—As in Eng., *catch, (come upon), surprise, find, detect, discover: factum (find, in the sense of catch one at something).*—Fig., *grasp, comprehend, understand.*

dēprimō, -pressī, -pressus, -primere, [de-premo], 3. v. a., *press down, sink.*

dēprōmō, -prōmpsi, -prōmptus, -prōmere, [de-promo], 3. v. a., *draw out, appropriate.*

dēpūgnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-pugno], I. v. n., *fight out (decisively), resist with arms (so as to decide the issue).*

dērelinquō, -līquī, -lictus, -linquere, [de-relinquo], 3. v. a., *leave behind, abandon.*

dērivō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [perh. immediately fr. *de-rivus*, prob. through adj.-stem], I. v. a., *draw off (water), divert: crimen (shift upon another).*

dērogō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-rogo, in its political sense], I. v. a., *take away, withdraw.*

dēscendō, -scendī, -scēnsūrus, -scendere, [de-scando], 3. v. n., *climb down, descend.*—Fig., *resort to, have*

recourse to, adopt: **ad accusandum** (resort to a prosecution). — **Esp.**, come down to the Forum (from the hills on which the Romans lived, cf. "go down town").

dēscribō, -scripsī, -scriptus, -scribere, [de-scribo], 3. v. a., write down, set down (in writing), mark out, map out, describe, draw up (jus), reduce to a system.

dēserō, -seruī, -sertus, -serere, [de-sero], 3. v. a., disunite. — **Esp.**, abandon, forsake, desert, give up, leave in the lurch. — **dēsertus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., deserted, solitary: **vadimonia** (forfeit).

dēsiderium, -ī, [?, perh. †desiderō + ium (cf. **desidero**)], N., longing for, desire (of something lost), grief for loss (of anything).

dēsiderō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, perh. **desiderō**, cf. **considero**], 1. v. a., feel the want of, desire, miss, need, regret the loss of, lose (of soldiers). — Pass., be missing (lost): **desiderat neminem** (has not lost a man).

dēsidia, -ae, [desid- (stem of **deses**, de-√SED) + ia], F., idleness, sloth.

dēsīgnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-signo], 1. v. a., mark out, indicate, mean, designate. — **dēsīgnātus**, p.p. as adj., elected, elect (of officers not yet in office).

dēsiliō, -siluī, -sultus, -silire, [de-salio], 4. v. n., leap down, leap (down), jump overboard: **de rheda** (jump out, spring out).

dēsīnō, -sivī (-sū), -situs, -sinere, [de-sino], 3. v. a. and n., leave off, desist, cease.

dēsistō, -stitī, -stitūrus, -sistere, [de-sisto], 3. v. n., stand off, cease, stop, desist from, abandon.

dēspērātiō, -ōnis, [de-†speratio,

cf. **despero**], F., despair, desperation.

dēspērō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [despero], 1. v. a. and n., cease to hope, despair, despair of. — **dēspērātus**, -a, -um, as passive, *despaired of*. — Also as adj., (*hopeless?*, perh. orig. *despaired of*), hence *desperate*. — **dēspērāndus**, -a, -um, fut. p.p., to be *despaired of*.

dēspiciō, -spēxī, -spectus, -spicere, [de-specio], 3. v. a. and n., look down, look down upon, look away. — Fig. (cf. Eng. equivalent), look down upon, despise, express one's contempt for.

dēspicor, -ātus, -ārī, [despicō-], 1. v. dep., despise. — **dēspiciātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as pass., *despised, despicable*.

dēstringō, -strinxī, -strictus, -stringere, [de-stringo], 3. v. a., strip off. — Also (cf. **despolio**), strip, draw (of swords, stripping them of their scabbards).

dēsum, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [desum], irr. v. n., (*be away*), be wanting, be lacking, fail. — **Esp.**, fail to do one's duty by, etc. — Often, lack (changing relation of subj. and following dat.), *be without, not have*.

dēterreō, -terruī, -territus, -terrere, [de-terreo], 2. v. a., frighten off, deter, prevent (esp. by threats, but also generally).

dētestor, -ātus, -ārī, [de-testor], 1. v. a., (*call the gods to witness to prevent something*), entreat (from a thing), remove by protest (call the gods to witness to avoid).

dētractō (-trectō), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-tracto], 1. v. a., (*hold off from one's self*), avoid, shun.

dētrahō, -trāxī, -tractus, -trahere, [de-traho], 3. v. a., drag off, tear

off, snatch (away). — With less violence, *take away, take off, withdraw* (with no violence at all).

dētrectō, see **detractō**.

dētrimentum, -ī, [de-†trimentum (tri- in **terō** + **mentum**)], cf. **detero**], N., (*a rubbing off*), *loss, harm, injury*. — Esp., *defeat, disaster*.

deus, -ī, [akin to **divus**, **Jovis**, **dies**], M., *a god*. — Also, in accordance with ancient ideas, of a statue, in adjurations: **di boni** (*good heavens*); **per deos immortales** (*for heaven's sake, heaven help us*).

dēvehō, -vēxi, -vectus, -vehere, [de-veho], 3. v. a., *carry away, bring* (away, e.g. on horseback), *bring down* (esp. by vessel).

dēvertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [de-vertō], 3. v. a. and n., *turn away, turn aside, turn off* (the road to stop by the way), *stop* (turning aside from the way).

dēvinciō, -vinxi, -vinctus, -vincire, [de-vincio], 4. v. a., *bind down, bind, attach, firmly attach*.

dēvincō, -vici, -victus, -vincere, [de-vinco], 3. v. a., *conquer* (so as to prostrate), *subdue* (entirely).

dēvitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-vito], 1. v. a., *avoid, shun, escape*.

dēvocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-voco], 1. v. a., *call down* (or away). — Esp., fig., *invite, bring*.

dēvorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-voro], 1. v. a., *swallow up, devour, gulp down*: **verbum** (*eagerly devour*).

dēvoveō, -vōvi, -vōtus, -vovēre, [de-voveo], 2. v. a., *vow* (away). — Less exactly, *devote, consecrate*.

dexter, -tera (-tra), -terum (-trum) [unc. stem (perh. akin to **digitus**?) + **terus**], adj., *right* (on the right

hand). — **dextra**, F., (sc. **manus**), *the right hand* (esp. used as a pledge of faith, as with us).

Diāna, -ae, [prob. F. of **Janus** (cf. Διώνη)], F., a divinity of the Romans entirely identified with the Greek Artemis, the goddess of the chase and patroness of celibacy.

dicō, dixi, dictus, dicere, [√DIC, in **dico** and **-dicus**], 3. v. a. and n., (*point out?*, cf. Gr. δεικνυμι), *say, tell, speak, name, speak of, mention*. — Esp., with authority, *name, appoint, fix*: **jus** (*administer*, cf. **dico**); **sententiam** (*give, express*). — Special uses: **dicunt** (*they say*); **causam dicere** (*plead one's cause, hence be tried, be brought to trial*); **facultas dicendi** (*power of oratory*); **dixi** (*I have done*); **incredibile dictu** (*incredible*); **quid dicam?** (*what shall I call it? why should I speak? what shall I say?*); **ad dicendum** (*for addressing the people*); **diem dicere** (*bring a charge, before the people*).

dictātor, -tōris, [dictā+tor], M., *a dictator* (a Roman magistrate appointed in times of danger by the highest existing officer, and possessing absolute power). — Also, a similar officer in a municipal town.

dictātūra, -ae, [dictā+tura (i.e. †dictatu+ra, cf. **figura**)], F., *the office of dictator, a dictatorship*.

dictiō, -ōnis, [dic (as root of **dico**) + tio], F., *a speaking, a pleading* (cf. **dico**): **causae** (*pleading one's cause, trial*); **juris** (*administration*).

dictitō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [akin to **dicto**, form unc., perh. †dictita- (dictō+ta)], 1. v. a., *repeat, keep saying*.

dictum, -ī, [N. p.p. of **dico** as

subst.], *N.*, a saying, an expression, words.

dies, -ei, [prob. for **dives**, √DYU + **as**], *M.* (rarely *F.* in some uses), a day (in all Eng. senses). — Also, *time*: in dies (from day to day, with idea of increase or diminution); illis ipsis diebus (at that very time); noctes diesque (night and day); diem dicere (see **dico**).

differō, distulī, dilātus, differre, [dis-fero], irr. *v. a.* and *n.*, bear apart, spread. — Also, postpone, defer, put off, differ.

difficilis, -e, [dis-facilis], adj., not easy, difficult.

difficultās -tātis, [difficili- (weakened) + tās], *F.*, difficulty, trouble, difficult circumstances.

diffidō, -fisis sum, -fidere, [dis-fido], 3. *v. n.*, distrust, not have confidence (in).

diffuō, -fluxī, no *p.p.*, -fluere, [dis-fluo], 3. *v. n.*, flow apart, become loose, become lax.

digitus, -ī, [?], *M.*, a finger.

dignitās, -tātis, [dignō + tās], *F.*, worthiness, worth, dignity, prestige, position (superior), claims (founded on worth), advancement (as the consequence of worthiness), self-respect, the dignity of one's position.

dignus, -a, -um, [?, perh. root of **dico** + nus], adj., worthy, deserving.

dijudicō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [dis-judico], 1. *v. a.* and *n.*, decide (between two).

dijunctiō, -ōnis, [dis-junctio (cf. **dijungo**)], *F.*, a separation.

dijungō (**disj-**), -junxi, -junctus, -jungere, [dis-jungo], 3. *v. a.*, disjoin, separate, divide.

dilābor, -lāpsus, -lābī, [dis-labor], 3. *v. dep.*, glide apart, slip away, fall away.

dilacerō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [dilacerō], 1. *v. a.*, tear asunder, tear in pieces.

dilaniō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [dis-lanio], 1. *v. a.*, tear in pieces.

dilātiō, -ōnis, [dis-latio], *F.*, a postponement, an adjournment.

dilectus (**dēl-**), -tūs, [dis-+lectus, cf. **diligo**], *M.*, a choosing, a levy, a conscription.

diligēns, -entis, *p.* of **diligo**, as adj., diligent, painstaking, careful.

diligenter [diligent + ter], adv., carefully, with care, with exactness, exactly, with pains, scrupulously.

diligentia, -ae, [diligent + ia], *F.*, care, pains, painstaking, diligence: remittere (cease to take pains, take less care).

diligō, -lēxi, -lēctus, -ligere, [dis-lego], 3. *v. a.*, (choose out), love, be fond of. — See also **diligens**.

dilūcēscō, -lūxi, no *p.p.*, -lūcēscere [dis-lucesco], 3. *v. n.*, grow light, dawn. — Usually impersonal.

dilūculum, -ī, [di-+luculum (luc + lus)], *N.*, daybreak, dawn.

diluō, -lūi, -lūtus, -luere, [dis-luo], 3. *v. a.* and *n.*, dissolve away, dissolve. — *Fig.*, refute.

dimicātiō, -ōnis, [dimicā+tio], *F.*, fighting, a contest, a struggle.

dimicō, -āvī, -āturus, -āre, [dis-mico], 1. *v. n.*, (brandish swords to decide a contest?), fight (a decisive battle), risk an engagement, contend.

diminuō, see **deminuo**.

dimittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [dis-mitto], 3. *v. a.*, let go away, let slip, let pass, let go, give up, relinquish, abandon: oppugnationem (raise); victoriam (let go, on purpose). — Also, send in different directions, send about, despatch, detail, disband, dismiss, adjourn, discharge.

direptiō, -ōnis, [dis-†raptio, cf. **diripio**], F., *plundering, plunder*.

direptor, -tōris, [dis-raptor, cf. **diripio**], M., *a robber, a plunderer*.

diripiō, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [dis-rapio], 3. v. a., *seize (in different directions), plunder, pillage*.

dis, **dī** (**dir**-), [akin to **duo**?], inseparable prep. (adv.), in comp., *asunder, in different directions*. Cf. **discedo**, **discerno**, **dirimo**, **diffundo**.

Dis, Ditis, [akin to **dives**, as the earth is the source of riches], M., *Pluto (the god of the underworld, and so of death)*.

discēdō, -cēsi, -cēsūrus, -cēdere, [dis-cedo], 3. v. n., *withdraw, depart, retire, leave (with ab), go away*.

disceptātiō, -ōnis, [disceptā + tio], F., *a contest, a contention, a discussion*.

disceptātor, -tōris, [disceptā- (stem of **discepto**) + tor], M., *a judge, an arbiter*.

disceptō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-capto], 1. v. a., *discuss, consider and decide, decide*.

discernō, -crēvi, -crētus, -cernere, [dis-cerno], 3. v. a., *separate, distinguish*.

discēssiō, -ōnis, [dis-cessio, cf. **discedo**], F., *a departure, a withdrawal, a division (as in Parliament), a vote: contionis (a division of opinion in, etc.); discessionem facere (take a vote)*.

discēssus, -sūs, [dis-†cessus, cf. **discedo**], M., *a departure, a withdrawal*.

disidium, -i, [dis-†scidium (√SCID + ium)], N., *a separation, a dissension*.

disciplīna, -ae, [discipulō- (reduced) + ina, cf. **rapina**], F., (*pu-*

ilage?), *discipline, instruction, training, a system (of doctrine, etc.), a course of instruction, education, a school (fig. as in Eng.): pueritiae disciplīnae (the studies of childhood); navalis (skill, as the result of discipline); majorum (strict conduct)*.

discipulus, -i, [?, akin to **disco**], M., *a pupil*.

disclūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [dis-claudio], 3. v. a., *shut apart, keep apart, separate, divide*.

discō, -didici, discitūrus, discere, [for †disceo (√DIC + seo)], 3. v. a. and n., *learn*.

discolor, -ōris, [dis-color], adj., *particolored, different-colored*.

discordia, -ae, [discord + ia, cf. **concor**], F., *dissension, discord, disagreement*.

discrimen, -inis, [dis-crimen, cf. **discerno**], N., *a separation, a decision. Hence, a moment of decision, a crisis, critical condition, danger, peril, a critical moment, a turning-point of one's fortunes*.

disjungō, -juxi, -junctus, -jungere, [dis-jungo], 3. v. a., *disunite, separate: disjunctissimus (very far distant, very widely separated)*.

dispergō, -spersi, -spersus, -spergere, [dis-spargo], 3. v. a., *scatter, disperse, separate*.

dispersē [old abl. of **dispersus**], adv., *in different places, separately*.

dispertiō, -ivi, (-ii), -itus, -ire, also **dispertior**, as dep., [dis-partio], 4. v. a. and dep., *divide, distribute*.

displiceō, -ui, -itus, -ēre, [dis-placeo], 2. v. n., *displease, be unsatisfactory, be disliked by*.

disputō, -avi, -atus, -āre, [dis-puto], 1. v. n. and a., *discuss (cf. puto), argue*.

dissēminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-semino], 1. v. a., scatter, sow widely, spread, disseminate.

dissēnsiō, -ōnis, [dis-+sensio (cf. **dissentio**)], F., difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension.

dissentiō, -sēnsi, -sēnsūrus, -sentire, [dis-sentio], 4. v. n., differ in opinion, dissent, differ, be at variance.

dissideō, -sēdi, no p.p., -sidēre, [dis-sedeo], 2. v. n., sit apart. — Hence, disagree, have a dissension.

dissimilis, -e, [dis-similis], adj., unlike, different, various.

dissimilitūdō, -inis, [dissimili+ tudo], F., unlikeness, unlike nature, different nature.

dissimulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-simulo], 1. v. a. and n., (pretend something is not), conceal (what is), dissemble, conceal the fact that, pretend not to.

dissipō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-+supo, throw], 1. v. a., scatter, disperse, strew, spread abroad: **dissipatos congregarunt** (the scattered people).

dissolūtiō, -ōnis, [dis-solutio, cf. **dissolvo**], F., a dissolving, abolition.

dissolvō, -solvi, -solūtus, -solvere, [dis-solvo], 3. v. a., unloose, relax, separate. — **dissolūtus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., lax, unrestrained, arbitrary (as unrestrained by considerations of policy or mercy).

distineō, -tīnuī, -tentus, -tinēre, [dis-teneo], 2. v. a., keep apart, hold asunder, keep from uniting, cut off (in military sense), isolate, distract.

distrāhō, -trāxī, -trāctus, -trahere [dis-traho], 3. v. a., drag asunder, tear asunder, separate. — Hence, distract, divide: **distractae sententiae** (widely divergent).

distribuō, -buī, -būtus, -buere, [dis-tribuo], 3. v. a., assign (to several), distribute, divide.

distringō, -strinxī, -strictus, -stringere, [dis-stringo], 3. v. a., stretch apart, distract, engage, occupy.

disturbō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-turbo], 1. v. a., drive away in confusion: **contionem** (break up).

dītissimus, -a, -um, superl. of **dives**.

diū, [prob. acc. of stem akin to **dies**], adv., for a time, a long time, for some time, long: **tam diu** (so long); **quam diu** (how long, as long); **diutius** (any longer).

diurnus, -a, -um, [†dius- (akin to **diu** and **dies**) + nus], adj., of the day, daily (as opposed to nightly): **fur** (by night).

dius [akin to **divus**], M., only in nom. in phrase **me dius fidius** (Heaven help me, as sure as I live).

diūturnitās, -tātis, [diuturno + tas], F., length of time, long continuance, length (in time).

diūturnus, -a, -um, [diu+turnus, cf. **hesternus**], adj., long continued, long (in time); **minus diuturna vita** (shorter).

divellō, -velli, -vulsus, -vellere, [dis-vello], 3. v. a., tear apart, rend asunder, tear (from).

diversus, -a, -um, p.p. of **diverto**.

divertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [dis-vertō], 3. v. a. and n., turn aside (or apart), separate. — **diversus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., separate, distant, diverse, different, various.

dives, -itis, [?], adj., rich.

dividō, -visi, -visus, -videre, [dis-†vido, √VIDH(?), cf. **viduus**], 3. v. a.

divide, separate, distribute. — **divi-**
sus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *divided*.

divinitus, [divinō + tus, cf. **caelitus**], adv., *from heaven, divinely, providentially, by the gods*.

divinō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [divinō-],
I. v. a., *prophesy, conjecture, foresee, imagine (as likely to happen)*.

divinus, -a, -um, [divō- (as if divi) + nus], adj., *of the gods, divine, providential, superhuman, more than human, transcendent, god-like: res divinae (religious institutions)*.

divisor, -sōris, [dis + visor, cf. **divido**], M., *a distributor, a distributing agent, an agent (for bribery)*.

divitiae, -ārum, [divit + ia], F. plur., *wealth, riches*.

I. **dō**, dedī, datus, dare, [√DA, cf. δίδωμι], I. v. a., *give, bestow, grant, furnish, vouchsafe, present, offer: excusationem (afford); cognitorem (furnish, bring forward); literas (write)*. — See also **opera**.

2. **do** [√DHA, place, cf. τίθημι], confounded with I. **do**, but appearing in comp., *place, put*.

doceō, docuī, doctus, docēre, [unc. formation akin to **dico** and **disco**], 2. v. a., *teach, show, inform, represent, state*. — **doctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *learned, educated, cultivated, skilful*.

docilitās, -tātis, [docili + tas], F., *teachableness, aptness, capability (of learning)*.

doctrina, -ae, [doctor + ina (cf. **medicina**)], F., *teaching, systematic instruction, education, training, study (changing the point of view), learning*.

documentum, -ī, [docu- (?) (as stem of **doceo**) + mentum], N., *a*

means of teaching, a proof, a warning, an example.

Dolābella, -ae, [dolabra + la, "little hatchet"], M. (orig. F.), a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. **Cn. Dolabella**, in command of Cilicia in B.C. 80, under whom Verres was "legatus"; 2. **P. Cornelius Dolabella**, Cicero's son-in-law, who was Antony's colleague in the consulship, B.C. 44.

doleō, doluī, dolitūrus, dolēre, [perh. dolō- (stem of **dolus**)], 2. v. n., *feel pain, suffer*. — Esp. mentally, *be pained, grieved*.

dolor, -ōris, [dol- (as root of **doleo**) + or], M., *pain (physical or mental), suffering, distress, indignation, chagrin, vexation, sense of injury: magno dolore ferre (be very indignant, feel much chagrin); magno esse dolori (to be a great annoyance or sorrow); dolor et crepitus plagarum (cries of pain, etc.)*.

domesticus, -a, -um, [domō- (as if domes-, cf. **modestus**) + ticus], adj., *(of the house), of one's home, one's own, at home*. — Hence, *domestic, internal, intestine, within the state or city, private: dolor (personal)*.

domicilium, -ī, [perh. domō + tcilium (fr. root of **colo**)], N., *an abode, a house, a dwelling-place, a house (as a permanent home), a residence (in a legal sense): imperi (seat)*.

domina, -ae, [F. of **dominus**], F., *a mistress*.

dominatio, -ōnis, [dominā + tio], F., *mastery, control, tyranny, power (illegal or abnormal)*.

dominor, -ātus, -ārī, [dominō-], I. v. dep., *be master, rule, lord it over, tyrannize, dominate*.

dominus, -ī, [†domō- (*ruling*, cf. Gr. -δαμος) + nus], M., *a master, an owner: esse (have control)*.

Domitius, -ī, [domitō- (reduced) + ius], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus*, consul in B.C. 54.

domitor, -tōris, [domi- (as stem of domo) + tor], M., *a tamer, a queller*.

domō, -uī, -itus, -āre, [†domō- (cf. dominus)], I. v. a., *tame, quell, subdue, master*.

domus, -ī (-ūs), [√DOM (*build?*) + us (-os and -us)], F., *a house, a home, a house (a family): domi (at home); domum (home, to one's home); domo (from home); domo exire (go away, emigrate)*.

dōnātiō, -ōnis, [donā + tio], F., *a gift, a donation, a giving away*.

dōnō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [donō-], I. v. a., *present, give (as a gift)*. — Also, *honor with a gift, present (one with a thing); civitate aliquem donare (honor one with, etc., give one the rights of citizenship)*.

dōnum, -ī, [√DA + nus], N., *a gift*.

dormiō, -ivī (-iī), -itum (supine), [prob. from noun stem], 4. v. n. *sleep*.

Drusus, -ī, [?], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *M. Livius Drusus*, tribune B.C. 91, who attempted some reform in favor of the Italians. He was assassinated by his opponents.

dubitātiō, -ōnis, [dubitā- (stem of dubito) + tio], F., *doubt, hesitation, question*.

dubitō, -āvī, -āturus, -āre, [†dubitō- (partic. of lost verb dubo?, cf. dubius)], I. v. n., *doubt, have doubt, be in doubt, feel doubtful*. — Also (ab-

solutely, or with inf., rarely *quin*), *hesitate, feel hesitation, vacillate*.

dubius, -a, -um, [†dubō- (duō + bus, cf. superbus and dubito) + ius], adj., *doubtful: est dubium (there is doubt, it is doubtful)*.

ducenti, -ae, -a, [duō-centi (plur. of centum)], adj., *two hundred*.

dūcō, dūxī, ductus, dūcere, [√DUC (in dux)], 3. v. a., *lead, draw, bring (of living things), conduct, drag*. — Esp. of a general, *lead, march*. — With (or without) **in matrimonium**, *marry (of the man)*. — Fig., *prolong, drag out, attract*. — As mercantile word, and so fig., *reckon, consider, regard: rationem (take account, also in fig. sense); spiritum (draw breath); causa ducitur (springs); pueros (have with one); parietem (make, carry, run)*.

ductus, -tūs, [√DUC + tus], M., *lead, command: suo ductu (in actual command, opposed to acting by a subordinate)*.

dūdum, see **jamdudum**.

quint, see **do**.

dulcēdō, -dinis, [dulci + edo], F., *sweetness, charm*.

dulcis, -e, [?], adj., *sweet (also fig.): aqua (fresh)*.

dum [pron. √DA, prob. acc., cf. tum], conj. (orig. adv.), *at that time*. — Also, *while, so long as*. — Hence, *till, until: dummodo, or separate (only so long, provided)*. — With negatives, *yet, as yet: tam diu dum (so long as)*.

dummodō, see **dum**.

dumtaxat [dum taxat, *when one considers?*], adv., *only, merely*.

duō, -ae, -ō, [dual, of stem †dvō-, cf. bis], adj., *two*.

duodecim [duo-decem], indecl. adj., *twelve*.

duodecimus, -a, -um, [duo-de-cimus], adj., *twelfth*.

duplicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [duplic-], I. v. a., *double, increase twofold*.

dūrē [old abl. of **durus**], adv., *hardly, harshly*.

dūrus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hard*.—Fig., *hard, severe, difficult, harsh, rough*.

duumvirātus, -tūs, [duumvir+atus, cf. **senatus**], M., *the office of duumvir* (a magistrate of provincial towns corresponding to the consuls).

dux, ducis, [√DUC as stem], M. and F., *a leader, a guide, a commander*: Pompeio duce (*under the command of, etc.*); ducibus dis (*under the guidance of, etc.*).

E.

ē, see **ex**.

eā [instr. or abl. of **is**], adv., *this way, that way, thus, there*.

ēbriōsus, -a, -um, [ebriō+osus], adj., *given to drinking, a toper*.

ebrius, -a, -um, [?], adj., *drunk*.

ebur, -oris, [prob. Phoenician?], N., *ivory*.

ecce, [en-ce, cf. **hic**], interj., *lo, behold*.

ecf, see **eff**.

ecquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod), [en-quis], interrog. pron., *is (does, etc.) any one? any* (in an interrog. sentence).—Esp., **ecquid**, n. acc. as adv., *at all*.

eculeus (equu-), -ī, [equo+leus], M., *a little horse*.—Esp., as an instrument of torture, *the horse*.

edicō, -dixī, -dictus, -dicere, [ex-dico], 3. v. a., *issue an edict, proclaim, order*.

edictum, -ī, [n. p.p. of **edico**], N., *an edict, an order, a proclama-*

tion: edictum praetoris (*an order of court, an execution*).

ēdō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [ex-do], 3. v. a., *put forth, give forth, publish*.—Also, *raise up*.—**ēditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *elevated, raised, high, lofty*.

ēdoceō, -docuī, -doctus, -docēre, [ex-doceo], 2. v. a., *show forth, explain, inform*.

educātiō, -ōnis, [educā+tio], F., *rearing, training, education*.

educō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre [†educ- (cf. **redux**)], I. v. a., *rear, train, bring up*.

ēducō, -dūxī, -ductus, -dūcere, [ex-duco], 3. v. a., *lead out, lead forth, draw* (a sword), *bring out, march out* (an army), *take out*.

effeminō (ecf-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-†femino, or perhaps †effeminō- (or -i), in either case from **femina**], I. v. a., *make into a woman*.—Less exactly, (*make like a woman*), *enervate, weaken*.—**effeminātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *effeminate, unmanly*.

effero (ecf-), extulī, elātus, ef-ferre, [ex-fero], irr. v. a., *carry out, bring out, carry away*.—Less exactly and fig., *spread abroad, make known, publish abroad, puff up, elate* (cf. Eng. "carried away").—Also (cf. **edo**), *raise up, extol, praise*.

efficiō (ecf-), -feci, -fectus, -ficere, [ex-facio], 3. v. a., *make out, make, enable, accomplish, cause, produce, cause to be, make into, make out, bring about*.—Esp. with **ut** or **ne**, *bring it about that, cause* (*to be, or not to be*), *make* (*a thing to be, etc.*).

effigies (ecf-), -ei, [ex-†figies (√FIG+ies)], F., *an image, a statue, a portrait, a representation, a counterfeit presentment*.

effingō (ecf-), -finxi, -fictus, -fin-gere, [ex-fingo], 3. v. a., *wipe up, mould, form.*

efflagitō (ecf-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-flagito], 1. v. a., *demand earnestly, clamor for, importunately demand.*

efflō (ecf-), -flāvi, -flātus, -flāre, [ex-flō], 1. v. a. and n., *blow out, breathe forth: animam efflans* (drawing the last breath, breathing one's last).

effrenātē [old abl. of **effrenatus**], adv., *without restraint.*

effrenātiō (ecf-), -ōnis, [effrenā + tio], F., *unbridled impulse.*

effrenō (ecf-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [effrenō-], 1. v. a., *unbridle, let loose.* — Esp., **effrenātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *unbridled, unrestrained.*

effugiō (ecf-) -fūgi, -fugitūrus, -fugere, [ex-fugio], 3. v. a. and n., *escape, flee (absolutely), fly from, get rid of, avoid.*

effugium (ecf-), -ī, [ex-†fugium, cf. **effugio** and **refugium**], N., *a way of escape, an escape.*

effundō (ecf-), -fūdī, -fūsus, -fundere [ex-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour out, shed: spiritum* (breathe out).

effusē (ecf-) [old abl. of **effusus**], adv., *profusely.*

egēns, pres. p. of **egeo**.

egeō, egui, no p.p., egere, [†egō- (cf. **indigus**)], 2. v. n., *want, need, lack, be in want.* — **egēns**, -entis, pres. p. as adj., *needy, destitute, beggarly.*

egestās, -tātis, [unc. stem (perh. **egent-**) + tas], F., *poverty, destitution, want, need.*

egō, mei, [cf. Eng. *I*], pron., *I* (me, etc.). — **egomet**, see **-met**. — Plur., **nos**, *we, us*, etc. — Often of one person, *I*.

ēgredior, -gressus, -gredi, [ex-gradior], 3. v. dep., *march out, go out, move beyond.*

ēgregiē [old abl. of **egregius**], adv., *remarkably, finely, extremely well.*

ēgregius, -a, -um, [†egrege- (cf. **exlex**) + ius], adj., *out of the common, remarkable, superior, excellent, uncommon, special, noble, very fine.*

ēiciō, -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [ex-jacio], 3. v. a., *cast out, drive out, expel, cast up* (cf. **edo**). — With reflex., *rush out, rush, hasten away.* — Fig., *disperse, oust, turn out.* — **ējectus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *cast up on shore, cast away, shipwrecked.*

ējectus, -a, -um, p.p. of **eicio**.

ējiciō, see **eicio**.

ējusmodī (often written separately) [eius modi], as adj. phrase, *of this kind, of such a kind, such, of a kind, of such a nature, in such a state.*

ēlābor, -lāpsus, -lābī, [ex-labor], 3. v. dep., *slip out, escape, slip.*

ēlabōrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-laboro], 1. v. a. and n., *accomplish by toil, work out, effect, strive diligently, spend one's efforts.* — **ēlabōrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *wrought out, highly wrought.*

ēlegāns, -antis, [pres. p. of **†elego** (cf. **relego**)], adj., *fastidious, choice, dainty, nice.* — Transf., *fine, choice, elegant.*

elephantus, -ī, [Gr. acc. ἐλέφαντα, declined], M., *an elephant.*

ēliciō, -licui, -licitus, -licere, [ex-lacio], 3. v. a., *entice out, draw out.*

ēligō, -lēgi, -lēctus, -ligere, [ex-lego], 3. v. a., *pick out, select, choose.*

ēlēctus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *picked* (troops).

ēloquentia, -ae, [eloquent+ia], F., *eloquence*.

elūdō, -lūsi, -lūsus, -lūdere, [ex-ludo], 3. v. a. and n., *play out, end* (one's play).—Also "*play off*," *parry* (a thrust), *avoid, elude*.—Fig., *mock, befool, fool, deceive, make sport of, baffle*.—Absolutely, *play one's game freely* (dodging all opposition).

ēluō, -luī, -lūtus, -luere, [ex-luo], 3. v. a., *wash away, wash out, wash off*.

ēmānō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [ex-mano], 1. v. n., *flow out*.—Fig., *spread abroad, leak out, get abroad*.

ēmentior, -itus, -irī, [ex-men-tior], 4. v. dep., *get up a falsehood, forge a lie*.

ēmergō, -mersī, -mersus, -mergere, [ex-mergo], 3. v. a. and n., *rise* (from under water).—Fig. (of analogous situations), *rise, come out of, emerge, get one's head above water*.

—**ēmersus**, -a, -um, p.p. in act. sense, *emerging, having emerged*.

ēmigrō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [ex-migro], 1. v. n., *remove* (permanently), *emigrate*.—With **domo** (in same sense).

ēmineō, -nuī, no p.p., -nēre, [ex-mineo], 2. v. n., *stand out, project*.—Fig., *radiate* (from), *appear* (in): **ex ore crudelitas** (cf. the vulgar "stick out").

ēmittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ex-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go, drop, send out, throw, hurl, discharge*.—Pass., or with reflex., *rush out*: **ex urbe vel ejecimus** (*expel*, as by force); **vel emisimus** (*send out*, as by a mere order).

emō, emī, emptus, emere, [√EM?, orig., *take*], 3. v. a., (*take*, only in compounds).—Esp., *buy* (cf. Eng. *sell*, orig. *give*), *purchase*: **intercessio emptā** (*bribed*).

ēmolumentum, -i, [ex-molimentum, cf. *emolior?*], N., *gain, advantage*.

ēmoriōr, -mori, (-moriri), -mortuus, [ex-morior], 3. (cf. inf.) v. dep., *die off, die*.

emptiō, -ōnis, [√EM + tio], F., *a buying, a purchase*. [buyer.

emptor, -tōris, [√EM + tor], M., *a*
ēnarrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-narro], 1. v. a., *tell, relate, recount*.

enim [prob. e (in **en, ecce**) + **nam**], adv., *really*.—Esp., as explanatory, *for, but, now*: **neque enim** (*for of course . . . not*); **at enim** (*but you say, of an objection*); **et enim** (*for . . . you see, for naturally, for you know*).

ēnitor, -nisus (-nexus), -niti, [ex-nitor], 3. v. dep., *struggle out* (or up), *struggle, strive, exert one's self*.

Ennius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Only of *Q. Ennius*, the father of Roman poetry, born B.C. 240.

ēnumerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-numero], 1. v. a., *count up*.

eō, ivi (ii), itum, ire, [√I, cf. Gr. εἶμι, for AYAMI], irr. v. n., *go, pass, march*: **ad saga ire** (*put on the garb of war*, cf. "go into mourning").

eō [old dat. of **is**], adv., *thither, there* (in sense of *thither*).—Often translated by more def. expressions in Eng., *to the place* (where, etc.), *on them* (it, him, etc.).

eō (abl.), see **is**.

eōdem [old dat. of **idem**, cf. **eo**, *thither*], adv., *to the same place, in the same place* (cf. **eo**), *there also*: **eodem convenire** (*to the same place*); **eodem penetrare** (*there also*).

Ephesius, -a, -um, [Ἐφεσῖος], adj., *of Ephesus* (a famous city of

Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Artemis (Diana)). — Masc. plur., *the Ephesians*.

epigramma, -atis, [ἐπίγραμμα], N., *an epigram*.

epistula (epistola), -ae, [ἐπιστολή], F., *a letter*.

epulor, -ātus, -ārī, [epulō-], I. v. dep., *feast, banquet, revel*.

epulum, -ī (-ae, -ārum), [?], N. and F., *a feast, a banquet*.

eques, -itis, [equō + tis (reduced)], M., *a horseman, a rider*. — Plur., *cavalry*. — Esp. (as orig. serving on horseback), *a knight* (one of the moneyed class at Rome, next in rank to the senate).

equester, -tris, -tre, [equit + tris], adj., *of knights, of cavalry, equestrian*.

equidem [e (in en, ecce) -quidem], adv., (particle of asseveration), *surely, at least, to be sure*. — Often untranslatable in Eng. except by emphasis, change of order of words, or some similar device. — Usually only with the first person, *I for my part, I certainly*: dixi equidem modo (*why! I said just now*); laudabam equidem (*I praised to be sure*).

equitātus, -tūs, [equitā + tus], M., *cavalry, horse* (troops serving on horseback).

equitō, -āvī, -ātum, -āre, [equit-], I. v. n., *ride, serve in the cavalry*.

equis, -ī, [√AK + vus, swift], M., *a horse*.

ergā [prob. instr. of same stem as ergo], prep., *towards* (of feeling and conduct), *in behalf of*: benevolentia erga aliquem.

ergō (-ō rarely) [unc. form, perh. dat., cf. erga], adv. with gen., *for the sake of*. — Alone, *therefore, then*.

erīgō, -rēxī, -rectus, -rigere, [ex-

rego], 3. v. a., *set up straight* (cf. rego), *raise up*. — Fig., *rouse up, restore*. — With reflex., *get up*. — **ērectus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *high, high and straight, roused*.

eripiō, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [ex-rapio], 3. v. a., *snatch away, tear, wrest* (a thing from), *deprive* (one of a thing, changing the relation in Eng.), *relieve, rescue, save, extort, rob, take from*: ereptam vitam negligetis (*the taking of life*); pudicitiam (*violate*); se eripere ne, etc. (*save one's self from, etc.*).

errātum, -i, [n. p.p. of erro], N., *an error, a mistake*.

errō, -āvī, -āturus, -āre, [?], I. v. n., *wander, go astray, err, be mistaken, make a mistake*.

error, -ōris, [terr- (as if root of erro) + or], M., *an error, a mistake*.

Erūcius, -ī, [eruca (?) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Only of the prosecutor against Sex. Roscius.

eructō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ē-ructo], I. v. a., *belch forth* (lit. and fig.).

erudiō, -īvī (-īi), -itus, -ire, [ex-rudio (rudi-, from training in fencing, cf. rudimentum)], 4. v. a.; *train, instruct, educate*. — **eruditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *learned, highly educated*: homo (*man of learning*).

erumpō, -rūpī, -ruptus, -rumpere, [ex-rumpo], 3. v. a. and n., *burst out, sally out, make a sally, break forth* (with violence), *break out* (of unexpected events).

escendō, -scendī, -scēnsus, -scendere, [ex-scando], 3. v. n. (and a.), *climb up, ascend, go up*.

et [akin to Gr. ἐτι], conj., *and, even, also*: et... et (*both... and*).

etenim, see enim.

etiam [et jam], conj., *even now, still, even yet, even, also*: quin etiam

(*nay, even*); *etiam atque etiam* (*again and again*); *etiam si* (*even if, although*).

etiam si, see *etiam*.

Etrūria, -ae, [†Etrus + ia (cf. **Etruscus**)], F., the country of central Italy north of the Tiber and west of the Apennines.

Etruscus, -a, -um, [†Etrus + cus (cf. **Etruria**)], adj., of *Etruria*, *Etruscan*, *Etrurian*. — Masc. plur., *Etruscans*.

etsi [et si], conj., *even if, although, though*.

evādō, -vāsī, -vāsūrus, -vādere, [ex-vado], 3. v. n., *escape, get away*.

evellō, -velli (-vulsi), -vulsus, -vel-
lere, [ex-vello], 3. v. a., *tear out*.

eventus, -tūs, [cf. **evenio**], M., *an event, an accident*.

eversor, -sōris, [ex-versor, cf. **everto**], M., *an overturner*.

ēvertō, -vertī, -versus, -vertere, [ex-vertō], 3. v. a., *overturn, overthrow, utterly destroy, cut down*.

evocātor, -tōris, [ex-vocator, cf. **evoco**], M., *one who calls forth, a rallier (servorum)*.

evocō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ex-voco], 1. v. a., *call out, call forth, summon, challenge, carry away, invite*. — **evocātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj. and subst., *veteran* (of soldiers who have served their time and are only called out in emergencies), *veterans* (almost equal volunteers).

evolō, -āvī, -ātūrus, -āre, [ex-volo], 1. v. n., *fly out, rush out*.

evomō, -uī, -itus, -ere, [ex-vomo], 3. v. a., *vomit out, vent, throw off, throw out*.

ex (ē) [?], adv. (in comp.) and prep., *out of* (cf. **ab**, *away from*), *out*. — Less exactly, *from* (lit. and fig.), *of* (made of): **ex alacri erat**

humilis (*from being, etc.*). — Hence, *after*. — Also, *on account of, by means of, in pursuance of, in accordance with, according to*. — Also, *above* (raised from). — Also (cf. **ab**), *in, on*: **una ex parte** (*on one side*); **e re publica** (*for the advantage of the state*); **ex caede vivunt** (*on, upon*); **ex aliqua parte** (*in some measure*).

exaggerō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ex-aggero], 1. v. a., *heap up, enlarge*.

exāminō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ex-amin- (stem of **examen**, *tongue of the balance*)], 1. v. a., *weigh*.

exanimō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a., *deprive of breath (life), kill*. — Less exactly, *half kill, prostrate* (with grief, etc.). — **exanimātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *out of breath, exhausted, half dead* (with fright, etc.), *overwhelmed*.

exardescō, -arsī, no p.p. -ardescere, [ex-ardesco], 3. v. n., *blaze up*. — Fig., *become enraged, become excited, burst forth*.

exaudiō, -ivī, -itus, -ire, [ex-audio], 4. v. a., *hear* (from a distance).

excēdō, -cēssī, -cēssūrus, -cēdere, [ex-cedo], 3. v. n., *go out, leave* (with abl.), *withdraw, retire, depart*: **ex pueris** (*outgrow one's boyhood*).

excellēns, see **excello**.

excellō, (-celluī), -celsus, -cellere, [ex-†cello], 3. v. a. and n., *raise*. — Also, *rise, be superior, excel*. — **excellēns**, -entis, pres. p. as adj., *superior, prominent, remarkable*. — **excelsus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *high, elevated, lofty, commanding*: **in excelsu** (*in a lofty position, high up*).

excidō, -cidi, no p.p. -cidere, [ex-cado], 3. v. n., *fall out, fall*.

excidō, -cidi, -cīsus, -cidere, [ex-

caedo], 3. v. a., *cut out, cut off, break down, raze*.

excipio, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [ex-capio], 3. v. a., *take off, take up, pick up, receive, catch, take in*. — Hence, *follow, come after, come next*. — Also, *take out, reserve, except*.

excito, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-cito, cf. **exciteo**], 1. v. a., *call out, rouse, stimulate, induce*. — Also, *call up, raise, stir up, kindle, set in motion*.

exclamō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-clamo], 1. v. a. and n., *cry out, raise a shout*.

excludō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [ex-claudio], 3. v. a., *shut out, cut off (from doing a thing), prevent*.

excogito, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-cogito], 1. v. a., *think out, devise, invent*.

excolō, -colui, -cultus, -colere, [ex-colo], 3. v. a., *cultivate (to some effect), train*.

excruco, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-crucio], 1. v. a., *torture, torment*.

excubiae, -ārum, [†excubō + ia], F. plur., *a watch, sentinels, watchmen, pickets*.

excursio, -ōnis, [ex-cursio, cf. **excurreo**], F., *a sally, a raid, an incursion*.

excūsatiō, -ōnis, [ex-†causatio, cf. **excuso**], F., *an excuse*.

excūsō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-†causo], 1. v. a. and n., *give as an excuse, make an excuse, excuse one's self*. — Also (with change of relation), *excuse, exculpate*.

exemplum, -i, [ex-†templum, √EM (in **emo**) + lus (cf. **querulus**), with parasitic p], N., (*something taken out*), *a sample, a copy, a specimen, a precedent, an example, an illustration: crudelissimis exemplis (in the most cruel manner)*.

exeo, -ivi (-ii), -itum, -ire, [ex-eo], irr. v. n., *go forth, go out, emigrate, march out, remove, depart, come out, get abroad, be drawn (of lots)*.

exerceo, -ercui, -ercitus, -ercere, [ex-arceo], 2. v. a., *train, practise, exercise, harass, fatigue: vectigalia (collect); iudicium (preside over)*.

exercitatio, -ōnis, [exercitā- (stem of **exercito**) + tio], F., *practise, exercise, training: virtutis (opportunity for the practice of, etc.)*.

exercitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [exercitō, cf. **exerceo**], 1. v. a., *train, practise*. — **exercitatus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *trained*. — Superl., *very well trained*.

exercitus, -tūs, [as if ex-†arcitus, cf. **exerceo**], M., (*a training*). — Concretely, (*a body trained or in training*), *an army (large or small, acting independently), a force*.

exhaurio, -hausi, -haustus, -haurire, [ex-haurio], 4. v. a., *drain off*. — Less exactly, *carry off, get rid of*.

exhibeo, -hibui, -hibitus, -hibere, [ex-habeo], 2. v. a., *hold out, show, exhibit*.

exigō, -ēgi, -actus, -igere, [ex-ago], 3. v. a., (*lead out*), *pass, spend, finish, complete*. — Also, *collect, exact*. — Esp., *exacta vigilia, etc. (at the end of)*.

exiguus, -a, -um, [ex-†aguus (√AG + uus), cf. **exigo**], adj., (*exact?*), *narrow, scanty, small, meagre*.

eximiē [old abl. of **eximius**], adv., *especially, peculiarly, particularly*.

eximius, -a, -um, [ex-†emius (√EM + ius), cf. **eximo**], adj., (*taken out*), *exceptional, remarkable, very high, very great, most admirable, very valuable*.

eximō, -ēmī, -emptus, -imere, [ex-emo], 3. v. a., *take out, take off, remove*.

existimātiō, -ōnis, [ex-aestimatio, cf. existimo], F., *estimate, opinion, public opinion*. — From the other side, *reputation, repute*.

existimātor, -tōris, [ex-aestimator, cf. existimo], M., *an appraiser, a judge*: *injustus existimator rerum* (*unjust in his opinion of affairs*).

existimō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-aestimo], 1. v. a. and n., *estimate, believe, think, suppose, imagine, regard, esteem, deem, judge*.

exitiosus, -a, -um, [exitio+osus], adj., *destructive, ruinous, pernicious*.

exitium, -ī, [exitu + ium, perh. ex + titium (cf. officium)], N., *extinction, destruction, ruin, mischief*.

exitus, -tūs, [ex-itus, cf. exeo], M., (*a going out*), *a passage* (out, concretely). — Hence, *an end, the last part*: *quem habere exitum* (*what is the result of, etc.*). — Fig., *a result, a turn* (of fortune), *an issue, an event*.

exolētus, -a, -um, [p.p. of exolesco, as adj.], *adult*. — As subst., *a creature of lust*.

exoptō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-opto], 1. v. a., *desire earnestly, long for*.

exorior, -ortus, -oriri, [ex-orior], 3. (and 4.) v. dep., *rise up*.

exornō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-orno], 1. v. a., *array, adorn, fit out, embellish*.

exorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-oro], 1. v. a. and n., *entreat* (so as to gain one's point).

exorsus, -sūs, [ex-torsus, cf. exordior], M., *a beginning*.

expectō and compounds of **ex** with s-, see **exs-**.

expediō, -ivi, -itus, -ire, [prob. †expedi- (stem of adj. from ex-pes)], 4. v. a. and n., *disentangle, disencumber, set free* (cf. **impedio**). — Less exactly and fig., *set in order, get ready, arrange, station* (of troops): *salutem* (*secure*). — Also, *be of advantage*. — **expeditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *unincumbered, easy* (iter), *not difficult, quick, active*.

expellō, -puli, -pulsus, -pellere, [ex-pello], 3. v. a., *drive out, banish, expel*.

experior, -pertus, -periri, [ex-†perior, pass. of **pario**, cf. **oppeior**], 4. v. dep., (*get for one's self?*), *experience, try, find* (by experience).

expers, -pertis, [ex-pars], adj., *without a share, without, destitute*: *sensus* (*out of sympathy with*).

expetō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -ere, [ex-peto], 3. v. a., *seek for, desire, earnestly ask for, try to secure*: *poenas* (*inflict*).

expilō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-pilo], 1. v. a., *rob*. — Also, *plunder, steal*.

expiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-pio], 1. v. a., *purify, expiate*. — Transferred to the signs of divine wrath, *expiate*.

expleō, -plevi, -plētus, -plēre, [ex-pleo], 2. v. a., *fill out, fill up, make up, satisfy, satiate, fill the measure of*.

explicō, -ui (-āvi), -itus (-ātus), -āre, [ex-plico], 1. v. a., *unfold, set forth*. — Also (unfold something out of entanglement), *disentangle, set free*.

explorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [exploro, prob. *search* by calling or crying], 1. v. a., *investigate, explore, search, examine, reconnoitre*. — **explorātus**, -a, -um, p.p., *assured, certain*.

expōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere,

[*ex-pono*], 3. v. a., *place out, set out*: *exercitum* (*disembark, also draw up, array*). — *Fig., set forth* (in speech), *expose*.

exportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*ex-porto*], 1. v. a., *carry out, carry away, export*.

exposcō, -poposci, no p.p., -poscere, [*ex-posco*], 3. v. a., *demand* (with eagerness).

exprimō, -pressi, -pressus, -primere, [*ex-premo*], 3. v. a., *press out, force out, elicit, get out* (of anything). — Hence, *represent*: *vestigia expressa* (*well marked*).

expromō, -prōpsi, -prōptus, -prōmere, [*ex-promo*], 3. v. a., *deal out, bring out, display*.

expugnātiō, -ōnis, [*ex-pugnatio*, cf. *expugno*], F., *a storming* (of a city), *taking* (of a city by storm).

expugnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*expugno*], 1. v. a., *take* (by storm), *capture* (by storming a city, also fig.).

exquirō, -sivi, -situs, -rere, [*ex-quæro*], 3. v. a., *search out*.

exsanguis, -e, [*ex-sanguis*], adj., (*with the blood out*), *bloodless, nerveless, feeble, lifeless*.

exscindō, -scidi, -scissus, -scindere, [*ex-scindo*], 3. v. a., *cut down, tear down, break down, destroy, overthrow*.

exsecrātiō, -ōnis, [*ex-sacratio*], F., *a curse, an oath* (ratified by an imprecation), *an imprecation*.

exsequiae, -ārum, [†*exsequō* + *ia*, cf. *pedisequus*], F. plur., (*a following out*). — Esp. to the grave, *a funeral, funeral rites*.

exsiliō, -silui, no p.p., -silire, [*ex-salio*], 4. v. n., *spring up, jump up*.

exsilium (*exil*-), -i, [*exsul* + *ium*], N., *exile*.

existō, -stiti, -stiturus (?), -sistere, [*ex-sisto*], 3. v. n., *stand out, rise up, come out, ensue, break out, grow out, arise, come forward, show itself, be shown, appear, be performed* (*perpetrated, committed*), *turn out, be the result, be, exist*.

exsolvo, -solvi, -solutus, -solvere, [*ex-solvo*], 3. v. a., *unloose, acquit*.

expectātiō (*exp*-), -ōnis, [*expectatio*, cf. *expecto*], F., *a waiting for, expectation, anticipation*.

expectō (*exp*-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*ex-specto*], 1. v. a. and n., *look out for, wait for, wait, wait to see* (*si, whether, etc.*), *expect, anticipate, be in expectation*.

exspoliō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*ex-spolio*], 1. v. a., *strip off*. — Also, *strip of* (cf. *despolio*). — *Fig., deprive, rob* (of, abl.).

extinctor (*extinc*-), -tōris, [*extinctor*, cf. *extinguo*], M., *a destroyer, a suppresser*.

extinguō (*ext*-), -stinxi, -stinctus, -stingere, [*ex-stinguo*], 3. v. a., (*punch out, as a fire in the woods?*), *extinguish* (lit. and fig.), *destroy, put an end to, stamp out, blot out*.

extō, -stiti, -staturus (?), -stāre, [*ex-sto*], 1. v. n., *stand out, be preserved*.

exstructiō, -ōnis, [*ex-structio*, cf. *extruo*], F., *a building up, a structure*.

extruō, -struxi, -structus, -struere, [*ex-struo*], 3. v. a., *heap up, build up, pile up, construct, erect*.

exsul (*exul*), -ulis, [*ex-√SAL* (of *salio*, cf. *praesul*)] as stem, with some lost connection of meaning, cf. *consul*, C., *an exile*.

exsulō (*exulō*), -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [*exsul*], 1. v. n., *be an exile, be in exile*.

exultō (*exult-*), -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [*ex-salto*, cf. *exsilio*], i. v. n., (*dance with joy*, as in a war dance trampling on a prostrate foe, cf. *Mil. 21*), *exult*, *rejoice*.

extenuō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*extenuo*], i. v. a., *extenuate*, *disparage*, *diminish*, *belittle*.

exter, -tera, -terum, [*ex+terus* (reduced)], adj., *outer*, *outside*, *foreign*. — **extrēmus**, -a, -um, *superl.*, *farthest*, *extreme*, *last*: in *extrema oratione* (*at the end of*, etc., and often in this sense); ad *extremum* (*till the last*, *at last*, *finally*); in *extrema India* (*in farthest India*); in *extremis atque ultimis gentibus* (*farthest in distance*, and *last in reckoning*); *extremum summumque supplicium* (*the utmost and most extreme severity of punishment*); *fuit illud extremum* (*the last thing to be thought of*); *comites* (*farthest behind*).

exterminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*exterminō-*], i. v. a., *drive beyond the bounds*, *banish*, *get out of the way*, *expel*, *drive into exile*.

externus, -a, -um, [*exter-* (as stem of *exter*) + *nus*], adj., *outside*, *external*, *foreign*, *abroad*.

extimescō, -timui, no p.p., -timēscere, [*ex-timesco*], 3. v. a., *dread*, *fear*: *vultu* (*show terror*).

extollō, -tollere, [*ex-tollo*], 3. v. a., *raise up*.

extorqueō, -torsī, -tortus, -torquere, [*ex-torqueo*], 2. v. a., *wrench from*, *wrest from*, *force from*.

extrā [abl. or instr. (?) of *exter*, cf. *supra*], adv. and prep., *outside*, *out of*, *outside of*.

extrahō, -trāxi, -trāctus, -trahere, [*ex-traho*], 3. v. a., *drag out*, *draw out*, *draw (from)*.

exuō, -ui, -ūtus, -uere, [*ex-+uo* (of unc. meaning, cf. *induo*)], 3. v. a., *throw off*, *strip off*, *cast aside*.

exūrō, -ūssi, -ūstus, -ūrere, [*ex-uro*], 3. v. a., *burn up*, *burn down*, *burn to the ground*.

exuviae, -arum, [*exuō* (cf. *exuō*) + *ia*], f. plur., *spoils*, *cast-off clothes*, *trophies* (as beaks of ships stripped off).

F.

Fabiānus, -a, -um, [*Fabio* + *anus*], adj., *of Fabius*. — Esp., *for-nix Fabianus* (*the arch of Fabius*, which stood at the easterly end of the Forum).

Fabricius, -i, [*+fabricō* + *ius*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Fabricius*, a tribune of the people the year of Cicero's recall.

fābula, -ae, [*fā* (as stem of *for*) + *bula* (f. of *bulum*)], f., *a myth*, *a story*, *a play*.

facētē [old abl. of *facetus*], adv., *wittily*, *facetiously*, *humorously*, *cunningly*, *neatly*.

facilis, -e, [*+facō* (cf. *beneficus*) + *lis*], adj., *easy* (to do, cf. *habilis*), *convenient*, *without difficulty*, *easy* (generally). — **facile**, N. as adv., *easily*, *conveniently*, *without difficulty*, *plainly*, *readily*: *facile primus* (*without question*, etc.).

facilitās, -tātis, [*facili+tas*], f., *facility*, *ease*, *easy manners*, *courtesy*.

facinorōsus, -a, -um, [*facinor* + *osus*], adj., *criminal*.

facinus, -oris, [*+facin-* (as if root of *+facino*, longer form of *facio*, cf. *prodino*) + *us*], N., *a deed* (of any kind), *an action*. — Esp. (as in English), *a deed* (of crime), *a misdeed*, *a crime*, *guilt* (referring to

some particular act), *criminal conduct*: aliud (degree of guilt).

faciō, fēcī, factus, facere, [√FAC (DHA + K) + io (YA)], irr. v. a. and n., *make, do, act, commit*. — Used in a great variety of senses, as in Eng., and in many where we use a more special word: *insidias* (lay); *consulem* (elect); *verbum* (speak, utter); *gratulationem* (offer); *vota* (offer); *ludos* (celebrate, hold); *manu factus* (wrought, etc.); *ita factus* (formed, fashioned, of such a character); *sumptum* (incur); *judicia* (hold, as trials or courts, express, give, render, as decisions); *auctoritatem* (give); *fidem* (produce, gain); *potestatem* (give, offer); *reliquum facere* (leave); *proelium* (fight); *missa facere* (let go); *comitia* (hold); *strepitum* (raise). — Esp. with clause of result, *cause* (to), *do* (omitting in Eng. the connective *that*, and expressing the thing done in the indicative), *see to it that, take care that*. — So: *facit ut videamini* (makes you appear); *facio ut deferrem* (allow myself to, etc.); *fac veniat* (let, etc.). — So in pass., *be done, be caused, happen, result, ensue, occur, turn out, be, become*: *aliquid atrocitatis fieri* (some atrocity be committed); *fit obviam* (come to meet, meet, happen to meet); *si quid eo factum esset* (if anything should happen to, etc.); *ut fit* (as usually happens); *fit dominus* (makes himself master). — Often with two accs. (or with adj. corresponding to second acc.), *make, render*. — **factum**, -ī, n. of p.p., half noun and half participle, and to be translated by either, *act, thing done, action*, etc. — **fiō**, fieri, as passive in all senses.

factum, see **facio**.

facultās, -tātis, [facul (for *facili*, cf. *simul*) + tas], F, *ease, facility*. — So, *chance, power, opportunity, privilege*: *facultas ingeni* (intellectual power, form of genius); *oratio et facultas* (power of oratory); *manendi nulla facultas* (no possibility).

faenerātor (fēn-), -tōris, [faenerā + tor], M., a *usurer*.

Faesulac, -arum, [prob. Etrusc., though the form is Roman], F. plur., an old Etruscan city north of the Arno, colonized by Sulla (*Fiesole*).

Faesulānus, -a, -um, [Faesula + nus], adj., of *Fiesole*.

falcārius, -a, -um, [falc + arius], adj., *belonging to a scythe or sickle*. — Masc., a *scythemaker*: *inter falcarios* (in the scythemakers' quarter, cutlers' street).

Falcidius, -ī, [?, †falcidō- (falc + dus) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Only, *C. Falcidius*, a tribune of the people.

fallāx, -ācis, [fall- (as if root of fallo) + ax], adj., *deceitful, treacherous, fallacious*.

fallō, fefelli, falsus, fallere, [? SPHAL, trip up], 3. v. a. and n., *deceive, escape (one's notice), disappoint*. *num me fefellit* (was I mistaken in, etc., and often in that sense). — **falsus**, -a, -um, p.p., *deceived*. — Also (transferred to things), *false, unfounded*: *laus (undeserved)*. — Abl. as adv., *falsely*.

falsō see **fallo**.

falsus, see **fallo**.

falx, -lcis, [?], F., a *scythe, sickle*, or *billhook* (including many instruments with curved blades), a *knife* (with a curved blade. used by gladiators).

fāma, -ae, [$\sqrt{\text{FA}}$ (in **for**) + **MA**], *F.*, speech, common talk, reputation, fame. — Concretely, a rumor, a story.

famēs, -is, [?], *F.*, hunger, starvation: fame necatus (starved to death).

familia, -ae, (-ās), [**famulō**- (reduced, cf. **famul**) + **ia**], *F.*, a collection of attendants, a household (including children), slaves, a gang of slaves. — Also, a family (in our sense). — **mater familias**, see **mater**.

familiāris, -e, [prob. **familiā** + **ris**, but treated as **famili** + **aris** (cf. **alaris**, **animalis**)], *adj.*, of the household, friendly, intimate: **res** (estate, property, also, domestic life, household affairs). — *Esp.* as subst. (though compared), a friend, an intimate friend.

familiāritās, -tātis, [**familiari** + **tas**], *F.*, intimacy (with, genitive), a relation of intimacy.

familiāriter [**familiari** + **ter**], *adv.*, familiarly, intimately.

fānum, -i, [?], [$\sqrt{\text{FA}}$ + **nus**, *perh.* orig. consecrated, cf. **effatus**], *N.*, a shrine (cf. **aedes**), a temple (*esp.* a foreign one, **templum** being a word of Roman augury).

fās [$\sqrt{\text{FA}}$ (in **for**) + **as**], *indecl.* *N.*, right (in conscience, or by divine law), permitted, allowed. — *Esp.* with negatives expressed or implied.

fascis, -is, [?], cf. **fascia**], *M.*, a bundle. — *Esp.*, in plur., the fasces, the bundle of rods with an axe, carried by the lictor before the higher magistrates.

fastidiō, -īvi (-īi), -ītus, -īre, [†**fastidi**- (cf. **fastiditas**)], 4. v. a. and n., disdain, be disgusted, take offence.

fāstus, -a, -um, [**fas** + **tus**], *adj.*, secular (of days when the courts, etc., could rightly be held). — In plur. as subst., the fasti (the list of such days), the calendar. — Also, the list of consuls (originally kept in the calendar).

fātālis, -e, [**fatō** + **alis**], *adj.*, fated, fatal, designed by fate.

fateor, fassus, fatēri, [prob. **fatō**-], 2. v. dep., confess, acknowledge, admit.

fātum, -i, [*N.* of **fatus**, p.p. of **for**], *N.*, (what is spoken, cf. **fas**), destiny, fate, lot, a fatality. — Hence, ruin, death, destruction: **fata Sibyllina** (the Sibylline books).

faucēs, -ium, [?], *F.* plur. (also **fauce**, sing.), the gullet, the throat. — Hence, of animals, the jaws (with a slightly different fig. from the Eng.). — So of any narrow entrance, a pass: **fauces Etruriae** (the gates).

fautor, -tōris, [**fav**- (as if root of **faveo**) + **tor**], *M.*, a favorer, a partisan, a supporter.

faux, see **fauces**.

faveō, fāvī, fautūrus, favēre, [?], 2. v. n., favor, be well disposed towards.

Favōnius, -ī, [†**favonō**- (cf. **colonus**) + **ius**], *M.*, the west wind. — Also, a Roman gentile name. — *Esp.*, *M. Favonius*, a friend of Cato of Utica, and a violent opponent of Clodius. He was afterwards one of the assassins of Cæsar.

fax, facis, [?], *F.*, a torch, a firebrand, fire, a blazing fire (in the sky): omnes faces invidiae subicere (use every means to kindle the flame of hatred).

febris, -is, [for †**fervris** (poss. †**fervis**), **ferv** + **ris** (or -is)], *F.*, fever.

Februārius, -a, -um, [februō + arius], adj., *of February*.

fēlicitās, -tātis, [felic- (as if felici) + tas], F., *good fortune, good luck, lucky star*. — Plur. in same sense. — Esp., *Good Fortune*, worshipped as a divinity by the Romans.

fēliciter [felic- (as if felici-) + ter], adv., *happily, successfully*.

fēlix, -icis, [akin to feo], adj., *fruitful, fortunate*.

fēmina, -ae, [fe (stem of feo) + mina], F., *a woman, a female*.

fēnerātor, see **faen-**.

fera, see **ferus**.

ferē [?, abl. of stem †ferō- (akin to **fero**, cf. **Lucifer**)], adv., *almost, about*. — Also, *almost always, generally, usually, for the most part*. — With negatives, *hardly*: *nemo fere* (*hardly anybody*).

feritās, -tātis, [ferō + tas], F., *wildness, barbarous condition*.

ferō, tuli, lātus (for tlātus), **ferre**, [√BHAR, *bear*, and √TOL (TLA) in **tollo**], irr. v. a. and n., *bear, carry, bring, endure, tolerate, stand, withstand, carry off, take, receive, win*. — Often in a loose sense, translated by various special words in Eng., *commit, offer*, etc. — With reflex. or in pass., *rush, pass, proceed, roll* (of a river). — With advs. indicating manner of receiving anything, *suffer, bear, take it, feel*: *indigne* (*feel indignant*); *molestē* (*take it hard, be annoyed by, etc.*); *graviter* (*be annoyed, be vexed, take it ill*). — Esp., of report, *say, report*. — Also, of laws, *propose* (to the people), *carry, decide, propose a law, pass a law, bring an accusation* (before the people): *vestra voluntas* (*decide, turn that way*); *quaestionem* (*vote*);

ita natura rerum (*decree*). — Also, *facinus prae se* (*boast, vaunt*).

ferōcītās, -tātis, [feroc- (as if feroci-) + tas], F., *fierceness, savage cruelty*.

ferrāmentum, -ī, [as if ferrā- (stem of verb from **ferrum**) + mentum], N., *a tool* (of iron), *a weapon*.

ferreus, -a, -um, [ferrō + eus (-yas)], adj., *of iron, iron* (made of iron). — Fig., *iron-hearted*.

ferrum, -ī, [?], N., *iron, steel, the sword* (as a symbol of war).

fertilis, -e, [prob. †fertō- (fer + tus, cf. **fero**) + lis], adj., *fertile, fruitful, productive*.

ferus, -a, -um, [√FER (DHVAR, *rush*) + us, cf. *deer*], adj., *wild, cruel, ferocious*. — Fem. as subst., *a wild beast, game*.

fēstinātiō, -ōnis, [festinā + tio], F., *haste*.

fēstus, -a, -um, [unc. root (cf. **feriae**) + tus], adj., *festive, festival*.

fidēlis, -e, [fidē- (stem of **fides**) + lis], adj., *faithful*.

fidēs, -ei, [√FID (BHID, *bind*) + es], F., *a promise, a pledge*. — Also, *good faith, fidelity, honesty*. — Transf., *confidence, faith* (in), *credit*; *fidem facere* (*gain credence, produce confidence*). — Esp. of promised protection, *protection, dependence, alliance*. — Also, *credit* (in a mercantile sense).

fidius (but only in nom.) [?, **fidō** + ius], M., (*of good faith?*). — Only in *me dius fidius* (sc. *adjuvet*), *on my faith, as sure as I live, by Heaven*.

fidō, fisis sum, **fidere**, [√FID, increased], 3.v.n., *trust, have confidence*.

fidūcia, -ae, [†fiduc- (†fidu + cus) + ia (cf. **audacia**)], F., *confidence, confident reliance*. — Also, *ground of confidence*.

fidus, -a, -um, [fid (in fido) + us], adj., *faithful*.

figō, fixī, fixus, figere, [√FIG?], 3. v. a., *fasten* (by insertion in something), *fix*, *nail*: *crucem* (*plant*); *mucronem* (*plunge*). — Also *fig*, *memoria mentibus fixa*.

figūra, -ae, [†figu- (√FIG, in fingo, + us) + ra, F. of rus], F., *shape, form*.

filia, -ae, [F. of filius], F., *a daughter*.

filius, -ī, [?], M., *a son*.

figō, fixī, fictus, fingere, [√FIG, cf. *figura*], 3. v. a., *mould*. — *Fig*, *invent*, *contrive*, *pretend*, *imagine*, *devise*: *fingite animis* (*imagine*). — **fictus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *false*, *trumped up*, *fictitious*, *imaginary*.

finis, -is, [?], M., *a limit, an end*: *quem ad finem* (*how far*); *usque ad eum finem dum*, etc. (*even up to the very moment when*). — Plur., *limits, boundaries, borders, territories, country*.

finitimus (-tumus), -a, -um, [fini+timus, cf. *maritimus*], adj., *on the borders, neighboring, adjacent, neighbors* (*of*). — Plur. as subst., *neighbors*.

fiō, see *facio*.

firmamentum, -ī, [firmā+mentum], N., *support*. — *Fig*, *a bulwark, a corner-stone*: *ceterorum ordinum*.

firmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [firmō-], 1. v. a., *make strong, strengthen, fortify, put in a state of defence*.

firmus, -a, -um, [√DHAR+mus], adj., *strong* (for resistance), *firm, steady*.

fuscus, -ī, [?], M., *a basket* (used for carrying money), *a money-bag* (to imitate the figure in Eng.).

Flaccus, -ī, [flaccus, *flabby*], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *L.*

Valerius Flaccus, cons. with Marius B.C. 100, and afterwards killed by Fimbria in the East.

flāgitiosē [old abl. of *flagitiosus*], adv., *shamefully, disgracefully* (with the added idea of criminality).

flāgitiosus, -a, -um, [flagitiō + osus], adj., *shamefully criminal, infamous, disgraceful, scandalous*.

flagitium, -ī, [†flagitō+ium, cf. *flagitō*], N., (*a crime of passion?*), *a disgraceful crime, a burning shame, an enormity*.

flāgitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [as if †flagitō-, p.p. of †flago, *burn?* (cf. φλέγω), akin to *flagrum*], 1. v. a., *ask* (in heat?), *demand earnestly, importune, insist upon, call for*: *severitatem* (*cry for*); *flagitans senatus* (*importunate*); *pacem flagitans* (*being importunate for*).

flagrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [flagrō-, in an earlier sense of *a burn?*], 1. v. n., *burn, blaze, consume, be on fire*. — Also *fig.* as in Eng., *be in a blaze of, be consumed in a fire of*: *invidia; infamia*.

flāmen, -inis, [prob. flag (cf. *flagro*) + men], M., (*the kindler of sacrificial fires?*), *a priest* (of a particular divinity).

Flāminius, -ī, [Flaminiō + inus], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *T. Quinctius Flamininus*, who defeated Philip of Macedonia at Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197.

Flāminius, -ī, [flamin+ius], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *Q. Flaminius*, cons. B.C. 223. — Also, as adj., *Flaminian* (of this Flaminius); *circus* (the circus built by him as censor, B.C. 220).

flamma, -ae, [√FLAG + ma], F., *flame, fire, conflagration*.

flectō, flēxi, flexus, flectere, [?],

3. v. a., *bend, turn*. — Fig., *change, affect, draw* (from a course), *change the minds of*, etc.

fleō, flēvī, flētus, flēre, [?], 2. v. a. and n., *weep*: **flens** (*in tears*).

flētus, -tūs, [fle- (stem of **fleo** as root) + **tus**], M., *weeping, lamentation, tears*.

flexibilis, -e, [flexō- (as stem of **flexus**) + **bilis**], adj., *flexible, changeable*.

flōrēns, see **floreo**.

flōreō, -uī, no p.p., -ēre, [flor-], 2. v. n., *blossom, bloom*. — Fig., *be prosperous, flourish, be in power*: **accessus** (*be brilliant*). — **flōrēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *flourishing, prosperous, brilliant, highly favored, eminent* (for wealth and the like), *successful*.

flōrēscō, flōruī, no p.p., flōrēscere, [flōre- (as stem of **floreo**) + **scō**], 3. v. n., *flourish, grow bright*.

flōs, flōris, [?], M., *a flower*. — Fig., *the flower* (of troops).

fluctuō, -āvī, no p.p., -āre, [fluctu-], 1. v. n., *float, drift, be tossed on the waves*.

fluctus, -tūs, [√FLU(G) (in **fluo**, cf. **fluxi**) + **tus**], M., *a wave* (also fig.), *waves* (collectively).

fluitō, -āvī, no p.p., -āre, [†fluitō- (as if stem of p.p. of **fluo**, cf. **agito**)], 1. v. n., *float, drift*.

flūmen, -inis, [√FLU(G) (in **fluo**, cf. **frumentum**) + **men**], N., *a river*. — Fig., *flow*.

fluō, flūī, fluxus (fluxūrus, fluctūrus, fluitūrus), fluere, [√FLU(G), cf. **fruur**], 3. v. n., *flow*.

focus, -ī, [fov (as root of **foveo**) + **cus**], M., *a brazier* (a fixed or movable hearth, with coals for heating or cooking), *a hearth*. — Fig. (as a symbol of home), *hearth, fireside*.

foederātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **foedero**], adj., *federate, allied* (by treaty on equal terms). — Masc. pl., *allies*.

foedus, -eris, [√FID (in **fides**, cf. **fidus**) + **us**], N., *a treaty, an alliance, a bond* (of any similar kind), *conditions* (of a treaty), *a compact, an agreement* (of a serious or solemn sort).

foedus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *foul, unseemly, horrible, vile, dreadful*.

fōns, fontis, [?], M., *a fountain, a spring*. — Fig., *a source, a fountain*.

forās [acc. plur. of †**fora**], adv., (*to the doors*), *outdoors, abroad* (as end of motion). — Fig., *forth, out, away*.

fore, see **sum**.

forēnsis, -e, [forō+ensis], adj., *of the Forum, in the Forum* (cf. various meanings of **forum**). — Also, *every day, ordinary, of daily life*.

foris, [abl. plur. of †**fora**, cf. **foras**], adv., *out of doors* (as place where), *abroad, outside*.

forma, -ae, [√DHAR (in **firmus**) + **ma**], F., *shape, form, features, the person, an effigy, a likeness, an image*.

formidō, -inis, [prob. formidō- (cf. **formidō**) + **o** (cf. **cupido**), akin to **formus**? (from the hot flash of fear)], F., *fear, dread, terror, alarm*.

formidolōsus, -a, -um, [†formidolō- (formidō+lus?) + **osus**], adj., *formidable, alarming*.

fornix, -icis, [fornō- (cf. **fornax**) + **cus** (? reduced)], M., (*the arch of an oven*?), *an arch*.

fors, fortis, [√FER + **tis** (reduced)], F., *chance*. — **forte**, abl. as adv., *by chance, perchance, accidentally, as it happened, perhaps*.

forsitan [fors sit an, *it may be a chance whether*], adv., *perhaps, it may be, possibly.*

fortasse [?, forte + unc. form, perh. sis (si vis)], adv., *perhaps, possibly, it may be.*

forte, see **fors**.

fortis, -e, [for †foretis, akin to **firmus**], adj., *strong, sturdy, gallant, staunch, brave, dauntless, undaunted, able: vir (a man of courage, a man of constancy, and the like); sententia (firm).*

fortiter [forti+ter], adv., *bravely, stoutly, undauntedly, with courage, with constancy, with firmness.*

fortitūdō, -inis, [forti + tudo], F., *strength, courage, bravery, fortitude, steadiness, firmness.*

fortūna, -ae, [†fortu- (for+tu, cf. **fors**) + na, F. of -nus], F., *fortune, chance, fate.* — Esp., *good fortune.* — Plur., *fortunes, property, fortune, wealth.* — Esp., *Fortune* (worshipped as a goddess by the Romans).

fortūnātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **fortuno**], adj., *fortunate, blessed.*

forum, -i, [akin to **foras** and **foro**], N., (*an open place*), a *forum*, a *market-place.* — Esp., *the Forum* (the great market-place of Rome, used also for all public purposes). — Esp., as a symbol of law and justice, *the forum.* — See also **Aurelius**.

fragilis, -e, [†fragō- (cf. **foederifragus**) + lis], adj., *brittle.* — Fig., *delicate, sensitive, tender.*

fragilitās, -tātis, [fragili+tas], F., *brittleness, frailty.*

fragmentum, -i, [√FRAG (in **frango**) + mentum], N., *a broken piece, a fragment.*

frangō, frēgī, fractus, frangere, [√FRAG], 3. v. a., *break* (as a solid body). — Esp. of ships, *wreck.* —

Fig., *break down, crush, break the force of, exhaust.*

frāter, -tris, [prob. √FER + ter, cf. **pater**], M., *a brother.*

frāternē [old abl. of **fraternus**], adv., *like a brother, fraternally.*

frāternus, -a, -um, [frater + nus], adj., *of a brother, fraternal.*

fraudātiō, -ōnis, [fraudā+tiō], F., *cheating.*

fraudō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [fraud-], I. v. a., *cheat, defraud.*

fraus, fraudis, [?, akin to **frustra**], F., *loss.* — Hence, *treachery, deceit, wickedness.*

fremitus, -tūs, [fremi- (stem of **fremo**) + tus], M., *a murmur, a confused noise, a din.*

frēnō (**frae**), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [frēnō-], I. v. a., *bridle, curb.* — Also fig:

frēnum (**frae**), -i, [root or verb stem akin to **firmus** + **num**], N., *a bridle.*

frequēns, -entis, [orig. pres. p. akin to **farcio**], adj., *crowded, numerous, in great numbers: conspectus vester (your crowded assemblage); senatus (full).* — Also of time, as if adv., *frequently.*

frequenter [frequent+ter], adv., *in great numbers, populously.* — Also, of time, *frequently.*

frequentia, -ae, [frequent+ia], F., *a throng, a crowd, a multitude, numbers* (as great numbers); *senatus* (*a full meeting of, etc.*).

frequentō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [frequent-], I. v. a. and n., *assemble in great numbers, celebrate, resort to, visit.*

frētus, -a, -um, [root akin to **firmus** + tus], adj., *relying on, confident in* (on account of).

fretus, -tūs, [?], M., and **fretum**, -i, [?], N., *a strait.* — Esp., *the Strait*

(of Messina, between Sicily and the mainland).

frigus, -oris, [$\sqrt{\text{FRIG}}$ (in **frigeo**, etc.) + **us**], N., *cold*. — Plur., *cold* (cold "snaps," frosts).

frōns, frontis, [?, akin to *brow*], F., *brow, face, forehead*.

fructuosus, -a, -um, [**fructu** + **osus**], adj., *fruitful, fertile*.

fructus, -tūs, [$\sqrt{\text{FRU(G)}}$ + **tus**], M., *enjoyment, fruition*. — Hence, (*what one enjoys*), *fruit* (of the earth, or of any kind of labor), *produce, crops, income, advantages, emolument, reward*: **fructui esse** (*to be an advantage, to be beneficial, to be profitable*).

frūgālītās, -tātis, [**frugali** + **tas**], F., *economy, frugality*.

frumentārius, -a, -um, [**frumentō**- (reduced) + **arius**], adj., of *grain*: **res** (*grain supply, provisions, grain*); **inopia** (*scarcity of grain*). — See also **subsidia**.

frumentum, -ī, [$\sqrt{\text{FRU (G)}}$ + **mentum**], N., *grain* (cf. **fructus**).

fruor, **fructus** (**fruitūrus**, **frui**, [$\sqrt{\text{FRU (G)}}$, cf. **fruges**], 3. v. dep., *enjoy*).

frustrā [**abl.** or **instr.** of stem akin to **fraus**], adv., *to no purpose, without effect, vainly*.

frūx, **frūgis**, [$\sqrt{\text{FRU(G)}}$ in **fruor**, as stem], F., *fruit* (not only in the modern sense, but also all "fruits of the earth"), *grain, crops*.

Fūsius, -a, -um, [?], adj. — Masc., as a Roman gentile name. — Also, as adj., *Fufian* (belonging to one of that gens). — Esp., **lex Fufia** (a law in regard to the auspices at elections, giving power to certain magistrates to stop the proceedings).

fuga, -ae, [$\sqrt{\text{FUG + a}}$], F., *flight*.

fugiō, **fūgi**, **fugitūrus**, **fugere**,

[$\sqrt{\text{FUG}}$ (in **fuga**)], 3. v. a. and n., *fly, fly from*. — Fig., *shun, avoid*. — Also, *escape the notice of, escape* (in same sense).

fugitivus, -a, -um, [**fugi**- (stem of **fugio**?) + **tivus**], adj., *runaway*. — As subst., *a runaway slave*.

fugitō, -āvī, -ātūrus, -āre, [**fugi**- (as stem of **fugio**) + **to**, but cf. **agito**], 1. v. a. and n., *fly, flee from, avoid*.

fulgeō, **fulsi**, no p.p., **fulgēre**, [?], 2. v. n., *shine* (also fig.).

fulmen, -inis [**fulg**- (in **fulgeo**) + **men**], N., *a thunderbolt, a lightning flash, lightning*.

Fulvius, -ī, [**fulvō** + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Fulvius Flaccus*, a partisan of the Gracchi, slain by Opimius; 2. *M. Fulvius Nobilior*, cons. B.C. 189, who subdued Aetolia.

fūmō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**fumō**-], 1. v. n., *smoke* (also fig.).

fūmus, -ī, [$\sqrt{\text{FU (DHU)}}$ + **mus**, akin to *dust*], M., *smoke*.

fundāmentum, -ī, [**fundā** + **mentum**], N., *a foundation*.

funditus [**fundō** + **tus**, cf. **divinitus**], adv., *from the foundation, utterly, completely*.

fundō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**fundō**-], 1. v. a., *found, lay the foundations of*.

fundō, **fūdī**, **fūsus**, **fundere**, [$\sqrt{\text{FUD}}$], 3. v. a., *pour*. — Less exactly, *scatter*. — Esp. of battle, *put to rout, rout*.

fundus, -ī, [akin to *bottom*], M., *the bottom* (of anything). — Also (cf. real-estate), *an estate, a farm* (including house and land).

fūnestō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**funes**-**tō**-], 1. v. a., *pollute* (orig. by a death or the like?), *desecrate*: **urbem** (as orig. consecrated to the gods).

fūnestus, -a, -um, [**funes** (old

stem of **funus**) + **tus**], adj., (*fraught with death?*), *deadly, fatal*. — Also (cf. **funesto**), *polluted* (orig. by a death?), *ill-omened*.

fungor, *functus*, **fungi**, [?], 3. v. dep., *perform* (with abl.).

fūnis, -is, [?], M., *a rope*.

fūnus, -eris, [unc. root (akin to Gr. *φόνος*) + **us**], N., (*murder?*), *death, a funeral*.

fūr, **fūris**, [✓**FER**?, cf. Gr. *φάρ*], M. and F., *a thief*.

Furfānius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *T. Furfanius*, a man robbed by Clodius.

furia, -ae, [†**furō**- (cf. **furo**) + **ia**], F., *madness, insanity*. — Often in the plur. in same sense. — Esp. personified (representing the madness of a guilty conscience), *a Fury* (also used of persons), *an avenging Fury*. — Hence, *a madman*.

furibundus, -a, -um, [perh. **furi**- (as stem of **furo**) + **bundus**, but after the analogy of †**furō** + **bō** + **on** + **dus**], adj., *raving, going mad, crazy*.

furiōsus, -a, -um, [†**furō**- (perh. **furia**) + **osus**], adj., *mad, crazy, insane*.

Fūrius, -i, [perh. †**furō**- (cf. **furia**) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Furius*, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

furō, -ūi, no p.p., -ere, [?, cf. **furor**], 3. v. n., *rave, be mad, be crazy*.

furor, -ōris, [✓**FUR** (cf. **furo**) + **or**], M., *madness, frenzy, fury*.

fūrtim [fur + **tīm**, cf. **statim**], adv., *by stealth, stealthily, secretly*.

fūrtum, -ī, [as if p.p. of verb akin to **fur**, *thief* (cf. **furtim**)], N., *theft, a theft*.

fuscus, -a, -um, [perh. for †**farscus**, cf. **furvus** and *brown*], adj., *dark, tawny*.

fustis, -is, [?], M., *a club*.

G.

Gabinus, -ī, [Gabinō- (cf. **Gabli**) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *Aulus Gabinus*, consul with Lucius Piso in B.C. 58, the proposer of the two laws giving Pompey command in the East; 2. *Cimber Gabinus*, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

Gabinus, -a, -um, [preceding word as adj.], adj., *of Gabinus* (esp. the one first mentioned), *Gabinian*.

Gājus (**Cājus**, **C.**), -ī, [?], M., a Roman prænomen.

Galba, -ae, [Celtic, meaning *fat*], M., a Gallic and Roman family name.

Gallia, -ae, [F. of adj. in -**ius**, **Gallo**+**ius**], F., *Gaul*, including all the country bounded by the Po, the Alps, the Rhine, the ocean, the Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean, thus occupying all northern Italy, France, and Belgium.

Gallicānus, -a, -um, [Gallicō + **anus**], adj., *Gallic*.

Gallicus, -a, -um, [Gallō+**cus**], adj., *of the Gauls, Gallic*: *ager Gallicus* (*the Gallic territory* in Cisalpine Gaul, taken from the Gauls by the Romans).

Gallus, -a, -um, [Celtic, adj., *of Gaul, Gallic*. — As subst., *a Gaul, the Gauls*. — Also, as a Roman family name (see **Sergius**)].

gānea, -ae, [?], F., *a low tavern, a brothel*.

gāneō, -ōnis, [prob. *ganea*+**o**], M., *a profligate, a spendthrift*.

gaudeō, **gāvisus**, *gaudēre*, [†**ga-vidō**- (?), cf. *audeo*], 2. v. n., *be delighted, rejoice*.

gaudium, -ī, [†**gavidō**+**ium**, cf. *gaudeo*], N., *joy* (expressed), *re-*

joicing, an expression of joy. (Cf. *Iactitia*, inward joy, but see *Milo* xxviii. 77.)

Gāvianus, -a, -um, [*Gaviō* + *an-*], adj., of *Gavius*. — Esp., *Gavianus* as a Roman family name, see *Atilius*.

gāvīsus, see *gaudeo*.

Gāvius, -ī, [?, cf. *gaudium*], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *P. Gavius*, a Roman citizen crucified by *Verres*.

gāza, -ae, [Pers. through γάζα], F., treasure.

gelidus, -a, -um, [*gelu* + *dus*], adj., icy, cold.

gemitus, -tūs, [*gemi-* (as stem of *gemo*) + *tus*], M., a groan, groaning, an outcry.

gemō, -ū, no p.p., -ere, [?, cf. γέμω], 3. v. a. and n., groan, cry out (in pain).

gener, -erī, [?], M., a son-in-law.

gēns, gentis, [√*GEN* + *tis* (reduced)], F., a tribe, a clan, a people, a nation: *jus gentium* (the law of nations, universal law as opposed to the *jus civile* of any one nation); *ubinam gentium?* (where in the world?).

genus -eris, [√*GEN* + *us*], N., a generation, a race, a family (stock), a nation, a tribe. — Less exactly, a kind, a sort, a class. — Also, abstractly, kind, character, nature, method, way, manner, sort of things, class of things.

Germānī, see *Germanus*.

Germānia, -ae, [F. of adj. in -ius, cf. *Gallia*], F., Germany, the whole country between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea.

germānitās, -tātis, [*germanō* + *tas*], F., brotherhood.

Germānus, -a, -um, [?], adj., German (of the country of Germany or its people). — Plur., the Germans.

germānus, -a, -um, [?], adj., of full blood, own (brother or sister, etc.).

gerō, gessī, gestus, gerere, [√*GES*, of unc. kin.], 3. v. a., carry (indicating a more lively action than *fero*), carry on, manage, wage (war), hold (a magistracy), do (any business). — Pass., be done, go on (of operations): *rem* (operate successfully or otherwise, carry on operations, succeed well or ill); *res gestae* (exploits, operations, a campaign); *se gerere* (conduct one's self, act); *rem publicam* (manage affairs of state); *magistratum* (perform the duties of, act as a magistrate or the like); *in rebus gerendis* (in action, in the management of affairs); *in ipsa re gerenda* (while engaged in, etc.); *in gestis rebus* (in exploits actually performed); *gesta* (acts).

gestiō, -ivī (-iī), no p.p. -ire, [†*gesti-* (ges + *tis*), cf. *gestus*], 4. v. a. and n. (express joy or longing by action), exult, rejoice. — Also, yearn, long.

gignō, genuī, genitus, gignere, [√*GEN*, redupl.], 3. v. a., beget, produce.

Glabriō, -ōnis, [†*glabriō* + *o*], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Glabrio*, the praetor who presided at the trial of *Verres*.

gladiātor, -tōris, [*gladiā* + *tor*], M., (a swordsman), a gladiator. — Less exactly, a ruffian, a cut-throat.

gladiātōrius, -a, -um, [*gladiator* + *ius*], adj., gladiatorial.

gladius, -ī, [?], M., a sword.

glæba (glē-), -ae, [?], F., a clod (of earth), a lump.

Glaucia, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Servilius Glaucia*, a demagogue killed by Marius, B.C. 100.

glōria, -ae, [? for †clovosia, cf. *inclutus*], F., *fame, glory*.

glōrior, -atus, -ārī, [gloria-], I. v. dep., *glory in, boast of*.

glōriōsē [old abl. of *gloriosus*], adv., *boastfully, exultingly*.

glōriōsus, -a, -um, [gloria+osus], adj., *glorious*. — Also, *boastful*.

Gnaeus, (Cnējus, Cn.), -ī, [akin to *gnavus*], M., a Roman praenomen.

gnāvus, -a, -um, [√GNA, in *nosco*], adj., (*wise*), *active, energetic, diligent*.

Gorgōn, -onis, [Γόργων], F., a *Gorgon* (a fabulous monster, whose sight turned everything to stone).

Gracchus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, the great popular reformer, tribune, B.C. 133; 2. *C. Sempronius Gracchus*, brother of the preceding, tribune, B.C. 121.

gradus, -ūs, [grad+us], M., a *step, a grade* (in a series), *rank, position*.

Graecia, -ae, [Graecō+ia, F. of -ius], F., *Greece*.

Graeculus, -ī, [Graecō+lus], M., an *affected Greek, a petty Greek, a Greekling*.

Graecus, -a, -um, [Gr. Γραικός], adj., *of the Greeks, Greek, Grecian, of Greece*. — As subst., *a Greek, the Greeks*. Cf. *Germanus* for relation to *Graecia*.

grāmineus, -a, -um, [gramin+eus], adj., *of grass*: *hasta* (a *spear of grass*, probably bamboo or cane of great size, kept in a temple in the hands of a divinity).

grandis, -e, [?], adj., *tall, large*

(by growth, cf. *magnus*, generally): *pecunia* (a *large sum of*, etc.).

grātia, -ae, [gratō+ia], F., (*gratefulness*, in all Eng. senses). — On one side (feeling grateful), *gratitude, thanks* (esp. in plur.). — On the other side (the being agreeable), *influence* (cf. *auctoritas*, official prestige), *favor*. — Phrases: *agere gratias*, *return thanks, render thanks*; *habere gratiam* (or *gratias*), *feel thankful, feel gratitude, be grateful*; *referre gratiam*, *make a grateful return, repay a favor, requite, reward*; *auctoritate et gratia*, *political and personal influence*. — **grātiā**, abl. following a genitive, *for the sake of, to*.

grātiōsus, -a, -um, [gratia+osus], adj., *influential, popular*.

Grātius, -ī, [grato+ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., the accuser against Archias.

grātuītō [abl. of *gratuitus*], adv., *gratuitously, voluntarily*.

grātulātiō, -ōnis, [gratulā+tiō], F., a *congratulation* (of others or one's self), *rejoicing, a vote of thanks*.

grātulor, -ātus, -ārī, [†gratulō-(gratō+lus)], I. v. dep., *congratulate*: *felicitati* (*congratulate one's self for*, etc.).

grātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of lost verb], adj., *pleasing, grateful, agreeable*: *gratum facere* (*do a favor*). — Also, *pleased, grateful* (cf. *gratia*), *appreciative*.

gravis, -e, [for †garvis, for †garus, cf. Gr. βαρύς], adj., *heavy*. — Fig., *serious, severe, hard, weighty, of weight, dignified, strong, deep, potent, grave*: *legatio*; *infamia*; *vir*; *bellum*; *opinio*; *offensio*; *auctor*; *senatus consultum*; *consilium*; *judicium*; *morbus*.

gravitās, -tātis, [gravi + tas], F., *weight*.—Fig., *importance, power, weight, force, force of character, seriousness*.

graviter [gravi + ter], adv., *heavily, with great weight, forcibly, with force*.—Fig., *severely, seriously*: **graviter ferre** (*take to heart, be indignant at, suffer from*); **desiderata** (*earnestly*); **suspectus** (*grievously*).

gravō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [gravi-], I. v. a., *weigh down, burden*.—Pass. as dep., *be vexed, be indignant, be reluctant*.

grex, gregis, [?], M. (and F.), *a herd, a flock*.—Less exactly, *a horde, a crowd, a band, a throng, a train, a troop*.

gubernāculum (-clum), -ī, [gubernā + culum], N., *the helm, the rudder*.—Often in plur., because anciently there were two.

gubernātiō, -ōnis, [gubernā + tiō], F., *steering, navigation*.

gubernātor, -tōris, [gubernā + tor], M., *a pilot, a helmsman*.

gubernō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [κυβερῶ], I. v. a. and n., *steer, pilot, manage, direct*.—Esp., of the "ship of state."

gustō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†gustō- (stem akin to **gustus**, Gr. γεῦω, Eng. *choose*)], I. v. a., *taste, eat*.

gymnasium, -ī, [γυμνάσιον], N., *a gymnasium*.

H.

H., see **H. S.**

habēō, habui, habitus, habēre, [?, †habō- (cf. **habilis**)], 2. v. a. and n., *have, hold, keep, occupy, possess*.—In various uses where we have a somewhat different conception: **senatum** (*hold*); **comitia**

(*hold*); **contionem** (*hold an assembly, make an address*); **honores** (*render*); **conjuratiōem** (*form*); **hominem clausum** (*keep*); **dilectum** (*hold, make*); **sic habetote** (*think thus*); **quid aliud habet in se** (*what else is there in, etc.*); **alienum animum** (*have*); **ita se res habet** (*this is the case*); **Italiam tutam** (*possess in safety, keep safe*).

—Esp. with p.p. as a sort of continued perfect (whence the perf. of modern languages) *have, hold, keep*.

—Esp.: **rationem habere**, *keep an account, take an account of, have regard for, consider, regard, act in view of*; **satis habere** (*be satisfied, be content*).

habitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [habitō-], I. v. a. and n., *live, dwell, inhabit, have one's abode*.

habitus, -tūs, [habi- (as stem of **habeo**) + tus], M., (*the act of holding*), *condition, character* (way of holding one's self), *nature*.

haerēō, haesi, haesūrus, haerēre, [?, for **haeseo**], 2. v. n., *get caught, stick, cling fast, cling, hang about or upon, be fastened*.

haesitō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [†haesitō- (cf. **agito**)], I. v. n., *be caught, hesitate*.

Hannibal, -alis, [Phœnician], M., *the great general of the Carthaginians in the Second Punic war*.

haruspex, -icis, [unc. stem -†spex, cf. **auspex**], M. and F., *a soothsayer, a diviner*.

hasta, -ae, [?, perh. akin to **prehendo**], F., *a spear, a shaft*.—See also **gramineus**.

haud [?], adv., *not* (modifying a single word, cf. **non**); **haud dubitans** (*without hesitation*).

hauriō, hauri, haustus, haurire,

[? for **hausio**], 4. v. a., *drain, draw, drink, imbibe*.

hebescō, -ere, [hebē+scō], 3.v.n., *grow dull, be blunted*.

Hēraclia (-clēa), -ae, [Ἡράκλεια], F., the name of several ancient cities (*city of Hercules*).—Esp., *Heraclea*, a Greek city of Lucania.

Hēracliēnsis, -e, [**Heracia** + **ensis**], adj., of *Heraclea*.—Plur., the *people of Heraclea*.

Hērculēs, -is, [Ἡρακλῆς], M., the great divinity, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, originally of Phœnician origin, who presided especially over journeys and adventures.—Voc., *Heavens!*

hērēditās, -tātis, [hered- (as if heredi-) + tas], F., *inheritance, an inheritance*.

Hērennius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *C. Herennius*, a senator convicted of embezzlement.

hērēs, -ēdis, [?], M. and F., *an heir, an heiress*.

hesternus, -a, -um, [hesi- (heri-) + ternus, cf. **diuturnus**], adj., of *yesterday, yesterday's, yesterday* (as if adv.); *hesterno die* (*yesterday*).

heus, [?], interj., *look you, here! ho!*

hībernō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [hībernō-], 1. v. n., *pass the winter, winter: quem ad modum milites* (*conduct themselves in winter quarters*).

hībernus, -a, -um, [hiem+ernus, cf. **nocturnus**], adj., of *winter, winter* (as adj.).—Neut. pl. (sc. **castra**), *winter quarters, a winter encampment*.

hic [†hi- (loc. of hi-c) ce], adv., *here* (cf. **hīc**), *in this place, there* (of a place just mentioned), *on this occasion, now, on this point*.

hīc, haec, hōc, hūjus, [hi- (pron. stem) + ce, cf. ecce, cetera], pron., (pointing to something near the speaker in *place, time, or interest*), *this, these, he, they, this man (woman or thing), the present, like this*.—Referring to things before mentioned (but with more emphasis than **is**), *this, these*, etc.—Less commonly, of what follows, *the following, as follows, these*.—Often with a gesture, *this, this here present, the one before me, my client: horum omnium* (*all these here present*); *pater hujuse* (*of the one here, of my client*).—Esp., *hoc est* (*that is to say*); *huic imperio* (*this of ours*); *per hosce annos* (*these last years*); *his paucis diebus* (*within a few days*).—**hōc**, neut. abl., used adverbially, *in this respect, on this account, by so much: hoc magis* (*all the more*).—Often **hic . . . ille**, *the one . . . the other, this* (near by) . . . *the other* (farther off), *this last* (nearer on the page) . . . *the other, the latter . . . the former*.—**hūjus modī**, see **modus**.

hīcine [hic (hīc) ne], adv., *here* (in emphatic question).

hiemps (-ems), -emis, [akin to χεῖμων], F., *winter*.

Hierō, -ōnis, [Ἱέρων], M., the name of several kings of Syracuse.—Esp., *Hiero II.*, the son of Hierocles, in the third century B.C., just before the Second Punic war.

hīnc [†him (loc. of hīc, cf. **interim**) + ce], adv., *from here, hence*.—Also (cf. **ab** and **ex**), *on this side, here: hīnc . . . hīnc* (*on this side . . . on that*).

Hirtius, -ī, [hīrtō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *Aulus Hirtius*, cons. B.C. 43, in the struggle against Mark Antony.

Hispānia, -ae, [Hispanō + ia (F. of -ius)], F. (of adj., cf. *Gallia*), *Spain*.

Hispaniēnsis, -e, [*Hispania* + *ensis*], adj., of *Spain*, *Spanish*.

Hispānus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *Spanish*.

hodiē [ho (abl. of hi-e, wh. see) die], adv., *to-day*, *now*.

hodiernus, -a, -um, [*hodie* + *ernus*], adj., of *to-day*, *to-day's*: *hodiernus dies* (*to-day*, *this day*).

Homērus, -ī, ["Ὅμηρος], M., *Homer*.

homō, -inis, [prob. *humō* + o], C., a *human being* (cf. *vir*, a *man*, as a male), a *man* (including women). — Sometimes, since *vir* is the complimentary word, implying contempt, etc., *fellow*, *creature*, *person*.

honestās, -tātis, [†*honoros* (stem of *honor* as adj.)], F., *honor*, *respectability*, *honorable position*.

honestē [old abl. of *honestus*], adv., *honorably*, *decently*, *with honor*, *with decency*.

honestō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [*honestō*], I. v. a., *make honorable*, *honor*: *se* (*gain honor*); *currum* (*adorn as a captive*).

honestus, -a, -um, [*honoros* (orig. stem of *honor*) + *tus*], adj., *esteemed*, *honored*, *respected*, *worthy*, *honorable*, *respectable*, *creditable*. — Very often as an epithet of the middle class, cf. *splendidus* (used in reference to success and fortune), *ornatus*, *amplus* (used of dignitaries).

honor (*honōs*), -ōris, [M. of adj. (cf. *honestas*), unc. root + or (orig. -os, cf. -ης)], M., *honor*, a *mark of honor*, a *source of honor*, *an honor*. — Esp. of honors conferred by the people, a post of *honor*, an *office*, a *dignity*, a *high position*. — Phrases: in *honore*, *quanto honore*

esse (*be honored*); *gradus honoris*, *honorum* (*advancement*); *honoris causa* (*with due respect*, an apology for mentioning a person's name).

honōrificētissimus, superl. of following.

honōrificus, -a, -um, [*honor-* (as if *honor*) + *ficus*], adj., *honorable*, *in honorable terms*.

hōra, -ae, [ῥα, orig. *season?*], F., an *hour*. The Roman hours, being reckoned from sunrise to sunset, were not of equal length at all times of the year, but were always so many twelfths of the solar day.

Horātius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Horatius*, the victor in the triple combat with the Curiatii, who was tried for killing his sister.

horreō, horruī, no p.p., horrēre, [†*horrō-* (√*HORR*, orig. *hors*) + *us*, prob. used orig. of the sensation called "goose pimples," where the hair seems to stand on end. In Sk. the root is used of intense delight, which is sometimes accompanied by the same sensation], 2. v. n. and a., *bristle* (see above). — Hence, *shudder at*, *dread*.

horribilis, -e, [*horrō-* (as if stem of *horreo*, but prob. stem of †*horrus*, see above) + *bilis*], adj., *to be shuddered at*, *frightful*, *dreadful*.

horridus, -a, -um, [†*horrō-* (wh. *horreo*) + *dus*], adj., *horrible*, *dreadful*.

hortātus, -tūs, [*hortā* + *tus*], M., *admonition*, *encouragement*, *exhortation*.

Hortēnsius, -ī, [prob. *hortensi* + *ius*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Hortensius Hortalus*, the great orator, contemporary and rival of Cicero,

hortor, -tātus, -tārī, [for **horitor**, freq. of old **†horior**], 1. v. dep., *encourage, urge on, urge, address*. — Less exactly, of things, *urge, move, prompt*.

hortus, -ī, [?], M., *a garden*.

hospes, -itis, [prob. GHAS-PATIS, orig. *host* (lord of eating)], M., *a host*. — Also, *a guest, a stranger, a visitor*. — Hence, *a guest friend* (in the peculiar relation of **hospitium**, which was a kind of hereditary friendship between persons of different countries, not personal, but of a family or state), *a friend* (of the kind above mentioned): **familiaris et hospes** (*a personal and family friend*).

hospitium, -ī, [hospit+ium], N., *the relation of host (or guest)*. — Hence (cf. **hospes**), *friendship, a friendly relation, a relation of friendship*.

hostilis, -e, [hosti + lis], adj., *hostile, of the enemy*.

hostis, -is, [prob. √GHAS+tis] M. and F., (*a stranger*, cf. **hospes**), *an enemy* (of the state, cf. **inimicus**), *a public enemy*. — Coll., *the enemy*. — Rarely, *an enemy* (in a general sense), *a bitter enemy*.

H S. [prob. for IIs (**duo semis**, 2½ asses)], a sign for **sestertii**, **sestertium**, or **sestertia**.

hūc, [hō (dat. of hi-e) -ce], adv., *hither, here* (in sense of *hither*), *to this* (place, and the like, cf. **eo**), *to this point*.

hūcine [†hoce (cf. **huc**) -ne], adv., *hither, etc.*, as interrogative.

hūjus modī, see **modus**.

hūmānitās, -tātis, [humanō + tas], F., *humanity* (as opposed to brutishness), *civilization, cultivation, refinement, courtesy, human feeling, culture*.

hūmānus, -a, -um, [stem akin to **homo** and **humus**(?) + **nus**], adj., *human, of man, civilized, cultivated, refined*.

humerus, see **umerus**.

humilis, -e, [humō + lis], adj., *low, shallow* (cf. **altus**, *deep*). — Fig., *low, humble, poor, humbled, abased, of low origin, obscure, mean*.

humilitās, -tātis, [humili + tas], F., *lowness, shallowness*. — Fig., *humble position*.

humus, -ī, [?, cf. χαμαί], F., *the ground*: **humi** (*on the ground*).

I.

īacchus, -ī, [Ἰακχος], M., *Bacchus*.

īālysus, -ī, [Ἰάλυσος], M., the eponymous divinity of the city of *Ialysus* in Rhodes.

ibi [old case-form of **is** (cf. **tibi**)], adv., *there* (in a place before mentioned or indicated by a relative).

ibidem [ibi-dem, cf. **idem**], adv., *in the same place, there also*.

īcō, **īcī**, **ictus**, **īcere**, [?], 3. v. a., *strike*. — Esp. of treaties (prob. from the killing of a sacrificial victim), *strike, make, solemnize*.

ictus, -tūs, [√IC + tus], M., *a blow, a stroke, a thrust*.

ideircō [id (n. acc. of **is**) + **circō** (case-form of same stem as **circa**, **circum**)], adv., *for that reason, therefore, on this account*.

īdem, **eadem**, **idem**, [is-dem, cf. **dum**], adj. pron., *the same*. — Often as subst., *the same thing (things), the same man, the same*. — Often represented by an adverb, *at the same time, also, as well*.

identidem [prob. **idem**-†**tadem**]

(case-form of $\sqrt{\text{TA}}$, in *tam+dem*),
adv., *repeatedly, again and again.*

ideō [id eo, *this for this reason*],
adv., *therefore, for this reason.*

idōneus, -a, -um, [?, akin to
idem?], adj., *fit, suitable, adapted,*
deserving.

Idūs, -um, [?, perh. akin to
aestus], F. plur., *the Ides* (a day of
the lunar month falling at the full
moon, conventionally on the 15th of
March, May, July, October, and the
13th of the other months, and used
by the Romans to reckon dates).

igitur [prob. for *agitur*, *the*
point aimed at is], conj., *therefore,*
then, now, you see.

ignārus, -a, -um, [in-gnarus],
adj., *ignorant, not knowing, without*
knowledge: ignarus rerum (without
knowledge of affairs, inexperienced).

ignāvia, -ae, [ignavō + ia], F.,
shiftlessness, cowardice.

ignāvus, -a, -um, [in-(g)navus],
adj., *shiftless, cowardly.*

ignis, -is, [?, same word as Sk.
agnis, *the god of fire*], M., *fire, flame.*

ignōbilis, -e, [in-(g)nobilis],
adj., *not famous, obscure.*

ignōminia, -ae, [†ignomin- (in-
(g)nomen) + ia], F., *want of fame,*
disgrace. — Almost concretely, *a dis-*
graceful defeat, a disgraceful blemish.

ignōrātiō, -ōnis, [ignorā+tiō],
F., *ignorance.*

ignōrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [igna-
rō-], I. v. a., *fail to notice, not know,*
be ignorant of. — Pass., *be unobserved,*
be unknown: non ignorans (not
unaware of).

ignōscō, -nōvi, -nōtus, -nōscere,
[in- (unc. which meaning) (g)nos-
co], 3. v. n. and a., *pardon.*

ignōtus, -a, -um, [in-(g)notus],
adj., *unknown, strange.*

Ilias, -ados, [Ἰλιάς], F., *the Iliad.*
illātus, see *inlatus*.

ille, -a, -ud, [old *ollus*, fr. $\sqrt{\text{AN}}$
+ *lus* (?)], pron., *that* (of some-
thing remote, cf. *hic*). — Often as
subst. (opposed to some other em-
phatic word), *he, she, it, they: hic...*
ille (this... that, the other, the lat-
ter... the former, he... the other).
— Often of what follows (cf. *hic*),
this, these, etc. — Of what is famous
or well known, *the, the great, the*
famous, etc. — Phrases: *hic ille est*
(he is the one); ille ferreus (such a,
etc.); ille consul (that kind of a
consul). — Sometimes untranslatable,
appended merely for emphasis, and
accompanied by *quidem*.

illecebra, see *inlecebra*.

illine [illim-ce], adv., *thence, from*
there. — Also (cf. *ex* and *ab*), *on*
that side, there, on one side.

illūc [illo-ce], adv., *thither, there*
(in the sense of *thither*).

illūcēscō, see *inlucesco*.

illustris, see *inlustris*.

illustrō, see *inlustrō*.

Illyricus, -a, -um, [Illyriō+cus],
adj., *of Illyria, Illyrian: mare* (a
part of the Adriatic).

imāgō, -inis, [akin to *imitor*],
F., *an image, an effigy, a statue, a*
portrait, a representation, a picture
(in the imagination), *an ideal pic-*
ture. — Esp. of the wax masks kept
by the Romans of their dead ances-
tors, and used in funeral proces-
sions.

imbēcillitās (inb-), -tātis, [im-
becillō + tas], F., *weakness, feeble-*
ness: animi (feebleness of purpose,
pusillanimity).

imbēcillus (inb-), -a, -um, [?,
in-bacillum, leaning on a staff?],
adj., *weak, feeble.*

imber, imbris, [?, cf. Gr. ὕβρις],
M., a rain-storm, a rain.

imberbis (imb-), -e, [in-barba],
adj., beardless.

imbibō, -bibī, no p.p., -bibere,
[in-bibo], 3. v. a., drink in. — Less
exactly, take in, imbibe.

imbuō (imb-), -buī, -būtus, -bu-
ere, [?, in-†būo?, cf. bibo], 3. v. a.,
moisten, stain (also fig.); non in-
stituti sed imbuti (not having
learned, but drunken in).

imitātiō, -ōnis, [imitā + tio], F.,
an imitation.

imitātor, -toris, [imitā + tor],
M., an imitator, a copier.

imitor, -ātus, -ārī, [†imitō-, p.p.
of †imō (cf. imago)], I. v. dep.,
imitate, copy.

immānis (imm-), -e, [in-†manus
(good)?], adj., ("uncanny"?), mon-
strous, huge, enormous, wild, savage.
— Also, barbarous, inhuman, brutal.

immānitās, -tātis, [immani +
tas], F., barbarity, ferocity, brutality,
monstrosity.

immātūrus, -a, -um, [in-matu-
rus], adj., unripe, immature, pre-
mature.

immineō (inum-), no perf., no p.p.,
-minēre, [in-mineo], 2. v. n., overhang,
project. — Fig., threaten, impend.

imminuō (inum-), -uī, -ūtus, -uere,
[in-minuo], 3. v. a., diminish, im-
pair, infringe, reduce, weaken.

immittō (inum-), -mīsī, -missus,
-mittere, [in-mitto], 3. v. a., let in,
let down (into), insert, throw (upon),
let loose, set on (gladiatores).

immō (imō) [?, abl. of †immus
(in + mus, cf. summus, demum)],
adv., (in the lowest degree?), nay,
nay rather, nay more. — Phrase:
immo vero (nay on the contrary,
nay rather, nay even).

immoderātus (imm-), -a, -um,
[in-moderatus], adj., unrestrained,
excessive, beyond bounds, violent.

immortālis (imm-), -e, [in-mor-
talis], adj., immortal, eternal. — As
equivalent to an adv., eternally.

immortālitas (imm-), -tātis, [im-
mortali + tas], F., immortality.

imparātus (inp-), -a, -um, [in-
paratus], adj., unprepared, not
ready.

impedimentum (inp-), -ī, [im-
pedi + mentum], N., a hindrance:
esse impedimento (be a hindrance,
hinder). — Esp. in plur., baggage, a
baggage train, a heavy train.

impediō (inp-), -īvī, -ītus, -īre,
[†imped- (in-pes, as if impedi-)],
4. v. a., entangle, hamper, interfere
with. — Fig., hinder, embarrass, im-
pede, hinder in the exercise of. —
impeditus, -a, -um, p.p., hampered,
entangled, occupied, difficult, impas-
sable: nullo impediēte (with no
one to hinder).

impellō (inp-), -pulī, -pulsus, -pel-
lere, [in-pello], 3. v. a., drive on. —
Fig., instigate, urge on, force, drive.

impendeō (inp-), -ēre, [in-pen-
deo], 2. v. n., overhang, hang over,
threaten, impend.

imperātor, -tōris, [imperā + tor],
M., a commander (in chief), a gen-
eral: Jupiter Imperator (Jupiter,
the Supreme Ruler); dux et impe-
rator (leader, in actual command,
and commander, in chief).

imperātōrius, -a, -um, [impera-
tor + ius], adj., of a commander, of
a general.

imperitus (inp-), -a, -um, [in-
peritus], adj., ignorant, unacquaint-
ed with, unversed in, inexperienced.

imperium, -ī, [†imperō- (whence
impero, cf. opiparus) + ium], N.,

command, supreme authority, control, supremacy, supreme power, power (military), rule, sway (both sing. and plur.), dominion, empire, rule, sway. — Concretely, an order, orders, a command, a position of command: *imperium et potestas* (military and civil power, power and authority).

imperō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*tim-perō* - (in-*tparus*, cf. *opiparus*)], I. v. a. and n., demand (make requisition for, prob. orig. meaning), require (in same sense). — Hence, order (in military sense), rule, command, give orders: *me imperante* (at my command); *Lucullo imperante* (under L.'s command).

impertiō (in-p-), -īvi (-ii), -itus, -īre, [*in-partio*, cf. *partior*], 4.v.a., impart, share (with one), give, confer, attribute, assign, bestow.

impetrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*in-patro*], I. v. a., accomplish (anything by a request), succeed in (obtaining), obtain (a request), secure (a thing); *impetro a* (prevail upon, persuade); *impetro ut*, etc. (obtain a request, be allowed to, etc., succeed in having).

impetus, tūs, [*in-tpetus* (√PET + *us*), cf. *impeto*], M., a rush, an attack, an onset, a charge, an assault, violence, vehemence, fury: *facere* (make an inroad, charge, or invasion, invade); *is impetus* (such fury, etc.); *gladiorum* (armed onset).

impietās, -tātis, [*in-pietas*], F., impiety.

impius, -a, -um, [*in-pius*], adj., impious (offending divine law).

impleō, -ēvi, -ētus, -ēre, [*in-pleo*], 2. v. a., fill.

implicō, -āvi (-ui), -ātus (-itus), -āre, [*in-plico*], I. v. a., entangle,

interweave, entwine, bind up, closely connect.

implōrātiō, -ōnis, [*implorā + tio*], F., an entreaty.

implorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*in-ploro*], I. v. a. and n., implore, beseech.

impōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [*in-pono*], 3. v. a., place upon, mount (men on horses), place, impose (fig.), saddle upon, fasten upon.

importō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*in-porto*], I. v. a., bring upon, import.

importūnus, -a, -um, [*in-tpor-tunus* (without a harbor?, cf. *Portunus*)], adj., unsuitable, untimely. — Also (cf. *incommodus*), cruel, unrelenting, unfeeling, reckless, inhuman.

imprimis, [*in primis*, and often separate], adv., among the first, especially, particularly (more than anything else).

imprimō, -pressi, -pressus, -primere, [*in-premo*], 3. v. a., impress.

improbē, adv., wickedly.

improbītās, -tātis, [*improbō + tas*, cf. *probitas*], F., wickedness, want of integrity, improbity, want of honesty, rascality, want of principle.

improbō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*improbō* -], I. v. a., (hold as bad?, cf. *probo*), disapprove, blame, censure.

improbus, -a, -um, [*in-probus*], adj., inferior. — Hence, bad, unprincipled, wicked, rascally, dishonest. — As subst., a rascal, etc.

imprōvidus, -a, -um, [*in-providus*], adj., improvident, imprudent, thoughtless, unthinking.

imprōvisus, -a, -um, [*in-provisus*], adj., unforeseen: *improviso* (de *improviso*) (on a sudden, unexpectedly, unawares).

imprūdēns, -entis, [in-prudens], adj., *not expecting, incautious, unsuspecting, off one's guard, unguarded, not being aware*: aliquo imprudente (*without one's knowledge*).

imprudentia, -ae, [imprudent+ia], F., *ignorance, want of consideration, want of forethought, thoughtlessness, inattention*.

impūbēs, -eris (-is), [in-pubes], adj., *beardless, immature, a mere boy*.

impudēns, -entis, [in-†pudens], adj., *shameless, impudent*.

impudenter [impudent + ter], adv., *shamelessly, with impudence*.

impudentia, -ae, [impudent + ia], F., *shamelessness, impudence, want of shame*.

impudicus, -a, -um, [in-pudicus], adj., *shameless, indecent, unchaste, immodest*.

impūne [N. of **impunis** (in-poena, weakened and decl. as adj.)], adv., *with impunity*.

impūnitās, -tātis, [impuni+tas], F., *freedom from punishment, impunity*.

impūnītus, -a, -um, [in-punitus], adj., *unpunished, unchecked* (by punishment).

impūrus, -a, -um, [in-purus], adj., *impure, rascally, vile, dishonest, unprincipled*.

īmus, -a, -um, sup. of **inferus**.

1. **in** [cf. Gr. *α-*, *av-*, Eng. *un-*], neg. particle, only in composition.

2. **in** [?, cf. Gr. *ἐν*, Eng. *on*; cf. also **inde**], prep. *a*. With acc., of motion, having its terminus within or on (cf. **ad**, with terminus at or near), *into, upon, within, to, against, among*. — Of time, *for, to, till*. — Fig., without actual motion, but only direction, *to, towards, against, upon, over*. — Often where Eng. has a dif-

ferent conception, *in, on*: **in locum alicujus** (*in one's place*). — In adverbial expressions where no motion appears, *in, according to, with, to*: **mirum in modum** (cf. **quem ad modum**); **in eam sententiam** (*to this purport*); **in speciem** (*with the appearance*); **in altitudinem** (*in height, cf. to the height of*). — Esp., in **potestatem esse** (*in the power, etc.*, a confusion of two constructions). — *b*. With abl., of rest (lit. and fig.), *in, on, among, within, at*: **in tanta propinquitate** (*under circumstances of, in a case of*). — Often, in the case of, *in the matter of, in respect to*: **in eo** (*in his case, in regard to him, on that point, at that*). — Esp., **in odio esse** (*be hated, and the like*). — In comp. as adv., *in, upon, towards, and the like*.

inānis, -e, [?], adj., *empty, unoccupied*. — Fig., *empty, vain, idle*.

inauditus, -a, -um, [in-auditus], adj., *unheard of*.

inaurātus, -a, -um, adj., *gilded*.

incautus, -a, -um, [in-cautus], adj., *incautious, off one's guard, imprudent, thoughtless*.

incēdō, -cēssī, -cēssūrus, -cēdere, [in-cedo], 3. v. n., *proceed, walk*: **quam taeter incedebat** (*what a villainous spectacle as he walked*).

incendium, -ī, [in-†candium, cf. **incendo**], N., *a burning, a fire, a conflagration*. — In plur., *the burning, etc.*, of buildings, each one being conceived as a separate burning, as is usual in Latin.

incendō, -cēndī, -cēnsus, -cēdere, [in-†cando, cf. **candeo**], 3. v. a., *set fire to, burn*. — Fig., *rouse, excite, fire, inflame*.

incēnsiō, -ōnis, [in-†censio, cf. **incendo**], F., *a burning*.

inceptum, -ī, [p.p. of *incipio*], N., *an undertaking*.

incertus, -a, -um, [*in-certus*], adj., *uncertain, dubious, untrustworthy: itinera (obscure, blind)*.

incēssus, -ūs, [*in-†cessus*, cf. *incedo*], M., *a walk, a gait, the bearing* (of one in walking).

incestus, -a, -um, [*in-castus*], adj., *unchaste, impure, incestuous*.

incestus, -tūs, [*in-†castus*, noun akin to *castus*], M., *incest*.

inchoō, see *inchoo*.

incidō, -cidī, -cāsūrus, -cidere, [*in-cado*], 3. v. n., *fall upon, fall* (in any direction). — Less exactly and fig., *fall in with, fall into, happen upon, meet, occur, happen*.

incidō, -cidī, -cīsus, -cidere, [*in-caedo*], 3. v. a., *cut into, cut, engrave: leges* (i.e., engrave for publication).

incipiō, -cēpī, -ceptus, -cipere, [*in-capio*], 3. v. a. and n., *begin, undertake*.

incitāmentum, -ī, [*incitā+mentum*], N., *an incentive*.

incitō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [*in-cito*], I. v. a., *set in motion* (in some particular direction) (lit. and fig.), *urge on, drive, impel, excite, incite, rouse*.

inclinātiō, -ōnis, [*inclinā+tio*], F., *a leaning, an inclination, a tendency*.

inclinō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [*in-clino*], I. v. a. and n., *lean, turn, bend*.

inclūdō, -clūsī, -clūsus, -clūdere, [*in-claudio*], 3. v. a., *shut up, enclose, include*. — **inclūsus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *secret, hidden*.

incōgnitus, -a, -um, [*in-cognitus*], adj., *unexamined, unheard, unknown*.

incohō (*inchoō*), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [?], I. v. a., *begin, commence*.

incola, -ae, [*in-†cola*, cf. *agricola*], M. and F., *an inhabitant, a resident* (not a citizen).

incolō, -colui, no p.p., -colere, [*in-colo*], 3. v. a. and n., *inhabit, live, dwell*.

incolumis, -e, [?], akin to *columna*, adj., *safe, unhurt, uninjured, unharmed, preserved, in one's power: quibus incolumibus* (with whose preservation); *quandiu incolumis fuit* (as long as he was in good fortune).

incommodus, -a, -um, [*in-commodus*], adj., *inconvenient, unfortunate*. — Esp., **incommodum**, N. as subst., *disadvantage, misfortune* (euphemism for *defeat, loss, disaster*), *harm*.

incōnsiderātus, -a, -um, [*in-consideratus*], adj., *ill-considered, inconsiderate*.

incompactē [old abl. of *incorruptus*], adv., *without bias*.

incompactus, -a, -um, [*in-corruptus*], adj., *unspoiled, unbribed, free from bias*.

incrēbrēscō (-bēscō), -brui (-bui), -brēscere (-bēscere) [*in-crebresco*], 3. v. n., *thicken, grow frequent: consuetudo* (spread, become common).

incrēdibilis, -e, [*in-credibilis*], adj., *incredible, marvellous, extraordinary*.

increpō, -crepuī (-āvī), -crepitus, -crepāre, [*in-crepo*], I. v. n. (and a.), *make a noise, sound, rattle: quicquid increperit* (whatever noise is heard).

incultus, -a, -um, [*in-cultus*], adj., *uncultivated, uncouth*.

incumbō, -cui, no p.p., -cum-

bere, [in-cumbo], 3. v. n. (and a.), *lie upon*.—Hence, *bend one's energies*.

incūnābula, -ōrum, [in-cunabula], N. plur., *swaddling clothes* (in which anciently the infant was wound up into a tight little bundle).—Hence, *the cradle* (as a symbol of infancy).

incurrō, -cucurrī, (-currī), -cursus, -currere, [in-curro], 3. v. a. and n., *run upon, rush at, make an assault*: **in navem** (*assail*).

indāgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†indagō, cf. **indago** (-inis)], I. v. a., *track, chase, pursue, trace out, investigate*.

inde [†im (loc. of is, cf. **interim**, **hinc**)-de (form akin to -dem, dum, cf. **indu**, old form of **in**)], adv., *from there, thence, from the place* (which, etc.), *from that point*.

indemnātus, -a, -um, [in-damnatus], adj., *uncondemned*.

index, -icis, [in-†dex (√DIC as stem, cf. **judex**)], M. or F., *an informer, an accuser* (appearing as witness).

India, -ae, [†Ivδīa], F., *all the country, vaguely conceived, beyond Sogdiana, Bactriana, and Asia, including modern India*.

indiciūm, -i, [indie+ium], N., *information, evidence* (making known a crime), *an indication, a proof*: **per indicium** (*through an informer*).

indicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [indie-], I. v. a., *point out, inform, make known, show, discover* (as an informer), *betray, disclose, give information*.

indicō, -dixī, -dictus, -dicere, [indico], 3. v. a., *order, proclaim, appoint*: **bellum** (*declare*).

1. **indictus**, -a, -um, p. p. of **indico**.

2. **indictus**, -a, -um, [I. **in-dictus**], adj., *unpleaded, untried, un-*

heard: **indicta causa** (*without a trial*).

indidem [inde-dem, cf. **idem**], adv., *from the same place*: **indidem America** (*there from America*).

indignē [old abl. of **indignus**], adv., *unworthily, shamefully* (unworthily of one's self or of the circumstances): **indigne fero** (*take it as a shame*).

indignus, -a, -um, [I. in-dignus], adj., *unworthy, shameful, undeserved*.—As subst., *a shame, an outrage*.

indomitus, -a, -um, [in-domitus], adj., *unconquered, indomitable, uncontrolled*.

inducō, -dūxī, -ductus, -ducere, [in-duco], 3. v. a., *draw on, bring in, introduce*.—Also, *lead on*.—Hence, *induce, instigate, impel*.

industria, -ae, [?], F., *diligence, painstaking, industry*: **de industria** (*on purpose*).

industrius, -a, -um, [?], adj., *industrious, diligent, painstaking*.

ineō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -ire, [in-eo], irr. v. a., *enter upon, go into*.—Fig., *adopt, make, begin, gain, secure*.—Esp.: **iniens aetas** or **adulescentia** (*early youth*); **ineunte vere** (*at the beginning of spring*).

inermis, -e (-us, etc.), [in-arma], adj., *unarmed, defenceless*.

iners, -ertis, [in-ars], adj., *shiftless, cowardly, sluggish, unmanly*.

inertia, -ae, [inert+ia], F., *shiftlessness, cowardice, slothfulness*.

inexpiābilis, -e, [in-expiabilis], adj., *inexpiable*.—Also, *irreconcilable*.

infāmia, -ae, [infami + ia], F., *dishonor, disgrace*.

infāmis, -e, adj., *infamous*.

infāns, -antis, [in-fans], M. and F., *an infant child, a child, an infant*.

infelix, -icis, [in-felix], adj., *unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, wretched, boding ill, ill-omened, ill-fated, ill-starred*.

inferō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [infero], irr. v. a., *bring in, import, carry in, introduce, put upon: bellum (make, declare, of offensive war); signa (advance)*. — Fig., *cause, inflict, commit, create, cause: spem (inspire); causam (adduce, allege, assign, fasten upon); vim et manus (lay upon); ignes (set); vim (use); signis inferendis (by a hostile attack)*.

inferus, -a, -um, [unc. stem (akin to Sk. *adhās*, *down*) + *rus* (cf. *superus*)], adj., *low*. — Superl., **infimus** (-umus), *imus, lowest, the bottom of, at the bottom: infimi (the lowest, the meanest)*. — Esp.: *ab inferis (from the world below); ad (apud) inferos (in the world below)*.

infestus, -a, -um, [in-festus, fr. *fendo*], adj., *hostile, in hostile array, pernicious*. — Also, *in danger*.

infidelis, -e, [1. in-fidelis], adj., *unfaithful, wavering in faith, faithless*.

infidelitās, -tātis, [infideli + *tas*], F., *unfaithfulness, infidelity, treachery*.

infimus, see *inferus*.

infinitus, -a, -um, [in-finitus], adj., *unbounded, countless, endless, numberless, infinite, unlimited*.

infirmiās, -tātis, [infirmō + *tas*], F., *feebleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy*.

infirmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [infirmō], I. v. a., *weaken, invalidate*.

infirmus, -a, -um, [in-firmus] adj., *weak, feeble, helpless*.

infitiātor, -tōris, [infitiā + *tor*],

M., *a denier*. — Esp. of debts, *a slow debtor*.

infitiōr (infic-), -ātus, -ārī, [infitiā-, stem of *infitiāe* (in + stem akin to *fateor*)], I. v. dep., *deny*.

inflammō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [inflammō], I. v. a., *set on fire*. — Fig., *fire, inflame, incense, kindle, insurriate*.

inflō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-flo], I. v. a., *blow upon, blow up*. — Fig., *inspire, puff up*.

informō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [informō], I. v. a., *form, train*.

infringō, -frēgi, -fractus, -fringere, [in-frango], 3. v. a., *break down, destroy*.

infumus, see *inferus*.

ingemiscō, -gemui, no p.p., -gemiscere, [in-gemisco], 3. v. n., *groan*.

ingenerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ingenero], I. v. a., *implant*. — **ingerātus**, *inborn*.

ingenium, -ī, [in-†genium, cf. *genius*], N., *inborn nature, character, nature*. — Hence, *mental power, genius, intellect*.

ingēns, -entis, [in-gens, *not belonging to the kind (?)*], adj., *huge, enormous, very large*.

ingenuus, -a, -um, [in-†genuus, cf. *genuinus*], adj. (*born in the state or family, native?*), *freeborn*. — As subst., *a free person*.

ingrātus, -a, -um, [in-gratus], adj., *ungrateful* (in both Eng. senses), *unpleasing*.

ingravescō, -escere, [in-gravesco], 3. v. n., *become heavier, grow serious, grow worse*.

ingredior, -gressus, -gredi, [ingradior], 3. v. dep., *march into, enter, march in, go upon, go, enter upon: navem (go on board)*.

ingressus, -ūs, [in-gressus, cf. **ingredior**], M., an entrance.

inhaerēō, -haesī, -haesurus, -haerēre, [in-haereo], 2.v.n., *fasten itself to, cling to, be fastened upon*.

inhibeō, -hibui, -hibitus, -hibere, [in-habeo], 2. v. a., *hold in, restrain*.

inhio, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [in-hio], 1. v. n. and a., *gape at: uberibus (hold the open mouth to)*.

inhūmānus, -a, -um, [in-humanus], adj., *inhuman, cruel*.

inhumātus, -a, -um, [in-humanus], adj., *unburied*.

inibi [in-ibi], adv., *therein*. — Less exactly, *just there, just on the point of being done*.

iniciō (**iniciō**), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [in-jacio], 3. v. a., *throw into, throw upon*. — Less exactly, *place in, put on, bring upon*. — Fig., *inspire, cause*.

inimicitia, -ae, [inimicō + tia], F., *enmity, hatred, a grudge, a feud, a quarrel, a cause of enmity*.

inimicus, -a, -um, [1. in-amicus], adj., *unfriendly, hostile*. — As subst., *an enemy* (personal, or not in war, cf. *hostis*, *an enemy of the state, or an enemy at war*), *a rival, an opponent*.

iniquitās, -tātis, [iniquō + tas], F., *inequality, irregularity, unevenness*. — Fig., *unfairness, injustice, iniquity: temporum (unfavorable nature)*.

iniquus, -a, -um, [in-aequus], adj., *uneven*. — Fig., *unjust* (of persons and things), *unfair, unfavorable, disadvantageous*.

initiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [initio], 1. v. a., *initiate, consecrate*.

initium, -ī, [in-itiūm (itō + ium), cf. *ineo*], N., *a beginning, the first of, a commencement, a preface, a first attempt or event*.

injūrātus, -a, -um, [in-juratus], adj., *unsworn, not on oath*.

injūria, -ae, [in-jus + ia, cf. **injurius**], F., *injustice, outrage, wrong, violence* (as opposed to right), *abuse*. — Abl., **injūriā** (*unjustly, wrongfully*).

injuriōsē [old abl. of **injuriōsus**], adv., *with outrage, abusively*.

injūstus, -a, -um, [in-justus], adj., *unjust*.

inlātus, -a, -um, p.p. of **infero**.

inlecebra (**ill**), -ae, [inlice- (as if stem of **ilicio**) + bra, cf. **latebra**], F., *an enticement, a blandishment, an allurement*.

inlucēscō (**ill**), -lūxī, no p.p., -lucescere, [in-lucesco], 3.v.n., *shine upon, shine, arise* (of the sun, etc.).

illustris (**ill**), -e, [in-lustrō- (or kindred stem, cf. **lustrō**, *light*, conn. unc. with **lustrum**)], adj., *bright, splendid, brilliant, illustrious, conspicuous*.

inlustrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-lustrō-, *bright*, see preceding word], 1. v. a., *illuminate, light up, bring to light*.

innāscor, -nātus, -nāscī, [innāscor], 3. v. dep., *grow in, spring up in*. — Fig., *be inspired, be excited*. — **innātus**, p.p., *natural, innate, inborn: innata libertas (in-born spirit of liberty)*.

innocēns, -entis, [in-nocens (pres. p. of **noceo**)], adj., *harmless, guiltless, blameless, innocent, free from guilt, doing no wrong*. — As subst., *an innocent man, etc., the innocent*.

innocentia, -ae, [innocent + ia], F., *blamelessness, innocence, blameless conduct* (esp. in office).

innumerābilis, -e, [in-numerabilis], adj., *countless, innumerable*,

numberless: *innumerabiles pecuniae* (countless sums of money).

inopia, -ae, [inop+ia], F., scarcity, dearth, destitution, want, privation, want of supplies: *inopia omnium rerum* (every privation, utter destitution).

inops, -opis, [in-ops], adj., poor, destitute, in poverty.

inorātus, -a, -um, [in-oratus], adj., unpleaded: *re inorata* (without a hearing, changing the point of view).

inquam (**inquiō**), [?], v. def., say, said I: *inquam* (said I); *inquit* (he says, said he).

inquirō, -quisivī, -quisitus, -quirere, [in-quaero], 3. v. a. and n., enquire, investigate, make investigations.

inquisitor, -tōris, [in-quaesitor], cf. **inquirō**, M., an investigator, a detective.

inrēpō (**irr**-), -rēpsī, -reptūrus, -rēpere, [in-repo], 3. v. n., creep in, find one's way in, get in (surreptitiously).

inrētīō (**irr**-), -ivī (-iī), -itus, -īre, [†inreti- (in-rete)], 4. v. a., ensnare, entangle.

inritō (**irr**-), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [†inritō- (of unc. kin.)], 1. v. a., irritate, excite, provoke, arouse: *vi* (wantonly assail).

inrogō (**irr**-), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [in-rogo], 1. v. a., (propose a law against), propose (a law or fine against any one): *multam* (move, propose, of an accusation before the people for a fine).

inrumpō (**irr**-), -rūpī, -ruptus, -rumpere, [in-rumpo], 3. v. a. and n., break in, break down, break in upon, burst in: *in nostrum fletum* (break in upon and interrupt).

inruō (**irr**-), -ruī, no p.p., -ruere,

[in-ruo], 3. v. n., rush in, rush upon: *in aliquem* (assail); *in odium* (force one's self needlessly).

inruptiō (**irr**-), -ōnis, [in-†rump-tio, cf. **inrumpo**], F., an inroad, an attack, an invasion, an incursion, a raid.

insānia, -ae, [insanō + ia], F., insanity, madness, a craze: *populares insaniae* (mad outbreaks of the people).

insāniō, -ivī (-iī), no p.p., -īre, [insanō-, as if **insani**], 4. v. n., rave, be insane, be mad.

insānus, -a, -um, [in-sanus], adj., (unsound).—Esp. in mind, insane, crazy, mad.—Also of things, crazy: *substructiones* (as indicating a craze).

insciēns, -entis, [in-sciens], adj., not knowing, ignorant.—Often rendered by adv., etc., unawares, without one's knowledge.

inscientia, -ae, [inscient + ia], F., ignorance, want of knowledge.

inscītia, -ae, [inscito + ia], F., ignorance, stupidity.

inscribō, -scripsī, -scriptus, -scribere, [in-scribo], 3. v. a., write upon, inscribe.

insector, -ātus, -ārī, [in-sector], 1. v. dep., pursue, follow up, inveigh against.

insepultus, -a, -um, [in-sepultus], adj., unburied: *cujus furiae insepulti* (of whose unburied corpse).

insequor, -secūtus, -sequī, [in-sequor], 3. v. dep., follow up, pursue, attack, assail, harass, hunt down.—Also, follow, ensue.

inserviō, -ivī (-iī), no p.p., -īre, [in-servio], 4. v. n., be a slave to, yield to, follow the dictates of, devote one's self to.

insideō, -sēdī, -sessus, -sidēre, [in-

sedeo], 2. v. n. (and a.), *sit upon, cling to, lie, reside, lurk in.*

insidiae, -ārum, [†insid- (cf. *praeses*) + *ia*], F. plur., *an ambush, an ambuscade, a stratagem, a trick, a plot, a trap, treachery*: *per insidias* (with deception, treacherously, cf. *per*).

insidiātor, -tōris, [insidiā+tor], M., *a plotter, a secret assassin, one in ambush, a liar in wait, a treacherous assailant*: *nullus insidiator viae* (no one in ambush on the way).

insidiōr, -ātus, -ārī, [insidiā-], 1. v. dep., *lie in wait, make treacherous attacks, plot against, treacherously assail.*

insidiōsē [old abl. of *insidiōsus*], adv., *treacherously.*

insidiōsus, -a, -um, [insidia + osus], adj., *treacherous.*

insidō, -sēdī, no p.p., -sīdere, [insido], 3. v. n. (and a.), *sit upon, seat one's self, sink in, settle upon, fasten itself upon, become settled in*: *macula* (sink in, become fixed in).

insignis, -e, [insignō-, decl. as adj.], adj., *marked, memorable, conspicuous, signal*. — **insigne**, N. as subst., *signal, sign, decoration* (of soldiers), *a mark, a symbol, insignia.*

insimulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [insimulo], 1. v. a., *charge, accuse.*

insolēns, -entis, [in-solens], adj., *unwonted, arrogant, insolent.*

insolenter [insolent+ter], adv., *in an unusual manner, insultingly.*

insolentia, -ae, [insolent + ia], F., *insolence, arrogance.*

insolitus, -a, -um, [in-solitus], adj., *unwonted, unaccustomed.*

inspectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [inspecto], 1. v. a. and n., *look upon, look on*: *inspectantibus nobis* (before our eyes).

inspērāns, -antis, [in-sperans], adj., *unexpecting, not hoping, contrary to one's expectations.*

inspērātus, -a, -um, [in-speratus], adj., *unhoped for, unexpected, unlooked for.*

īnstauro, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-†stauro, cf. *restauro*], 1. v. a., *renew, restore, repeat.*

īnstituō, -tuī, -tūtus, -tuere, [in-statuo], 3. v. a. and n., *set up, set in order, array*. — Also, *provide, procure, get ready, plan*. — Also, *set about, undertake, instruct, begin to practise, start, set out, begin, adopt* (a plan, etc.), *resolve, determine, set on foot*. — Also, *teach, train, habituate, instruct*. — Esp., *ab instituto cursu* (from one's intended course).

īnstitūtum, -ī, [N. p.p. of *īnstituō*], N., *a habit, a practice, an institution, a custom.*

īnstō, -stīti, -stātūrus, -stāre, [insto], 1. v. n., *be at hand, be close at hand, press on, be pressing*. — Fig., *threaten, impend, menace.*

īnstrūmentum, -ī, [instru + mentum], N., *furniture, equipment, tools and stores* (of soldiers), *a means, stock* (of a shopkeeper), *stock in trade, means of subsistence*: *tribunatus* (means of carrying on).

īnstruō, -struxī, -structus, -struere, [in-struo], 3. v. a., *build, fit up, array, draw up* (of troops), *furnish, equip.*

īnsula, -ae, [akin to *in-salio*?], F., *an island*. — Esp., *the Island* (a part of Syracuse).

īnsultō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [insalto], 1. v. n., *leap upon, dance upon, trample on, trample under foot, insult, commit outrages, run riot, outrage, insult.*

īnsum, -fuī, -futūrus, -esse, [in-

sum], irr. v. n., *be in, exist in, be present, be found.*

insuō, -suī, -sūtus, -suere, [in-suo], 3. v. a., *sew up in, sew up.*

integer, -gra, -grum, [in-†tger (√TAG, in **tango**, + rus)], adj., *untouched, unimpaired, unwearied, undiminished, uninjured, unbroken, entire, pure, fresh* (as subst., *fresh troops*), *inviolable*. — Esp., *undecided, not entered upon* (of business): *re integra* (*anew, afresh, before anything is done, before being committed to any course of action*); *id integrum* (*an open question*). — Also, (*untainted*), *upright, honest, honorable, unimpeachable.*

integrē [old abl. of **integer**], adv., *honestly, honorably.*

integritās, -tātis, [integrō + tas], F., *honesty, integrity, blameless conduct, uprightness.*

intellegō (-ligō), -lēxi, -lēctus, -legere, [inter-lego], 3. v. a. and n., (*pick out [distinguish] between*), *learn, know, notice, observe, find out, discover, see plainly, be aware, observe, understand, be able to see, have intelligence, be a connoisseur.*

intendō, -tendi, -tentus, -tendere, [in-tendo], 3. v. a. and n., *stretch, strain, direct, aim* (both active and neuter): *arcum* (*aim*); *actionem* (*bring*); *animum* (*have in mind, direct one's thoughts*).

intento, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-tento], 1. v. a., *strain, brandish.*

inter [in + ter, cf. **alter**], prep. (adv. in comp.), *between, among*: *inter falcarios* (*in the street of*); *constat inter omnes* (*by all*); *inter latera* (*about*). — Of time, *within, for*: *inter decem annos* (*within ten years, for the last ten years*). — Often in a reciprocal sense: *inter se*

(*among themselves, with, to, from, at, etc., each other*); *diversi inter se* (*different*); *confligunt inter se* (*against each other*).

Interamna, -ac, [inter-amnis (or stem akin)], F., a town in Umbria ninety miles from Rome (*Terni*).

Interamnās, -ātis, [Interamna + tis], adj., *of Interamna.*

intercedō, -cēssi, -cēssurus, -cēdere, [inter-cedo], 3. v. n., *come between, go between, lie between, intervene, exist between, occur between, be, pass* (of time). — Esp. of the tribunes, *veto, stay proceedings.*

intercessiō, -ōnis, [inter-cessio, cf. **intercedo**], F., a *veto* (cf. **intercedo**).

intercessor, -ōris, [inter-cessor], M., (*one who comes between*), a *surety*. — Esp., a *vetoing tribune* (cf. **intercedo**).

interclūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [inter-claudo], 3. v. a., *cut off, shut off, block* (roads), *put a stop to*.

interdum [inter dum (orig. acc.)], adv., *for a time, sometimes.*

intereā [inter ea (prob. abl.)], adv., *meanwhile, in the mean time, meantime.*

intereō, -īvi (-īi), -itūrus, -īre, [inter-eo (*go into pieces?*, cf. **interficio**)], irr. v. n., *perish, die, be killed, be destroyed.*

interfatiō, -ōnis, [inter-†fatio (fa + tio)], F., an *interruption*.

interfactor, -tōris, [inter-factor, cf. **interficio**], M., a *slayer, a murderer*.

interficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, [inter-facio], 3. v. a., (*cut to pieces*, cf. **intereo**), *slay, kill, put to death, destroy*.

intericiō (-jicio), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [inter-jacio], 3. v. a., *throw*

in (between).—Pass., *lie between, intervene*: *tempore interjecto* (after an interval, etc.).

interim [perh. loc. of †*interus* (cf. **inter, interior**), but cf. **interrea, interibi**], adv., *meanwhile, in the mean time*.

interimō, -ēmī, -emptus, -imere, [inter-emo], 3. v. a., *kill* (cf. **interficio**), *slay, destroy, put to death*.—Less exactly, *overwhelm*.

interior, -us, [comp. of †*interus* (in-terus, cf. **alter**)], adj., *inner, interior, farther in, more inland*.—Superl., **intimus** (-tumus), -a, -um, [in + timus], *inmost, most secret*.—As subst., *an intimate friend*.

interitus, -tūs, [inter-itus, cf. **intereo**], M., *death, murder* (changing the point of view), *destruction, overthrow*.

interjiciō, see **intericio**.

intermortuus, -a, -um, [inter-mortuus], adj., *faint, half dead, lifeless, still-born*.

internecinus, see **internecivus**.

interneciō, -ōnis, [inter-†necio, same root as **neco**], F., *extermination, annihilation*.

internecivus (-cīnus), -a, -um, [inter-†necivus], adj., *utterly destructive: bellum* (of extermination).—Also, **internicivus**.

interpellō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [inter-†pello, cf. **appello**, -āre], 1. v. a., *interrupt, interfere with*.

interpōnō, -posuī, -positus, -pōnere, [inter-pono], 3. v. a., *place in between* (lit. and fig.), *interpose, introduce, allege* (an excuse to break off something), *thrust in, force in, put in: diebus interpositis* (after an interval, etc.); *se* (act as go-between).

interpre, -pretis, [inter-†pres

(akin to **pretium**?), C., *a middleman, a mediator, an interpreter, an agent* (for bribery).

interrogō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [inter-rogo], 1. v. a., (*ask at intervals*), *question, interrogate, ask, put questions*.

intersum, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [inter-sum], irr. v. n., *be between, be among, be in, be engaged in, be present: nox interest* (there is an interval of a night); *rei* (be engaged in, take part in).—Esp. in third person, *it is of importance, it interests, it concerns: nihil interest* (there is no difference, also, it makes no difference, it is of no importance); *hoc interest* (there is this difference); *quid mea interest?* (what is for my interest?); *quid interest?* (what is the difference?).

intervallum, -ī, [inter-vallus, distance between stakes in a rampart], N., *distance* (between two things), *distance apart, interval* (of space or time), *space, time: longo intervallo* (after a long interval, after a considerable time).

interventus, -tūs, [inter-†ventus, cf. **eventus** and **intervenio**], M., *a coming* (to interrupt something), *a coming in, an intervention*.

intestinus, -a, -um, [?, perh. in-tus + tinus], adj., *internal, intestine: perniciis* (i.e., within the vitals of the state).

intimus, see **interior**.

intolerābilis, -e, [in-tolerabilis], adj., *intolerable, unendurable, not to be borne*.

intolerandus, -a, -um, [in-tolerandus], adj., *not to be borne, unendurable*.

intrā [instr. (?) of †*interus*, cf.

inter and **extra**], adv. and prep., *into, within, inside*.

intrōdūcō, -dūxi, -ductus, -dūcere, [intro-duco], 3. v. a., *lead in, bring in, march in* (troops), *introduce*.

introitus, -tūs, [intro-itus], M., *an entrance, an approach* (means of entrance), *a way of entrance*: Ponti (mouth, i.e., the straits). — Fig., *a door* (as a way of entrance), *an opening*.

intueor, -tuitus (-tūtus), -tuēri, [in-tueor], 2. v. dep., *gaze upon, gaze at, cast one's eyes upon, look upon, behold, look at, contemplate, study*.

intus [in + tus (an abl. ending, cf. **divinitus**)], adv., *within*.

inultus, -a, -um, [in-ultus], adj., *unavenged, unpunished*.

inūro, -ūssi, -ustus, -ūrere, [in-uro], 3. v. a., *burn in, brand*. — Fig., *fix indelibly*.

inūsītātus, -a, -um, [in-usitatus], adj., *unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual*.

inūtilis, -e, [in-utilis], adj., *of no use, unserviceable*. — In a pregnant sense, *unfavorable* (positively disadvantageous), *prejudicial*.

invādō, -vāsi, -vāsurus, -vādere, [in-vado], 3. v. n., *rush in, attack, assail, make an attack, make a rush, make a charge*.

invehō, -vēxi, -vectus, -vehere, [in-veho], 3. v. a., *carry in, carry against*. — Pass. as dep., *be borne, ride, sail in, assail* (ride against), *inveigh*.

inveniō, -vēnī, -ventus, -venīre, [in-venio], 4. v. a., *find* (come upon, cf. **reperio**, *find by search*), *learn, discover, meet with, invent, chance to have, originate*.

inventor, -tōris, [in-+ventor, cf. **invenio**], M., *a discoverer, an inventor, an originator*.

investigō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [investigo], 1. v. a. and n., *trace out, investigate*.

inveterāscō, -rāvī, -rāturus, -rāscere, [in-veterasco], 3. v. n., *grow old, become established, become fastened in or on, become rooted, become deeply seated*.

invictus, -a, -um, [in-victus], adj., *unconquered*. — Also, *unconquerable, invincible*.

invidēō, -vīdī, -vīsus, -vidēre, [in-video, cf. **invidus**], 2. v. n. and a., *envy, be jealous of, grudge, be envious*.

invidla, -ae, [invidō + ia], F., *envy, odium, jealousy, hatred, unpopularity*.

invidiōsē [old abl. of **invidiosus**], adv., *in a manner to excite odium*.

invidiōsus, -a, -um, [invidia + osus], adj., *causing odium*: mihi est invidiosum (*it is a ground of odium*).

invidus, -a, -um, [in-+vidus (√VID + us, wh. **video**)], adj., *envious, jealous, ill-disposed, hostile, grudging*.

invigilō, -āvī, no p.p., -āre, [in-vigilo], 1. v. n., (*lie awake for*), *watch over, care for*.

inviolātus, -a, -um, [in-violatus], adj., *inviolated, unharmed, uninjured*. — Also (cf. **invictus**), *inviolable*: inviolata amicitia (*without violating friendship*).

invisus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **invideo**], as adj., *hateful, odious, displeasing*.

invitō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [?], 1. v. a., *invite*.

invītus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *un-*

willing. — Often rendered as adv., *against one's will, unwillingly*.

ipse, -a, -um, [is-potis(?)], intens. pron., *self, very, himself*, etc. (as opp. to some one else, cf. **sui**, reflex. referring to the subject) *he*, etc. (emph.), *he himself*, etc.: **tu ipse** (*you yourself*); **ipsius virtus** (*his own*, etc.); **id ipsum** (*that very thing*); **ad ipsum fornicem** (*just at*, etc.); **illis ipsius diebus** (*just at that very time*); **in his ipsis** (*even in these*); **Kalendis ipsis** (*just at*, etc.); **ante ipsum sacrarium** (*just exactly before*, etc.).

ira, -ae, [?], F., *anger, wrath, resentment, rage*.

irācundia, -ae, [iracundō+ia], F., *wrath* (as a permanent quality, cf. **ira**, a temporary feeling), *irascibility, anger*.

irācundus, -a, -um, [ira + cundus], adj., *of a violent temper, passionate, irascible, wrathful, resentful, embittered*.

irāscor, irātus, irāsci, [†irā+seo], 3. v. dep., *get angry, be angry*. — **irātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *angry, in anger*.

irr, see **inr**.

is, ea, id, [pron. √I], pron., *this* (less emph. than **hic**), *that* (unemph.), *these, those*, etc., *the, a, he, she, it, such, one, the man*: **id quod** (*which*, omitting the demonstrative); **atque is** (*and that too*); **in eo** (*in that matter*); **ex eo genere qui** (*of the kind*, etc.); **vacuus ab eis qui defenderent** (*of men to*, etc.); **vos qui . . . ei** (*you who . . . you*); **neque enim is es**, etc. (*such a man*, etc.); **pro eo ac mereor** (*in proportion to what*, etc.); **is constitutus ex marmore** (*his statue*), etc.; **id aetatis filii** (*of that age*, etc.). — Abl., N., **eō**, *the* (old Eng. instrumental), *so much, on*

that account, therefore: **eo magis** (*all the more*); **eo atrocior** (*so much the more cruel*). — See also **ejusmodi**.

iste, -a, -ud, [is-te (cf. **tum, tantus**, etc.)], pron., *that, these, those*, etc. — Esp. associated with the second person, with adversaries and opponents, *that (you speak of)*, *he (your client)*, *those men (my opponents)*, *that (of yours)*, *that (by you)*.

ita [√I+ta (instr. (?) of √TA)], adv., *so, in such a way, in this way, thus, as follows*: **ut . . . ita, ita . . . ut** (*in proportion as, as*); **ita dictitat** (*this*).

Italia, -ae, [†Italō- (reduced) + ia (F. of -ius)], F., *Italy*.

Italicus, -a, -um, [Italō + cus], adj., *Italian*: **bellum** (*the Italic or Social war*, B.C. 90).

itaque [ita que], adv., *and so, accordingly, therefore*.

item [√I+tem (acc.?, cf. **idem**)], adv., *in like manner, so also, in the same way* (before mentioned), *also, likewise*.

iter, itineris, [stem fr. √I (go) + unc. term.], N., *a road, a march, a way, a route, a course, a journey*.

iterum [√I + terus, cf. **alter**], adv., *a second time, again*: **semel atque iterum** (*again and again*); **iterum et saepius** (*again and again*).

J.

jaceō, -cui, -citūrus, -cēre, [†jacrō, cf. **jaculum**], 2. v. n., *lie, lie dead, lie low, lie prostrate, be overthrown*.

jaciō, jēci, jactus, jacere, [?, cf. **jaceo**], 3. v. a., *throw, hurl, cast, throw out, bandy about*. — Esp. of foundations, *lay* (throwing in the loose material).

jactō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [jactō-],

i. v. a., (freq. of **jacio**), *toss, toss about, bandy about* (of talk); **se jactare** (*insolently display itself, swagger, show one's arrogance or insolence*).

jactūra, -ae, [**jactu** + **ra** (F. of **rus**)], F., *a throwing away, a loss, a sacrifice* (of men in war), *expense, largesse*.

jactus, -tūs, [**√JAC** + **tus**], M., *a throw*: **fulminum** (*hurting, flash, stroke*).

jam [acc. of pron. **√YA**], adv., *now* (of progressive time, cf. **nunc**, emphatic and instantaneous); *by this time, at last, already, at length*: **non jam** (*no longer, not any more, etc.*); **nunquam jam** (*never more, never again*); **jam nemo** (*at last no one*); **jam ante, jam antea** (*already before, already, before, also before, even before*). — Of future time, *presently, by and by*. — Phrases: **jam vero** (*now, furthermore, then again, but*); **jam dudum, jam pridem** (*now for some time, long ago*); **nunc jam** (*now at last, now*).

Janiculum, -ī, [**Janō** + **culum**], N., *the Janiculine Hill*.

janua, -ae, [?], akin to **Janus**], F., *a door*. — Fig., *gate*.

Jānuārius, -a, -um, [?], **janua** + **arius**], adj., *of January*.

jējūnus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *fasting*. — Fig., *meagre, poor, humble, mean*.

jubeō, jūssī, jūssus, jubēre, [prob. **jus-habeo**, cf. **praebeo**], 2. v. a., *order, command, bid*.

jūcunditās, -tātis, [**jucundo** + **tas**], F., *pleasantness, pleasure, charm*.

jūcundus, -a, -um, [?], perh. for **juvicundus**, akin to **juvo**], adj., *pleasant, agreeable*.

jūdex, -icis, [**jus** + **dex** (**√DIC** as stem)], M. and F., *a judge, an arbiter*. — Esp. in Roman jurisprudence, *a jurymen* (half judge and half jurymen, who decided Roman law cases), *a judge*: **judices** (*gentlemen, i.e., of the jury*).

jūdicīālis, -e, [**judiciō** + **alis**], adj., *judicial, of courts*.

jūdicium, -ī, [**judic** + **ium**], N., *a judgment* (judicial), *a trial, a verdict, a prosecution*. — As each trial made a court, *a court, a panel of jurors, a bench of judges, the administration of justice, the judiciary, the judicial power*. — Also, *an expression of opinion* (generally official), *an opinion, a judgment, a decision*.

jūdicō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**judic**], 1. v. a., *formally decide, decide, judge, be a juror, adjudge, think, consider, hold an opinion*: **equester ordo** (*hold the judiciary*); **subtiliter** (*be a connoisseur*); **de ingeniis** (*criticize, estimate*); **magna in hoc vis judicatur** (*is held to be, etc.*).

jugulō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**jugulō**], 1. v. a., *cut the throat of, murder, assassinate, strangle* (figuratively), *put to death*.

jugulum, -ī, [**jugō** + **lum**], N., (*a little yoke, the collar-bones*), *the throat, the neck*.

Jūlius, -ī, [?], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *L. Julius Caesar, censor, B.C. 89*.

jungō, junxī, junctus, jungere, [**√JUG**], 3. v. a., *join, unite, attach, attach together*. — In pass. or with reflex., *unite with, attach one's self*.

Jūniānus, -a, -um, [**Juniō** + **anus**], adj., *of Junius*: **consilium** (*a jury of which one Junius was*

presiding praetor, and which had notoriously been bribed).

Jūnius, -a, -um, [?, perh. akin to **juvenis**], adj., of *June*.

Jūpiter (**Jūpp-**), Jovis, [**Jovis-Pater**], M., the god of the visible heavens and the atmosphere, who was regarded as the supreme divinity of the Romans, *Jupiter, Jove*. — Identified with the Greek *Zeus*, hence with the adjective **Olympius**.

jūrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**jur-** (stem of **jus**)], I. v. n., *swear, take an oath*. — **jūrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, *sworn, on oath*.

jūs, **jūris**, [for †**javus**, √YU (akin to √JUG) + **us**], N., *justice, right, rights* (collectively), *rights over* (anything, *claims*), *law*: **communia jura** (*common rights of man*); **hoc jūris** (*establish this as law*); **jure** (*with right, justly*); **praecipuo jure** (*with special justice*); **suo jure** (*with perfect right*); **optimo jure** (*with perfect justice*).

jūsjūrandum, **jūrisjūrandi**, [see the two words], N., *an oath*.

jūssū [abl. of †**jussus**], used as adv., *by order*: **meo jussu** (*by my orders*).

jūstē [old abl. of **justus**], adv., *justly*.

jūstitia, -ae, [**justo** + **tia**], F., *justice* (*just behavior*), *sense of justice*.

jūstus, -a, -um, [**jus** + **tus**], adj., *just, lawful, reasonable*. — Also, *complete, perfect, regular*: **omnia justa solvere** (*all due rites*).

juvenis, -e, [?], adj., *young*. — As subst., *a young man* (not over 45), *a youth*.

juventūs, -tūtis, [**juven** (orig. stem of **juvenis**) + **tus**], F., *youth*. — Concretely, *the youth, young men, the young*.

juvō, **jūvi**, **jūtus**, **juvāre**, [?], I. v. a., *help, aid, assist*.

K.

Kal., abbrev. for **Kalendae** and its cases (wh. see).

Kalendae (**Cal-**), -ārum, [F. pl. of †**calendus**, p. of verb akin to **calo**], F. plur., *the Calends* (the first day of the Roman month, when, as it would seem, the times of the moon were announced to the assembled people): **pridie Kalendas Januarias** (i.e., *Dec. 31st*).

Karthāginiēnsis (**Car-**), -e, adj., *Carthaginian*. — Plur. as subst., *the Carthaginians*.

Karthāgō (**Car-**), -inis, [Punic, *new city*], F., *Carthage*.

L.

L., abbrev. for **Lucius**.

L (Ψ), [a corrupt form of the Greek letter ψ (prop. χ), originally used for 50, and retained in the later notation], a sign for *fifty*.

labefaciō, -fēcī, -factus, -facere, [unc. stem (akin to **labor**) -**facio**], 3. v. a., *shake, cause to totter*.

labefactō, -āvi, -ātus, -ārē, [**labefacio**], -facto], I. v. a., *shake, cause to totter, weaken, undermine, overthrow, shatter, annul, invalidate, disturb*.

lābēs, -is, [**lab** (in **lābor**) + **es**], F., *a fall, ruin, a plague* (fig.), *a pest*. — Also, *a disgrace, a shame*.

labō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [?, akin to **lābor**], I. v. n., *totter, waver, give way*.

lābor, **lāpsus**, **lābi**, [?, akin to **labo**], 3. v. dep., *slide, fall, slip, err, be imprudent*.

labor, -ōris, [√RABH + **or** (for

-os)], M., *toil, exertion* (in its disagreeable aspect), *labor* (as painful), *trouble*.

labōriōsus, -a, -um, [labor + osus], adj., *toilsome, laborious*.

labōrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [labor-], I. v. n., *toil, exert one's self*. — Also, *suffer, labor, be hard pressed, be in trouble, trouble one's self, care*. — With neut. pron., *labor about, attend to, busy one's self with*.

lacerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [lacerō-], I. v. a., *mangle, lacerate, tear*.

laccessō, -cessivī, -cessitus, -cessere, [stem akin to **lacio** + unc. term.], 3. v. a., *irritate, provoke*. — Esp., *attack, harass, assail, skirmish with*.

lacrima, -ae, [†dakru- (cf. Gr. δάκρυ) + ma], F., *a tear*.

lacrimō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [lacrima], I. v. n. and a., *weep, weep for*.

lacteō, -ēre, [lact-], 2. v. n., *suck*. — Esp., **lactēns**, p., *sucking, nursing, a suckling, a nursling*.

lacus, -ūs, [?, cf. **lacer**, **lacuna**], M., *a reservoir, a lake*.

Laeca, -ae, [?], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *M. Laeca*, *a partisan of Catiline*.

laedō, laesī, laesus, laedere, [perh. for **laidō**, √LU (increased) + do (cf. **tendo**)], 3. v. a., *wound, injure*. — Fig., esp., *break* (one's word, etc.), *violate, hurt, disparage, thwart, injure*.

Laelius, -ī, [?], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *C. Laelius*, *the friend of the younger Africanus*.

Laenius, -ī, [?], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *M. Laenius Flaccus*, *a knight of Brundisium, a friend of Cicero, and one of his supporters in his exile*.

laetitia, -ae, [laetō + tia], F., *joy, gladness* (cf. **laetus**).

laetor, -ātus, -ārī, [laetō-], I. v. dep., *rejoice* (cf. **laetus**), *be glad, take delight*: illud laetandum est (*this is a cause of rejoicing*).

laetus, -a, -um, [unc. root (perh. akin to *glad*) + tus], adj., *joyful* (of the inner feeling), *rejoicing*: me domus laetissima accepit (*with the greatest joy*).

lāmentātiō, -ōnis, [lamentā + tio], F., *lamentation*.

lāmentor, -ātus, -ārī, [lamento-], I. v. dep., *lament, bewail*.

lāmentum, -ī, [?, perh. √LU + mentum, cf. **laedo**], N., *a lamentation*.

lāmina, -ae, [?, perh. √LU + mina], F., *a scale* (of metal), *a plate* (esp. heated, used for torture).

languidus, -a, -um, [†languō- (whence **languo**) + dus], adj., *spiritless, listless, languid, stupid, sleepy, dozy*: languidior (*less active*).

lanista, -ae, [?], M., *a trainer* (of gladiators).

Lānuvīnus, -a, -um, [Lanuviō + inus], adj., *of Lanuvium*. — Plur. M., *the people of Lanuvium*.

Lānūvium, -ī, [?], N., *a town of Latium, twenty miles from Rome on the Appian Way, famous for its worship of Juno Sospita*.

lapidātiō, -ōnis, [lapidā + tio], F., *a stoning, throwing stones*.

lapis, -idis, [?], M., *a stone*.

laqueus, -ī, [√LAC (in **lacio**) + eus (? -AYAS)], M., *a slip-noose, a snare*. — Fig., *the meshes* (of the law, etc.).

Lār, Laris, [?], M., *a household divinity*: Lar familiaris (*household gods, as a symbol of home*), *home, hearth and home*.

largē [old abl. of **largus**], adv., *copiously, generously, lavishly*.

largior, -itus, -irī, [**largō**-], 4. v. dep., *give lavishly, bestow upon, supply with, lavish upon, grant*. — Also, *give bribes, give presents*.

largitiō, -ōnis, [**largī**- (stem of **largior**) + **tio**], F., *lavish giving, bribery*.

largitor, -tōris, [**largī**+**tor**], M., *a lavish giver, a briber, a spend-thrift*.

lātē [old abl. of **latus**], adv., *widely, broadly*: *longe lateque* (*far and wide*).

latēbra, -ae, [**latē** + **bra**], F., *a hiding-place*.

lateō, **latuī**, no p.p., **latēre**, [?], 2. v. n., *lie concealed, lurk, be concealed, pass unnoticed, lie hid, work secretly*.

Latīāris (-ālis), -e, [**Latiō** + **aris**], adj., *of Latium*: **Jupiter Latīaris** (the Jupiter worshipped on the Alban mount as the tutelar divinity of the old Latin union).

Latiniēnsis, -e, [**Latiniō** (?) + **ensis**], adj., *of Latium, Latin*. — Esp. as Roman proper name, *Q. Caelius Latiniensis*, a tribune of the people.

Latinus, -a, -um, [**Latiō**+**inus**], adj., *Latin*.

Latium, -ī, [prob. **latō** + **ium**, N. of -ius, the *flat land*?], N., the country between the Apennines, the Tiber, and the Tuscan Sea, now the *Campagna*.

lātor, -tōris, [(t)la + **tor**], M., *a bearer, a proposer* (of a law, cf. **fero**).

latrō, -ōnis, [prob. stem borrowed fr. Greek + o], M., *a mercenary* (?), *a robber, a marauder*.

latrōcinium, -ī, [†**latrocinō** + **ium**, cf. **ratio**cinor], N., *freebooting,*

robbery, brigandage, marauding, a band of marauders, a marauding expedition.

latrōcinor, -ātus, -ārī, [†**latrocinō**-, cf. **latrocinium**], 1. v. dep., *be a freebooter, act as a marauder*: **latrocinans** (*as a marauder*).

lātus, -a, -um, [prob. for †**platus**, cf. Gr. πλατύς], adj., *broad, wide, extensive*.

latus, **lateris**, [prob. **latō** + **rus** (reduced)], N., *the side* (of the body). — Also, generally, *a side, a flank, an end* (of a hill).

lātus, -a, -um, [for **tlatus**, √TLA (cf. **tollo**, **tuli**) + **tus**], p.p. of **fero**.

laudātiō, -ōnis, [**laudā**+**tio**], F., *a eulogy, a funeral oration*.

laudātor, -tōris, [**laudā** + **tor**], M., *a eulogizer, an extoller*.

laudō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**laud-**], 1. v. a., *praise, commend, approve, eulogize, applaud*.

laureātus, -a, -um, [**laurea** + **tus**, cf. **robustus**], adj., *laurelled, crowned with laurel*.

laus, **laudis**, [?], F., *praise, credit, renown, reputation, glory, merit* (thing deserving praise), *excellence*: *in hac laude industriae* (*in gaining this credit by, etc.*); **fructum istum laudis** (*the gaining of that credit*).

lautumiae (**lāto**, **lātu**-), -ārum, [λατομία], F. plur., *a stone-quarry*.

lectulus, -ī, [**lectō** + **lus**], M., *a couch, a sofa, a bed*.

lectus, -ī, [?], M., *a bed, a couch*.

lectus, -a, -um, p.p. of **lego**, wh. see.

lēgātiō, -ōnis, [**legā** + **tio**], F., (*a sending or commission*), *an embassy, an embassy* (message of ambassadors), *the office of legatus*: *qua in legatione* (*in which office*); **jus**

legationis (*the rights of ambassadors*).

lēgātus, -ī, [prop. p.p. of **lēgo**], *M.*, *an ambassador*.—Also, *a lieutenant, a legatus*. To a Roman commander were assigned (**legare**) one or more subordinate officers capable of taking command in his absence or engaging in independent operations under his general direction. These were the **legati**, and with the **questor** composed a kind of staff.

legiō, -ōnis, [**√LEG** + **io**], *F.*, (*a levy*); hence, *a legion* (originally the whole levy, later the unit of army organization, numbering from 3000 to 6000 men, divided into ten cohorts).

lēgitimus, -a, -um, [**leg** (as if **legi**) + **timus**], *adj.*, *lawful, legal, of law, according to law, at law*.

lēgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**†lega-** (cf. **collega**)], *I. v. a.*, *despatch, commission, commission as legatus, choose as legatus, assign* (as **legatus**).

lēgō, **lēgi**, **lectus**, **legere**, [cf. *Gr.* **λέγω**], *3. v. a. and n.*, *choose, collect, pick out*.—Hence, *read, read of*.—**lectus**, -a, -um, p.p. as *adj.*, *choice, esteemed, superior*.

lēniō, -īvi (-īi), -ītus, -īre, [**leni-**], *4. v. a.*, *soothe, mitigate*.

lēnis, -e, [?], *adj.*, *gentle, lenient, mild*.

lēnitās, -tātis, [**leni** + **tas**], *F.*, *gentleness, leniency*.

lēniter [**leni** + **ter**], *adv.*, *gently*.

lēnō, -ōnis, [?, **leni** + **o**], *M.*, *a pander, a pimp*.

lēnōcinium, -ī, [**†lenocinō-** (cf. **lenocinor**) + **ium**], *N.*, *pandering*.

lentē [old abl. of **lentus**], *adv.*, *slowly*.

Lentulus, -ī, [**lentō** + **lus**], *M.*,

a Roman family name.—*Esp.*: 1. *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus*, cons. B.C. 72; 2. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura*, cons. B.C. 71, one of the Catilinarian conspirators; 3. *L. Lentulus*, an unknown praetor; 4. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther*, cons. B.C. 57, a supporter of Cicero; 5. The son of No. 4, of the same name.

lentus, -a, -um, [**len** (cf. **lenis**) + **tus**], *adj.*, *flexible*.—Also, *slow*.

lepidus, -a, -um, [**†lepō-** (cf. **lepor**) + **dus**], *M.*, *graceful*.—As a Roman family name.—*Esp.*: 1. *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, cons. B.C. 66; 2. *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, cons. B.C. 78, killed in a quarrel with his colleague, Q. Catulus; 3. Son of the preceding, of the same name, the famous triumvir whose house was robbed by the partisans of Clodius.

levis, -e, [for **†leghvis**, **√LAGH** + **us** (with inserted **i**, cf. **brevis**)], cf. *Gr.* **ελαχὺς**, *Eng. light*], *adj.*, *light, slight, trivial, unimportant, of no weight*.—Also (cf. **gravis**), *inconstant, fickle, wanting in character, worthless, unprincipled*.

levitās, -tātis, [**levi** + **tas**], *F.*, *lightness*.—Also (cf. **levis**), *inconstancy, fickleness, want of principle, unsteadiness*.

leviter [**levi** + **ter**], *adv.*, *lightly, slightly*: *ut levissime dicam* (*to say the least*).

levō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**levi-** (as if **levō-**)], *I. v. a.*, *lighten*.—Hence, *free from a burden, relieve, alleviate, lessen*: **annonam** (*relieve the market, lessen the price of grain*).

lēx, **lēgis**, [**√LEG** (in **lego**)], *F.*, *a statute, a law, a condition*.

libellus, -ī, [**librō** + **ulus**], *M.*, *a little book, a list, a paper*.

libēns (**lub-**), see **libet**.

libenter [libent+ter], adv., *willingly, gladly, with pleasure*. — With verb, *be glad to*, etc.: *libentissime audire* (*most like to hear*).

1. **liber**, -bera, -berum, [†libō- (whence **libet**) + rus (reduced)], adj., *free* (of persons and things), *unrestricted, undisturbed, unincumbered, independent*.

liber, librī, [?], M., *bark* (of a tree). — Hence, *a book*.

2. **Liber**, -erī, [same word as 1. **liber**, connection uncertain], M., an Italian deity of agriculture. — Hence identified with *Bacchus*.

Libera, -ae, [F. of preceding word], F., an Italian goddess identified with *Proserpine* (cf. Κόρη).

liberālis, -e, [1. **liber** + alis], adj., *of a freeman, generous, liberal, noble* (studia).

liberālītās, -tātis, [liberali + tas], F., *generosity*.

liberālīter [liberali+ter], adv., *generously, kindly* (respondit).

liberātiō, -ōnis, [liberā + tio], F., *a setting free, a freeing, acquittal*.

liberātor, -tōris, [liberā + tor], M., *a deliverer, a liberator*.

liberē [old abl. of **liber**], adv., *freely, without restraint, with freedom*.

liberī, -ōrum, [prob. M. plur. of **liber**, *the free members of the household*], M. plur., *children*. — Sometimes even of one.

liberō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [liberō-], 1. v. a., *free, set free, relieve* (from some bond), *absolve, acquit*: *liberatur Milo non profectus esse* (*is acquitted of having*, etc.).

libertās, -tātis, [liberō- (reduced) + tas], F., *liberty, freedom, independence*. — Hence, *Liberty* (personified and worshipped as a divinity).

libertinus, -i, [libertō + inus], M., *a freedman* (as a member of a class, cf. **libertus**).

libertus, -i, [liberō- (reduced) + tus], M., *a freedman* (in reference to his former master, cf. **libertinus**).

libet (**lub**-), -uit (**libitum est**), -ēre, [?, cf. **liber**], 2. v. impers., *it pleases, one desires, one is pleased to*. — **libēns**, -entis, p., *glad, pleased, gladly, with pleasure, with good will*.

libidinōsē (**lub**-) [old abl. of **libidinosus**], adv., *arbitrarily, lawlessly, licentiously*.

libidinōsus (**lub**-), -a, -um, [libidin + osus], adj., *arbitrary, lawless, licentious*.

libidō (**lub**-), -inis, [akin to **libet**, cf. **cupido**], F., *lawlessness, licentiousness, caprice, lust, desire, lawless fancy, arbitrary conduct, wantonness*.

librārium, -i, [libro + arium] (N. of **librārius**), N., *a bookcase*.

licentia, -ae, [licent + ia], F., *license, lawlessness*.

licet, licuit (**licitum est**), licēre, [†licō, cf. **delicus, reliquus**], 2. v. impers., *it is lawful, it is allowed, one may, one is allowed, one is permitted*. — **licet**, *although, though*.

Licinius, -i, [licinō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *A. Licinius Archias*, the poet defended by Cicero; 2. *Licinius*, an obscure restaurant-keeper.

licitor, -tōris [?, perh. √LAC + tor], M., *a licitor* (the attendant of the higher Roman magistrates).

Ligārius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Ligarius*, an officer in Pompey's army in Africa, defended by Cicero before Cæsar.

lignum, -i, [?], N., *wood, a log*.

limen, -inis, [akin to **limus**, ob-

liquis, N., (*a crosspiece*), *a thresh-old*, *a lintel*: *omnis aditus et li-men* (*all approach and entrance*).

lingua, -ae, [?], F., *a tongue*. — Hence, *a language*.

linter (**lunt**-), -tris, [?], F. (and M.), *a skiff*.

linum, -ī, [prob. borr. fr. Gr. λίνον], N., *flax*. — Hence, *a thread*.

liquefaciō, -fēcī, -factus, -facere, [lique- (stem akin to **liqueo**)-faciō], 3. v. a., *liquefy, melt*.

līquidō [abl. of **liquidus**], as adv., *clearly, plainly, with truth, with a clear conscience*.

lis, **litis**, [for †stlis, √STLA + tis (reduced)?, cf. **locus** and Eng. *strife*], F., *a suit at law, a lawsuit*. — Also, *the amount in dispute, damages*.

lītera (**litt**-), -ae, [?, akin to **lino**], F., *a letter* (of the alphabet). — Plur., *letters, writing, an alphabet, a letter* (an epistle), *literature, a document*.

līterātus (**litt**-), -a, -um, [litera + tus], adj., *educated, cultivated*.

litūra, -ae, [†litu- (li in **lino** + tu) + ra], F., *an erasure*.

locō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [locō-], 1. v. a., *place, station*. — Hence, *let, make a contract, contract for*.

Locrēnsis, -e, [Locri + ensis], adj., *of Locri* (a Greek city of Italy near Rhegium). — Plur., *the people of Locri*.

locuplēs, -plētis, [?, loco-ples (ple + tus, reduced)], adj., (*with full coffers?*), *rich, wealthy, responsible*.

locuplētō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [locu-plet-], 1. v. a., *enrich*.

locus, -ī, [for †stlocus, √STLA + cus], M. (sing.), N. (generally pl.), *a place, a spot, a position, a region* (esp. in plur.), *a point, the ground*

(in military language), *space, extent* (of space), *room*. — Fig., *position, a station, rank, a point, place* (light, position, character), *an opportunity, a chance, a condition, a state of things, an occasion*.

longē [old abl. of **longus**], adv., *far, too far, absent, far away, distant*.

longinquitās, -tātis, [longinquō + tas], F., *distance*.

longinquus, -a, -um, [case-form of **longus** (perh. loc.) + cus], adj., *long* (of time and space), *distant, long-continued*.

longiusculus, -a, -um, [longior + culus], adj., *rather long, a little longer*.

longus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *long* (of space and time), *far, distant*: *longum est commemorare* (*it is too long to, etc., it would take too long to, etc.*); *ne longum sit* (*not to be too long*).

loquor, locūtus, loquī, [?], 3. v. dep., *speak, talk, converse, express one's self, say* (with neuter pron.): *auctoritas loquentium* (*in words*).

lubet, see **libet**.

lubīdō, see **libido**.

Luccējus, -ī, [?], M., an Italian gentile name. — Esp., Q. *Luccēius*, a banker at Rhegium.

lūceō, lūxī, no p.p., lūcēre, [luc- (stem of **lux**)], 2. v. n., *shine, beam*. — Fig., *be clear, be obvious, be conspicuous*.

luctuōsus, -a, -um, [luctu + osus], adj., *full of grief, sorrowful, distressing*.

luctus, -tūs, [lug + tus], M., *grief, sorrow, mourning*.

Lūcullus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. L. *Licinius Lucullus*, the able general of the

third Mithridatic war; 2. *M. Licinius Lucullus*, brother of the preceding. The whole family was rich and cultivated.

lūcus, -ī, [prob. $\sqrt{\text{LUC}}$ (in *lux*) + *us*], *M.*, (an open grove, as opposed to the forest), a grove (commonly sacred).

lūdificātiō, -ōnis, [ludificā + *tio*], *F.*, derision, mockery.

lūdus, -ī, [?], *M.*, play, sport. — Also, a school, a training-school. — *Plur.*, games (the festivals of the Romans).

lūgēō, lūxī, lūxūrus, lūgēre, [†lūgō-, cf. *lugeo* and λυγός], 2. *v. a.* and *n.*, mourn, bewail, lament.

lūmen, -inis, [$\sqrt{\text{LUC}}$ + *men*], *N.*, a light (also fig.): *ipsa lumina* (the brightest lights).

lūō, lūī, luitūrus, luere, [$\sqrt{\text{LU}}$, cf. λύω], 3. *v. a.*, loose. — *Esp.*, pay, suffer (a penalty), atone for (a fault).

lupa, -ae, [?, cf. λύκος], *F.*, a she-wolf. — Also, a prostitute.

lupinus, -a, -um, [lupō + *inus*], *adj.*, of a wolf, of the wolf (the nurse of Romulus and Remus).

lustrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [lustrō-], 1. *v. a.*, purify. — Hence, go over (for purification), pass over.

lustrum, -ī, [unc. form from $\sqrt{\text{LU}}$ + *trum*, cf. *monstrum*], *N.*, a slough. — Hence, a brothel. — Hence in *pl.*, debauchery.

lutum, -ī, [$\sqrt{\text{LU}}$ + *tum*, *N.* of *-tus*], *N.*, ("the wash"), mud, mire.

lūx, lūcis, [$\sqrt{\text{LUC}}$ (in *luceo*) as stem], *F.*, light, light of the sun, sunlight, open light, daylight: ante lūcem (before daybreak).

luxuria, -ae (also -iēs, -iēi), [†lux-ūrō- (*luxu* + *rus*) + *ia*], *F.*, luxury, riotous living, fast livers (cf. *juven-tus*, the youth).

luxuriēs, -ēi, see *luxuria*.

M.

M., abbreviation of *Marcus*.

M [corruption of *CIO* (orig. *Φ*) through influence of *mille*], 1000.

M', abbreviation for *Manius*.

Macedonia, -ae, [Μακεδονία], *F.*, the country originally bounded by Thessaly and Epirus, Thrace, Pæonia, and Illyria; finally conquered by T. Quinctius Flamininus, B.C. 197.

Macedonicus, -a, -um, [Μακεδονικός], *adj.*, Macedonian.

māchinātor, -tōris, [machinā + *tor*], *M.*, a contriver, a manager.

māchinor, -ātus, -ārī, [machina-], 1. *v. dep.*, contrive, invent, engineer, plot.

mactō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [mactō-], 1. *v. a.*, sacrifice, slaughter, punish, pursue (with punishment).

macula, -ae, [?], *F.*, a spot, a stain.

maculō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [macula-], 1. *v. a.*, stain, pollute.

madefaciō, -feci, -factus, -facere, [made- (stem akin to *madeo*) + *facio*], 3. *v. a.*, moisten, wet.

Maelius (*Mēlius*), -ī, [?], *M.*, a Roman gentile name. — *Esp.*, *Sp.* *Maelius*, a Roman, killed, B.C. 439, by Servilius Ahala, on the charge of aiming at regal power.

maereō (*moer-*), no perf., no *p.p.*, -ēre, [†maerō, cf. *maestus*], 2. *v. a.* and *n.*, mourn, grieve, be in sorrow, grieve for, mourn for.

maeror (*moe-*), -ōris, [maes (cf. *maestus*) + *or*], *M.*, grief, sorrow, sadness.

maestitia (*moes-*), -ae, [maestō + *tia*], *F.*, sadness, sorrow.

maestus (*moe-*), -a, -um, [$\sqrt{\text{MIS}}$? (in *miser*) + *tus*], *p.p.* of *maereo* as *adj.*, sad, sorrowful.

magis [$\sqrt{\text{MAG}}$ (in **magnus**) + **ius** (N. comp. suffix)], adv., *more, rather, more than usual, better*. — See also **maxime**.

magister, -trī, [**magis** + **ter**, cf. **alter**], M., *a master, an instructor, a teacher*.

magistra, -ae, [F. of preceding], F., *a mistress, a teacher* (female, or conceived as such).

magistrātus, -tūs, [**magistrā**- (as if stem of †**magistro**) + **tus**], M., *a magistracy* (office of a magistrate). — Concretely, *a magistrate* (cf. "the powers that be").

māgnificē [old abl. of **magnificus**], adv., *magnificently, handsomely, finely*.

māgnificus, -a, -um, [**magnō**-†**ficus** ($\sqrt{\text{FAC}}$ + **us**)], adj., *splendid, grand, magnificent*.

māgnitūdō, -dinis, [**magnō** + **tudo**], F., *greatness, great size, size, extent, stature, great extent, enormity, great amount, importance: animi magnitudo* (*lofty spirit, nobleness of soul*).

māgnopere, see **opus**.

māgnus, -a, -um, [$\sqrt{\text{MAG}}$ (*increase*) + **nus**, cf. **magis**], adj., *great* (in any sense, of size, quantity, or degree), *large, extensive, important, serious, deep* (*ignominia*), *violent* (*minas*), *loud* (*clamor*), *rich* (*fructus*), *powerful* (*subsidium*): **magni habere** (*to value highly, make much account of*); **magni interest** (*it is of great importance*); **magnum et sanctum** (*a great and sacred thing*); **magnum et amplum cogitare** (*have great and lofty ideas*). — See also **Magnus**. — **mājor**, comparative, in usual sense. — Also, **mājor** (with or without **natu**), *elder, older*. — In plur. as subst., *elders, ancestors*: **pecu-**

nia major (*a greater amount of money*). — **maximus**, superl., *largest, very large, greatest, very great, very loud, most important, etc.* — See also **Maximus**.

Māgnus, -ī, [**magnus**], M., a Roman name.

mājestās, -tātis, [**majos**- (orig. stem of **major**) + **tas**], F., (*superiority*), *majesty, dignity*. — Esp. for *majestas deminuta, treason*.

mājor, see **magnus**.

male [old abl. of **malus**], adv., *badly, ill, not well, hardly*: **loqui** (*abusively*); **existimare** (*ill, evil*).

maledictum, -ī, [**male dictum**], N., *an insult* (in words), *abuse*.

maleficium, -ī, [**maleficiō** + **ium**], N., *harm, mischief, a crime, a misdeed*.

malitia, -ae, [**malō** + **tia**], F., *wickedness, trickery*.

malitiōsē [old abl. of **malitiosus**], adv., *by trickery*.

malleolus, -ī, [**malleō** + **lus**], M., (*a hammer*), *a grenade, a fire-dart*.

Mallius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Mallius Glaucia*, a friend of T. Roscius. — See also **Manlius**.

mālō, **mālui**, no p.p., **mālle**, [**mage**- (for **magis**) **volo**], irr. v. a. and n., *wish more, wish rather, prefer, will, etc., rather, choose rather*.

malus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *bad* (in all senses), *ill, wretched*. — **pējor**, comp. — **pessimus**, superl. — **malum**, N. as subst., *mischief, evil, harm, misfortune, trouble*: **malus civis** (*dangerous, pernicious*).

Mamertīnus, -a, -um, [**Mamert** + **inus**, of **Mars**], adj., *Mamertine* (belonging to a body of mercenary troops who seized the city of Mes-sina). — Plur., *the Mamertines* (the

inhabitants of the city founded by these adventurers).

manceps, -ipis, [manu-+ceps, cf. **princeps**], M., a *purchaser*.

maneus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *maimed, crippled*.

mandātum, -ī, [N. p.p. of **mando**], N., a *trust* (given to one), *instructions* (given), a *message* (given to some one to deliver).

mandō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], †**mandō** (manu-do), I. v. a., *put into one's hands, entrust, instruct* (give instructions to), *commit, consign, confer* (honores, imperia), *order, command*: ea animis (let sink, etc.).

mānē [abl. of †**manis** (? ma + nis, cf. **matuta**, **maturus**)], adv., *in the morning, early in the morning*.

manēō, mānsī, mānsūrus, manēre, [unc. stem akin to Gr. μένω], 2. v. n., *stay, remain, stay at home* (absolutely, opp. to **proficiscor**), *continue, last, persist in, abide by*.

manicātus, -a, -um, [**manica** + **tus**], adj., *long-sleeved, with sleeves*.

manifestō, see **manifestus**.

manifestus, -a, -um, [manu-festus, cf. **infestus**, *caught by laying on the hand?*], adj., *caught in the act, proved by direct evidence* (as opposed to circumstantial evidence), *overt, clear, manifest, audacious, rampant*: **audacia** (*unblushing, as not attempting concealment*).

Mānilius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Manilius*, a tribune of the people, B.C. 66, who proposed the law giving Pompey command in the East.

Mānius, -ī, [**mane**(?) + **ius**], M., a Roman prænomen.

Manliānus, -a, -um, [**Manlio** + **anus**], adj., *of Manlius*.

Manlius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman

gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *Q. Manlius*, a juror in the case of Verres; 2. *C. Manlius* (*Mallius*), one of Catiline's accomplices.

mānō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [?], I. v. n., *flow, spread*.

mānsuētē [old abl. of **mansuetus**], adv., *mildly, kindly*.

mānsuētūdō, -inis, [manu-+suetudo], F., *mildness, gentleness*.

mānsuētus, -a, -um, [manu-suetus], adj., (*wonted to the hand*), *tame, gentle, kind*.

manubiae, -ārum, [?], akin to **manus**], F. plur., *money derived from booty, booty*.

manūmittō (also separate), -mīsī, -missus, -mittere, [manu-mitto], 3. v. a., (*let go from one's hand*), *manumit, free*.

manus, -ūs, [?], F., *the hand, violence*. — Also (cf. **manipulus**), a *company, a band, a troop*. — Also, *handwriting*: in **manibus habere** (*have on hand, have*); **manu factum** (*wrought by art*). — Cf. also **manu-mittere**.

Mārcellus, -ī, [**Marculō** (**Marco** + **lus**) + **lus**], M., (*the little hammer?*), a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, the conqueror of Syracuse, B.C. 212; 2. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, an unworthy member of the same great family; 3. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, cons. B.C. 51, defended by Cicero before Cæsar; 4. *C. Claudius Marcellus*, cons. B.C. 50, cousin of the preceding.

Marcus (**Martius**?), -ī, [?, **Mart** + **ius**?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Marcius*, a Roman knight.

Mārcus, -ī, [?, √**MAR** (in **morior**, etc.) + **cus**, *the hammer?*, *the war-rrior?*], M., a Roman prænomen.

mare, -is, [?], N., *the sea, a sea*: **terra marique** (*on land and sea*).

maritimus (-tumus), -a, -um, [mari + timus, cf. finitimus], adj., *of the sea, sea-, maritime, naval, on the sea*.

Marius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Marius*, the opponent of Sulla and the champion of the popular against the aristocratic party. He conquered the Cimbri and Teutones (B.C. 101) and freed Rome from the fear of a Northern invasion. In his sixth consulship, B.C. 100, he killed the demagogues Saturninus and Glaucia: **Mario** consul et Catulo (B.C. 102).

marmor, -oris, [?], perh. √MAR reduplicated], N., *marble*.

marmoreus, -a, -um, [marmor + eus], adj., *of marble, marble*.

Mars, Martis, [?], perh. √MAR (in morior) + tis, *the slayer*, but more probably of wolves than of men in battle], M., *Mars*, originally probably a god of husbandry defending the sheep, but afterwards identified with the Greek Ἄρης and worshipped as the god of war: **Mars communis** (*the favor of the god of war*); **Martis vis** (*the violence of war*).

Martius, -a, -um, [Mart + ius], adj., *of Mars*. — **Martia**, the title of a legion active in the struggle against Antony.

Massilia, -ae, [?], F., *Marseilles*.

Massiliensis, -e, [Massilia + ensis], adj., *of Marseilles*. — Plur., *the people of Marseilles*.

māter, -tris, [?], prob. √MA (*create*) + ter], F., *a mother, a matron*.

māter familiās [see the words], F., *a matron*.

māteria, -ae (-ēs, -ēi), [?], prob. mater + ia (F. of -ius)], F., *wood*

(cut, for material), *timber* (cf. **lignum**, *wood for fuel*). — Fig., *source, instrument*.

māternus, -a, -um, [mater + nus], adj., *maternal, of one's mother*.

mātūrē [old abl. of **maturus**], adv., *early, speedily*.

mātūrītās, -tātis, [maturō + tas], F., *maturity, full development*.

mātūrō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [maturō-], I. v. a. and n., *hasten, make haste, anticipate, forestall*.

mātūrus, -a, -um, [†mātu- (√MA, in mane, + tus) + rus], adj., *early*. — Also (by unc. conn. of ideas), *ripe, mature*.

maximē, see **magis**.

maximus, see **magnus**.

Maximus, -i, [sup. of **magnus**, as subst.], M., a Roman family name.

Mēdēa, -ae, [Μήδεια], F., the daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, who eloped with Jason. She is often represented in works of art.

medeor, no p.p., -ērī, [†medō- (whence **medicus**, **remedium**), root unc., cf. Gr. *μαρθεῖν*, but also **meditor**], 2. v. dep., *attend* (as a physician), *heal*. — Fig., *remedy, relieve, cure, treat, apply a remedy*.

medicīnus, -a, -um, [medicō + inus], adj., *medical*. — Esp., **medicīna** (sc. **ars**), *medicine, the art of healing, a remedy*.

mediocris, -cre, [mediō + cris, cf. **iudicer**], adj., *middling, moderate, ordinary, tolerable, within bounds, small, trifling, slight*.

mediocriter [mediocri + ter], adv., *moderately, slightly, somewhat*.

meditor, -ātus, -ārī, [†meditō- (as if p.p. of **medeor**)], I. v. dep., (*practise?*), *dwell upon* (in thought), *think of, meditate*. — **meditātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *practised*.

medius, -a, -um, [$\sqrt{\text{MED}}$ (cf. Eng. *mid*) + *ius*], adj., *the middle of* (as noun in Eng.), *mid*: in **medio** and in **medium** (*abroad, in public, to public notice, to light, before the world, before you, etc.*); **ex media morte** (*from the jaws of death, from instant death*); **de medio** (*out of the way*).

meherculē (**meherclē**, **meherculēs**, also separate) [*me hercules (juvet)*], adverbial exclam., *bless you! bless me! upon my word, good Heavens! as sure as I live, as I live, and the like.*

melior, see **bonus**.

membrum, -ī, [?, prob. formed with suffix -**rum** (N. of -**rus**)], N., *a limb, a part of the body.*

memini, -isse, [perf. of $\sqrt{\text{MAN}}$, in **mens**, etc.], def. verb a., *remember, bear in mind, keep in mind.*

Memmius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., C. *Memmius*, a worthy Roman, murdered at the instigation of Saturninus and Glauca.

memor, -oris, [prob. $\sqrt{\text{SMAR}}$ reduplicated], adj., *remembering, mindful.*

memoria, -ae, [**memor** + *ia*], F., (*mindfulness*), *memory, recollection, remembrance, power of memory*: **memoria retinere** (*remember*); **memoriam prodere** (*hand down the memory, of something*); **memoriam deponere** (*cease to remember*); **memoriae proditum** (*handed down by tradition*); **dignum memoria** (*worthy of remembrance*); **post hominum memoriam** (*since the memory of man, within the, etc.*); **litterarum** (*testimony*); **publica** (*record*).

mendācium, -ī, [**mendac** + *ium*], N., *falsehood, a falsehood.*

mendicitās, -tātis, [**mendicō** + *tas*], F., *beggary.*

mēns, *mentis*, [$\sqrt{\text{MAN}}$ + *tis* (reduced)], F., *a thought, the intellect* (as opposed to the moral powers, cf. **animus**), *the mind, a state of mind, a change of mind, a purpose*: **mentes animique** (*minds and hearts*); **oculis mentibusque** (*eyes and thoughts*); **venit in mentem** (*it occurs to one*).

mēnsa, -ae, [?], F., *a table.*

mēnsis, -is, [unc. form fr. $\sqrt{\text{MA}}$ (cf. Gr. $\mu\eta\nu$, moon, month)], M., *a month.*

mentiō, -ōnis, [as if $\sqrt{\text{MAN}}$ (in **memini**) + *tio* (prob. *menti-* (stem of **mens**) + *o*)], F., *mention.*

mentior, -ītus, -īrī, [*menti-* (stem of **mens**)], 4. v. dep., *lie, speak falsely.*

mercātor, -tōris, [**mercā** + *tor*], M., *a trader* (who carries his own wares abroad).

mercēnārius (**mercennarius**), -a, -um, [stem akin to **merces** + *arius*], adj., *hired, mercenary, hireling, paid.*

mercēs, -ēdis, [**mercē** (akin to **merx**) + *dus* (reduced)], F., *hire, pay, wages, reward.*

mereor, -ītus, -ēri, (also **mereo**, active), [**merō-** (akin to Gr. $\mu\epsilon\rho\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$)], 2. v. dep., *win, deserve, gain.* — Also (from earning pay), *serve*: **quid merere ut**, etc. (*take to, etc.*); **bene meriti cives** (*deserving*); **bene mereri de**, etc. (*deserve well of, etc., serve well*). — **meritus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *deserved.*

meretricius, -a, -um, [**meretric** + *ius*], adj., *of a harlot, meretricious.*

meritō, see **meritum**.

meritum, -ī, [N. of p.p. of **mereo**], N., *desert, service.* — **meritō** (abl. as adv.), *deservedly.*

merx, mercis, [√MERC + is, cf. *merces*], F., *merchandise, wares*.

Messāla, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Valerius Messala*, cons. B.C. 61, with Marcus Piso; 2. Another of the same name, cons. B.C. 53.

Messāna, -ae, [Μεσσηνή], F., a city on the east coast of Sicily, opposite the extremity of Italy (*Messina*).

-met, [unc. form of pron. √MA], intens. pron., *self* (appended to pronoun for emphasis), often untranslatable.

mētātor, -tōris, [metā+tor], M., *a measurer, a surveyor*.

Metellus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.; 1. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos*, brother of Cæcilia (which see) and father of Celer (3) and Nepos; 2. *M. Metellus*, prætor, B.C. 69, the brother of *Q. Metellus Creticus* (3); 3. *Q. Metellus Creticus*, cons. 69; 4. *L. Metellus*, pro-prætor in Sicily, B.C. 70; 5. *Q. Metellus Celer*, prætor, B.C. 63, consul, B.C. 60, son of (1); 6. *Q. Metellus Baliaricus*, cons. B.C. 123; 7. *Q. Metellus Numidicus*, cons. B.C. 109, cousin of (6); 8. *Q. Metellus Pius*, prætor, B.C. 89, son of (7); 9. *Q. Metellus Nepos*, cons. B.C. 98, son of (6).

metō, messuī, messus, metere, [?], 3. v. a., *cut, reap, gather*.

metuō, -uī, -ūtus, -uere, [metu-], 3. v. a. and n., *fear*: *aliquid* (*have any fear*).

metus, -tūs, [unc. root (perh. √MA, *think*) + tus], M., *fear, anxiety* (about). — Often superfluous with other words of fearing: *metu territare* (*terrify*). — Esp.: *hoc metu* (*fear of this*).

meus, -a, -um, [√MA (in *me*) +

ius], adj. pron., *my, mine, my own*: *meo jure* (*with perfect right*).

miles, -itis, [unc. stem akin to *mille* as root + *tis* (reduced)], M. and F., *a soldier, a common soldier* (as opposed to officers), *a legionary soldier* (*heavy infantry*, as opposed to other arms of the service). — Collectively, *the soldiers, the soldiery*.

militāris, -e, [milit + aris], adj., *of the soldiers, military*: *signa* (*battle-standards*); *res militaris* (*military affairs, war, the art of war*); *usus militaris* (*experience in war*); *virtus* (*of a soldier, soldierly*).

militia, -ae, [milit+ia], F., *military service, service* (in the army).

mille, ind. *milia*, -ium, [akin to *miles*], adj. (rarely subst.) in sing., subst. in plur., *a thousand*: *mille passuum* (*a thousand paces, a mile*).

milliēs (*milliēns*) [mille+iens], adv., *a thousand times*.

Milō, -ōnis, [Μίλων], M., a famous athlete of Crotona. — Also used as a family name by T. Annius, which see.

minae, -ārum, [√MIN + a], F. plur., (*projections?*), *threats, threatening words*.

Minerva, -ae, [prob. √MAN (in *mens*) + unc. term], F., the goddess of intelligence and skill among the Romans. — Also identified with *Pallas Athene*, and so more or less associated with war.

minimē [old abl. of *minimus*], adv., *in the smallest degree, least, very little, not at all, by no means*: *minime vero* (*not in the least*).

minimus, -a, -um, [lost stem (wh. *minuo*) + *imus* (cf. *infimus*)], adj., superl. of *parvus*, *smallest, least*. — Neut. as subst. and adv., *the least, least, very little*.

minister, -tri, [minos (*minor*)

+ **ter**], *M.*, a servant, an assistant, a minister, a tool, an instrument.

minitor, -ātus, -ārī, [†minitō-, as if p.p. of **minor**, cf. **agito**], *I. v. dep.*, threaten, threaten vengeance, threaten danger: *quam illi minitantur* (with which they threaten him).

minor, -ātus, -ārī, [*mina* (stem of *minae*)], *I. v. dep.*, threaten, threaten with danger.

minor, -us, [lost stem (cf. **minimus**) + *ior* (compar. ending)], *adj.*, smaller, less. — *Neut.* as subst. and adv., less, not much, not very, not so much, not so: *quo minus* (the less, that . . . not); *si minus* (if not so much, if not). — See also **minimus** and **minime**.

Minturnae, -ārum, [?, cf. **Juturna**], *F. plur.*, a city on the borders of *Latium* and *Campania*.

Minucius (**Minut-**) -ī, [perh. akin to **minus**], *M.*, a Roman gentile name. — One of the *gens*, of unknown praenomen, is characterized by *Cicero* as a profligate.

minuō, -uī, -ūtus, -uere, [†minu- (cf. **minus**)], *3. v. a. and n.*, lessen, weaken, diminish.

minus, see **minor**.

mirificē [old abl. of **mirificus**], *adv.*, marvellously, prodigiously.

miror, -ātus, -ārī, [*mirō-*], *I. v. dep.*, wonder, wonder at, be surprised, admire. — **mirātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, surprised. — **mirandus**, -a, -um, marvellous.

mirus, -a, -um, [?, √*SMI* (cf. *smile*) + *rus*], *adj.*, surprising, marvellous, wonderful. — See also **nimirum**.

miscēō, *miscuī*, *mixtus* (*mistus*), *miscēre*, [†miscō- (cf. **promiscus**, **miscellus**)], *2. v. a.*, mix, mingle,

compose of (a mixture), get up (a disturbance), plan or make a disturbance, make confusion. — **mixtus** (*mistus*), -a, -um, p.p., made up of, a mixture of, heterogeneous.

Misēnum, -ī, [*Μισνών*], *N.*, a town in *Campania*, on a promontory of the same name (cf. *Virg. Aen. vi. 234*).

miser, -era, -erum, [√*MIS* (cf. **maereo**) + *rus*], *adj.*, wretched, pitiable, miserable, poor, unfortunate, in misery: *ille miser* (the wretched man); *isti miseri* (those wretches).

miserābilis, -e, [*miserā* + *bilis*], *adj.*, pitiable, wretched, miserable.

miserandus, see **miseror**.

miserēō, -uī, -itus, -ēre, usually **miseror**, *dep.*, [*miser*], *2. v. a. and dep.*, pity, show pity. — *Esp.*, **miseret**, etc., impersonal (*it pities one*, etc.), *one pities*.

miseria, -ae, [*miserō* + *ia*], *F.*, wretchedness, misery.

misericordia, -ae, [*misericord* + *ia*], *F.*, mercy, pity, clemency, compassion.

misericors, -cordis, [*miserō* - *cor*], declined as *adj.*, cf. **concors**], *adj.*, merciful, pitying, compassionate.

miseror, -ātus, -ārī, [†*miserō-*], *I. v. dep.*, bewail, complain of. — **miserandus**, -a, -um, *fut. p.* in pass. sense, to be pitied, pitiable.

Mithradātēs (-*idātēs*), -is (also -ī), [*Μιθριδάτης*], *M.*, a name of several Eastern kings. — *Esp.*, **Mithridates VI.**, called the Great, king of Pontus, the adversary of the Romans in the Mithridatic wars, from B.C. 88 to B.C. 61.

Mithradāticus (-*idāticus*), -a, -um, [*Greek*], *adj.*, of Mithridates, Mithridatic.

mītis, -e, [?], adj., (*soft?*), *mild, gentle, compassionate.*

mittō, mīsi, missus, mittere, [?], 3. v. a., *let go* (cf. **omitto**), *send, despatch, discharge, shoot.* — Also, *pass over, omit, say nothing of*: haec missa facio (*I pass these by*). — Esp., manu mittere (*emancipate, set free*).

moderātē [old abl. of **moderatus**], adv., *with self-control, with moderation.*

moderātiō, -ōnis, [moderā+tiō], F., *control, regulation.* — Esp., *self-control, moderation, consideration* (in refraining from something).

moderor, -ātus, -ārī, [†modes- (see **modestus**, and cf. **genus, genero**)], 1. v. dep., *control, regulate, restrain.* — **moderātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *moderated, self-controlled, well balanced, well governed.*

modestia, -ae, [modestō + ia], F., *moderation, self-control, subordination* (of soldiers).

modestus, -a, -um, [†modes- (cf. **moderor**) + tus], adj., *self-controlled, well balanced, well regulated.*

modo [abl. of **modus**], adv., (*with measure?*), *only, merely, just, even, just now, lately*: non . . . modo (*not only, not merely, to say nothing of, I do not say, etc.*); qui modo (*provided he, etc., if only he, etc.*).

modus, -ī, [mod (as root, cf. **moderor**) + us], M., *measure, quantity, a limit, moderation, bounds.* — Hence, *manner, fashion, style, kind*: hujus modi (*of this kind, like this*); ejus modi (*of such a kind, such*). — So other similar expressions: quo modo (*how, as*).

moenia, -ium, [√MI (*distribute?*) + nis (cf. **communis**) (orig. shares of work done by citizens?)], N. plur., *fortifications, walls* (of a city, cf.

paries): eisdem moenibus (*the walls of the same city*).

moereō, see **maereo**.

moeror, see **maeror**.

moestitia, see **maestitia**.

moestus, see **maestus**.

mōlēs, -is, [?, cf. **molestus**], F., *a mass, weight, a burden, a pile, a structure.* — Esp., *a dike, a dam.*

molestē [old abl. of **molestus**], adv., *heavily, severely*: moleste ferre (*take hard, be vexed at, be offended, be displeased, be annoyed*).

molestia, -ae, [molestō + ia], F., *annoyance, trouble.*

molestus, -a, -um, [moles + tus], adj., *burdensome, annoying, troublesome, disagreeable, unpleasing.*

mōlior, -itus, -irī, [moli- (as stem of **moles**), 4. v. dep., (*lift, struggle with a mass*), *struggle, pile up, exert one's self, plan, contrive, attempt, strive to accomplish.*

mollis, -e, [?], adj., *soft, tender.* — Fig., *weak, feeble, not hard, not firm, sensitive, delicate, gentle.*

mōmentum -ī, [movi- (as stem of **moveo**) + mentum], N., *means of motion, cause of motion.* — Fig., *weight, importance, influence*: habere (*be of importance, be effectual, be efficacious*).

moneō, -uī, -itus, -ēre, [causative of √MAN (in **memini**) or denominative fr. a kindred stem], 2. v. a., *remind, warn, advise, urge.*

monitum, -ī, [p.p. of **moneo**], N., *a warning, an admonition.*

mōns, montis, [√MAN (in **mineo**) + tis (reduced)], M., *a mountain.*

mōnstrum, -ī, [mon- (as if root of **moneo**) + trum, with s of uncertain origin, cf. **lustrum**], N., (*a means of warning*), *a prodigy, a monster.*

monumentum (*monimen-*), -ī, [*moni-* (as if stem of *moneo*) + *mentum*], N., a reminder, a monument, a memorial, a record.

mora, -ae, [prob. root of *memor* (*SMAR?*) + *a*], F., (*thought?*), hesitation, a delay, grounds of delay, reason for delay, a reprieve, a postponement.

mōrātus, -a, -um, [*mos* + *atus*, cf. *senatus*], adj., with institutions (good or bad): *bene* (well regulated).

morbus, -ī, [√*MAR* (in *morior*) + *bus* (cf. *turba*)], M., sickness, illness.

morior, *mortuus* (*moritūrus*), *morī* (*moriri*), [√*MAR* (cf. *mors*), but prob. in part denominative], 3. v. dep., die. — **mortuus**, -a, -um, p.p., dead, in one's grave.

mors, *mortis*, [√*MAR* + *tis*], F., death. — Also, a dead body.

mortālis, -e, [*morti-* (reduced) + *alis*], adj., mortal, of mortals.

mortuus, -a, -um, p.p. of *morior*.

mōs, *mōris*, [?], M., a custom, customs, a practice, a usage, a way (of acting), an institution, a precedent. — Plur., customs, habits, character (as consisting of habits, cf. *ingenium* and *indoles*, of native qualities); *imperitus morum* (of the ways of men); *mos majorum* (the custom, institutions, or precedents of our ancestors); *O mores!* (what a state of things!).

mōtus, -a, -um, p.p. of *moveo*.

mōtus, -tūs, [*movi-* (as stem of *moveo*) + *tus*], M., a movement, a disturbance, an uprising, commotion, activity, change: *terrae motus* (an earthquake).

moveō, *mōvī*, *mōtus*, *movēre*, [?

prob. denominative], 2. v. a., set in motion, move, stir, influence, affect, have an effect upon, dislodge (in military language), cause emotion in, shake.

mucrō, -ōnis, [?], M., a point of a sword, a point, a blade, a dagger.

mulcō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [?], cf. *mulceo?*, 1. v. a., (*soften?*), roughly handle, maltreat.

mulcta, see *multa*.

mulctō, see *multo*.

muliebris, -e, [*mulier* + *bris*, cf. *salubris*], adj., womanly, a woman's, effeminate.

mulier, -eris, [?], F., a woman. — Of an effeminate man, a mere woman.

muliercula, -ae, [*mulier* + *cula*], F., a little woman. — Hence with notion of affection, compassion, or contempt, a favorite woman, a mistress, a helpless woman, a poor woman.

multa, -ae, [prob. mule (in *mulceo*) + *ta* (F. of *-tas*)], F., a fine.

multitūdō, -dinis, [*multō* + *tu-do*], F., a great number, great numbers, number (generally). — Esp., the multitude, the common people, a mob, a crowd: *tanta multitudo* (so great numbers, this great multitude).

multō, see *multus*.

multō (*muletō*), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [*multa-*, for *muletō*, freq. of *mulceo*], 1. v. a., punish (by fine), deprive (one of a thing as a punishment), punish (generally).

multum, see *multus*.

multus, -a, -um, [?, perh. root of *mille*, *miles*, + *tus*], adj., much, many, numerous: *multo die* (late in the day); *ad multam noctem* (till late at night); *multa de nocte* (early in the morning, long before

day); *satis multa verba facere* (a sufficient number of, etc., enough); *multa committere* (commit many crimes). — **multum**, neut. as subst. and adv., *much*. — Also, plur., **multa**, *much*. — Abl., **multo**, *much, far, by far*: **multo facilius**. — Compar., **plūs**, **plūris**, N. subst. and adv., *more*; plur. as adj., *more, much, very*. — As subst., *more, many, several, many things, much*. — Superl., **plūrimus**, -a, -um, *most, very many, very much*: **quam plurimi** (as many as possible); **plurimum posse** (have most power, be very strong or influential, have great ability); **plurimum valere** (have very great weight).

Mulvius (Mil-), -ī, [?], M. of adj., *Mulvian*: **pons** (a bridge across the Tiber near Rome).

mūniceps, -cipis, [muni- (cf. **moenia**), -ceps (√CAP as stem)], M. and F., (one who takes his share of public duties), a citizen of a municipal town, a fellow-citizen (of such a town).

municipium, -ī, [municip + ium], N., (a collection of citizens, cf. **munciceps**). — Esp., a free town (of citizens enjoying civil rights, though not always full Roman citizens), a municipality (perhaps including several towns, but under one government).

mūniō, -ivī (-iī), -itus, -ire, [muni- (stem of **moenia**)], 4. v. a. and n., *fortify*. — Less exactly, *protect, defend, furnish* (by way of protection). — Esp. (prob. original meaning), *make* (by embankment), *build, pave*: **castra**; **iter**.

mūnitiō, -ōnis, [munī + tio], F., *fortification* (abstractly). — Concretely, a *fortification, works, fortifications, defences, engineering* (of a dam).

mūnitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [muni-tō], I. v. a., *fortify, make* (a way), *pave* (fig.): **quam viam munitet** (*whither he is paving the way*).

mūnitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **munio**], as adj., *well fortified, strongly fortified, strong, well defended, well protected*.

mūnus, -eris, [mun (as if root of **moenia**) + us, orig. share (cf. **moenia**)], N., a duty, a service, a function, a task, an office. — Also, (a contribution), a tribute, a gift, a present. — Esp., a show (of gladiators, in a manner a gift of the presiding officer).

Mūrēna, -ae, [murena, lam-prey], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Licinius Murena*, who acted as proprætor against Mithridates without success, and was recalled by Sulla.

mūrus, -ī, [?] M., a wall (of defence in itself considered, cf. **moenia**, *defences*, and **paries**, a house wall).

Mūsa, -ae, [Μοῦσα], F., a muse. — Plur., *the Muses* (as patrons of literature).

mūtātiō, -ōnis, [mutā + tio], F., a change: **vestis** (*putting on mourning*).

Mutina, -ae, [?], F., a town in Cisalpine Gaul, famous in the war between Antony and the senatorial party in B.C. 43 (now *Modena*).

mūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [prob. same as **moto**, for †**movitō**], I. v. a., *change, change for the better (remedy), alter*: **vestem** (*put on mourning*): **veste mutata esse** (*appear in mourning*).

mūtus, -a, -um, [?, cf. **musso**], adj., *dumb, mute, voiceless, silent*.

myoparō, -ōnis, [μυοπάρων], M., a cutter (? a light piratical vessel).

Myrōn (*Myrō*), -ōnis, [Greek], M., a celebrated Attic sculptor of the fifth century B.C.

mystagōgus, -i, [μυσταγωγός], M., a hierophant, a custodian (one who shows sacred objects in a temple).

Mytilēnaeus, -a, -um, [Μυτιληναῖος], adj., of Mitylene.

Mytilēnē, -ēs (-ae, -ārum), [Gr.], F., a famous city of Lesbos.

N.

nae, see **ne**.

nam [case-form of √NA, cf. **tam**, **quam**], conj., now (introducing explanatory matter), for.

nāniscor, nactus (nactus), -cisci, [√NAC, cf. **nactus**], 3. v. dep., find, get, procure, light upon, get hold of, obtain.

nārō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [for **gnarigo**, fr. †**gnarigō**-(**gnarō**-†**agus**, cf. **navigo**)], 1. v. a., make known, tell, relate, recount. — Absolutely, tell the story.

nāscor, nātus, nāscī, [√GNA, cf. **gigno**], 3. v. dep., be born, arise, be produced, spring up, be raised: non scripta sed nata lex (natural, born with us); ei qui nascentur (those who shall come hereafter); **Africa** nata ad, etc. (made by nature); conjuratio nascent (at its birth). — Participle sometimes spelled **gnatus**.

Nāsica, -ae, [nasō + ica (F. of -icus)], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio*, cons. B.C. 138, who led the attack by which Tiberius Gracchus was killed.

nātālis, -e, [natu- (or natō-) + alis], adj., of one's birth: dies (birth-day).

nātiō, -ōnis, [√GNA + tio, perh. through noun-stem, cf. **ratio**], F., (a birth), a race, a nation, a tribe, a clan.

nātūra, -ae, [natu + ra (F. of -rus)], F., (birth), nature, natural character, character: **naturam** explore (the demands of nature); **habitus naturae** (natural endowments); **natura rerum** (Nature, as ruler of the world, the universe); **naturā** (by nature, naturally).

nātūrālis, -e, [natura + lis (perh. -alis)], adj., natural, of nature: **jus naturale** (natural law, the law of nature, as opposed to civil law).

nātus, -tūs, [√GNA + tus], M., birth: **maiores natu** (elders).

naufragium, -i, [naufragō + ium], N., a shipwreck.

naufragus, -a, -um, [navi-†**fragus** (frag + us)], adj., shipwrecked, of broken fortunes, ruined: **naufrazi** (wrecked and ruined men).

nauta, -ae, [perh. Gr. ναύτης], M., a sailor, a boatman.

nauticus, -a, -um, [nauta + cus], adj., of a sailor (or sailors), naval. **nāvālis**, -e, [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., of ships, naval, maritime.

nāviculārius, -i, [navicula + arius], M., a shipmaster.

nāvigātiō, -ōnis, [navigā + tio], F., a sailing, a voyage, travelling by sea, a trip (by sea): **mercatorum** (voyages).

nāvigium, -i, [†**navigō** (? navi + †**agus**) + ium], N., a vessel (generally), "a craft," a boat.

nāvigō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†**navigō** (see **navigium**)], 1. v. n., sail, make voyages, take a voyage, sail the sea.

nāvis, -is, [√(S)NU (increased),

with added **i**, cf. Gr. *vab̄s*], F., a ship, a vessel, a boat, a galley.

1. **nē** (*nae*) [√NA, of unc. relation to the others], adv., surely, I am sure, most assuredly.

2. **nē** [√NA, unc. case-form], conj., lest, that . . . not, not to (do anything), from (doing anything), so that . . . not, for fear that, from (doing anything). — After expressions of fear and danger, that, lest. With indep. subj. as a prohibition, do not, let not, etc. — With **quidem**, not even, not . . . either, nor . . . either.

— Esp., **videre ne**, see to it that not, take care lest, see whether . . . not. See also **nequis**.

-**ne** (enclitic) [prob. same as **nē**, orig. = **nonne**], conj., not? (as a question, cf. **nonne**), whether, did (as question in Eng.), do, etc. — See also **necne**.

Neāpolis, -is, [Nεάπολις], F., a part of the city of Syracuse. — Also, other cities of Italy and Greece.

Neāpolitānus, -a, -um, [Neapoli + tanus], adj., of Neapolis (in Campania), Neapolitan. — Masc. plur., the Neapolitans.

nebulō, -ōnis, [nebula + o], M., (a man of no substance), a worthless fellow, a scamp, a trickster.

nec, see **neque**.

necēssārius, -a, -um, [†necessō- (reduced) + arius], adj., (closely bound?), necessary, pressing, unavoidable, absolutely necessary, needful, indispensable. — Also, as subst., a connection (a person bound by any tie), a close friend, a friend. — Abl. as adv., **necēssāriō**, of necessity, necessarily, unavoidably.

necesse [?, ne-cessō], indecl. adj., necessary, unavoidable. — With **est**, it is necessary, it is unavoidable, one

must, one cannot but, one must inevitably.

necēssitās, -tātis, [†necessō + tas], F., necessity, constraint, compulsion, exigency.

necēssitūdō, -dinis, [†necessō + tudo], F., close connection (cf. **necessarius**), intimacy (close relations), a bond, a relation (which creates a bond of union).

necne [nec ne], conj., or not (in double questions).

necō, -āvi (-ui), -ātus (-tus), -āre, [nec- (stem of **nex**)], I. v. a., put to death, kill, murder (in cold blood): fame (starve to death).

nefandus, -a, -um, [ne-fandus], adj., unspeakable, infamous, detestable, abominable.

nefāriē [old abl. of **nefarius**], adv., infamously, wickedly, abominably.

nefārius, -a, -um, [nefas + ius], adj., wicked, infamous, abominable.

nefās [ne-fas], N. indecl., a crime (against divine law), an impiety, a sacrilege.

neglegenter (necle-, negli-) [neglegent + ter], adv., carelessly, negligently.

neglegō (neclegō, negligō), -lēxi, -lectus, -legere, [nec (= ne) -lego], 3. v. a., not regard, disregard, neglect, leave unavenged, leave unpunished, care nothing for, abandon, sacrifice.

negō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, poss. ne-aio], I. v. a. and n., say no, say . . . not, refuse.

negōtiātor, -tōris, [negotiā + tor], M., a merchant. — Esp., a money-lender, a capitalist. Cf. **mercator**, a trader who goes with his wares.

negōtior, -ātus, -ārī, [negotiō-], I. v. dep., do business. — Esp., be a

merchant, be a banker (cf. **negotium**).

negōtium, -ī, [nec-otium], N., business, occupation, undertaking. — Less definitely, a matter, a thing, an affair, a business (as in Eng.), an enterprise, one's affairs; **meum negotium agere** (attend to my own interests). — Also, difficulty, trouble.

nēmō, †nēminis, [ne-homo], C., no one, nobody. — Almost as adj., no. — Esp., **non nemo**, one and another, one or two, one or more.

nempe [nam-†pe, cf. **quippe**], conj., to wit, namely, precisely, why! now, you see, you know, of course.

nemus, -oris, [√NEM + us, cf. νέμω], N., (pasture?), a grove (prob. open, affording pasture). — Esp., a sacred grove.

nepōs, -ōtis, [?], M., a grandson. — Also, a spendthrift (orig. a spoiled pet of his grandfather).

Nepōs, -ōtis, [same word as preceding], M., a Roman family name, see **Metellus**.

nēquam [prob ne-quam (how)], cf. **nequaquam**, indecl. adj., worthless (opposed to **frugi**), good for nothing, shiftless.

nēquandō, see **ne** and **quandō**.

nēquāquam [ne-quaquam (cf. eā, quā)], adv., in no way, by no means, not at all.

neque (nec) [ne-que], adv., and not, nor: **neque . . . neque** (neither . . . nor). — See also **enim**.

nē . . . quidem, see **ne**.

nēquī(d)quam (nēquic-), [ne . . . quī(d)quam], adv., to no purpose, in vain, not without reason.

nēquior, **nequissimus**, comp. and superl. of **nequam**.

nēquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod), [ne-quis], indef. pron., that no one,

etc., and in all the dependent uses of **ne**: **ut nequis** (that no one).

nēquitia, -ae, [nequi- (as if stem of **nequam** or **nequis**) + tia], F., worthlessness, shiftlessness, feebleness (in action).

nervus, -ī, [prob. for †nevrus, cf. Gr. νεύρον], M., a sinew. — Fig., in pl., strength, vigor, sinews (as in Eng.).

nēsciō, -scīvī (-iī), -scītus, -scīre, [ne-scio], 4. v. a., not know, be unaware. — Phrases: **nescio an**, I know not but, I am inclined to think, very likely; **nescio quis**, etc., some one, I know not who (almost as indef. pron.), some, some uncertain, some obscure; **illud nescio quid praeclarum**, that inexplicable something pre-eminent, etc.: **nescio quo modo**, somehow or other, I know not how (parenthetical), mysteriously, curiously enough.

neuter, -tra, -trum, [ne-uter], pron., neither. — Plur., neither party, neither side.

nēve (neu) [ne-ve], conj., or not, and not, nor.

nex, necis, [?], F., death, murder, assassination.

nihilum, -ī, [ne-hilum?], N. and (nihil) indecl., nothing, none: **nihil respondere** (make no answer).

— **nihilō**, abl. as adv., none, no. — **nihil**, acc. as adv., not at all, no, not: **nihil valet** (has no weight, etc.); **nihil interest** (it makes no difference); **nonnihil** (somewhat, a little).

Nīlus, -ī, [Νεῖλος], M., the Nile, the great river of Egypt.

nīmīrum [nī (= ne) mirum], adv., (no wonder), doubtless, of course, that is to say, unquestionably, no doubt (half ironical), I suppose, forsooth.

nīmīs [prob. comparative], adv.,

too, too much, over much: **nimis** *urgeo* (*too closely*).

nimius, -a, -um, [nimi- (? stem of positive of **nimis**) + ius], adj., *too much, too great, excessive*. — **nimium**, N. as adv., *too, too much*.

Ninnius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., a tribune of the people, who proposed the law for Cicero's return.

nisi [ne-si], conj., (*not . . . if*), *unless, except*: **nisi si** (*except in case, unless*).

niteō, no perf., no p.p., -ēre, [prob. †nitō, cf. **nitidus**], 2. v. n., *shine, glisten*.

nitidus, -a, -um, [†nitō + dus], adj., *shining, glistening, sleek*.

nitor, nīsus (nīxus), nīti, [prob. genu], 3. v. dep., (*strain with the knee against something*), *struggle, strive, exert one's self, rely upon, depend, rest*.

nix, nivis, [?], F., *snow*.

nōbilis, -e, [as if (g)no (root of **nosco**) + bilis], adj., *famous, noble, well-born* (cf. "notable").

nōbilitās, -tātis, [nōbili + tas], F., *nobility, fame*. — Concretely, *the nobility, the nobles*.

nocēns, see **noceo**.

noceō, -uī, nocitūrus, nocēre, [akin to **nex**], 2. v. n., *do harm to, injure, harm, harass*. — **nocēns**, -entis, pres. p. as adj., *hurtful, guilty* (of some harm).

noctū [abl. of †noctus (noc (cf. **noceo**?) + tus)], as adv., *by night, in the night*.

nocturnus, -a, -um, [perh. noctu + urnus, cf. **diuturnus**], adj., *of the night, nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night*: **nocturno tempore** (*in the night*).

nōlō, nōluī, nōlle, [ne-volo], irr.

v. a. and n., *not wish, be unwilling, wish not, not like to have, will not (would not, etc.)*. — Esp. with inf. as (polite) imperative, *do not, do not think of* (doing, etc.). — Also, **nōlem** (*I should hope not, I should be sorry*).

nōmen, -minis, [√(G)NO (root of **nosco**) + men], N., *a name* (what one is known by), *name* (fame, prestige). — As a name represents an account, *an account* (à compte), *an item* (of an account): **meo nomine** (*on my account*); **eo nomine** (*on that account*); **classium nomine** (*under pretence, etc.*).

nōminātim, [acc. of real or supposed †nominatis (nominā + tis)], adv., *by name* (individually), *especially*.

nōminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [nomin-], I. v. a., *name, mention, call by name, call*: **nominari volunt** (*to have their names mentioned*).

nōn [ne-oenum (unum)], adv., *no, not*: **non est dubium** (*there is no doubt*); **non mediocriter** (*in no small degree*); **non poteram non** (*I could not but, etc.*).

Nōnac, see **nonus**.

nōndum, see **dum**.

nōnne [non ne], adv., *is not? does not? etc.*

nōnnēmō, see **nemo**.

nōnnihil, see **nihil**.

nōnnullus, see **nullus**.

nōnnunquam, see **nunquam**.

nōnus, -a, -um, [novem + nus], num. adj., *the ninth*. — Esp., **Nōnac**, F. plur., *the Nones* (the ninth day, according to Roman reckoning, before the Ides, falling either on the fifth or seventh, see **Idus**).

nōs, see **ego**.

nōscō, nōvī, nōtus, nōscere,

[√(G)NO], 3. v. a., *learn, become acquainted with*. — In perfect tenses, *know, be acquainted with*: *sciunt ei qui me norunt* (*they know who are acquainted with me*); *nec novi nec scio* (*I don't know the law before mentioned, nor do I know the fact*). — *nōtus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *known, familiar, well-known*.

noster, -tra, -trum, [prob. *nos* (plur. nom.) + *ter*], adj. pron., *our, ours, of ours, of us*. — Often of one person, *my, mine, of mine*.

nota, -ae, [√GNO + *ta* (F. of -tus?)], F., *a mark, a brand, a stain*.

notō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*nota*]-, I. v. a., *mark, designate, brand, stigmatize*.

novem, [?], indecl. num. adj., *nine*.

Novembris, -e, [*novem* + *bris*, cf. *salubris*], adj., *of November*.

novicius, -a, -um, [*novō*+*icius*], adj., *fresh, raw, untrained*.

novus, -a, -um, [?, cf. Eng. *new*], adj., *new, novel, fresh, unprecedented, strange*: *res novae* (*a change of government, resolution*).

nox, *noctis*, [akin to *noceo*], F., *night*.

noxia, -ae, [√NOC (in *noceo*) + unc. term.], F., *crime, guilt*.

nūdius [*num*(?) -*dus* (*dies*)], undeclined, only in nom. with *tertius*, *now the third day, three days ago*.

nūdō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*nudō*]-, I. v. a., *lay bare, strip, expose*. — Less exactly, *clear, rob, despoil, strip* (as in Eng.): *nudavit se* (*stripped off his clothing*).

nūdus, -a, -um, [?, root (akin to *naked*) + *dus*], adj., *naked, bare, unprotected, exposed*. — Hence, *stripped, robbed, destitute*.

nūgae, -ārum, [?], F. plur., *tri-*

fles, follies. — Esp. of persons, *a man of follies, a frivolous person*.

nullus, -a, -um, [*ne*-*ullus*], adj., *not . . . any, not any, no, none of: quae nulla* (*none of which*). — Often equivalent to an adverb, *not, not at all*. — *nōnnullus*, *some*. — As subst., *some, some persons*.

num [pron. √NA, cf. *tum*], adv., interrog. part., suggesting a negative answer, *does, is, etc., it is not, is it?* and the like: *num dubitasti* (*did you hesitate?*). — In indirect questions, *whether, if*.

Numantia, -ae, [?], F., a city of Spain, captured by Scipio in B.C. 133.

nūmen, -inis, [√NU (in *nuo*) + *men*], N., (*a nod*), *will*. — Hence, *divinity, power* (of a divinity).

numerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*nume-rō*]-, I. v. a., *count, account, regard*.

numerus, -i, [†*numo*- (cf. *nummus*, *Numa*, Gr. *νόμος*) + *rus*], M., *a number, number*: *in hostium numero* (*as, etc.*); *ullo in numero* (*at all as, etc.*).

Numidicus, -a, -um, [*Numida*+*cus*], adj., *Numidian* (of Numidia, long an independent state west of the territory of Carthage). — Esp. as a name of *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*, see *Metellus*, No. 7.

Numitōrius, -i, [*Numitor*+*ius*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Numitorius*, a Roman knight, one of the witnesses against Verres.

nūmmus (*nūmus*), -i, [akin to *numerus*, Gr. *νόμος*], M., *a coin*. — Esp. for *nummus sestertius*, *a sesterce* (see *sestertius*).

numquam, see *nunquam*.

numquīs (-*quī*), -qua, -quid (-quod), [*num*-*quīs*], indef. interrog. pron., *is (etc.) any one?* with all senses of *num*, see *quīs*.

nunc [num-ce, cf. *hic*], adv., *now* (emphatic, as an instantaneous *now*, cf. *jam*, unemphatic and continuous): *etiam nunc* (*even now, even then, still*).—Esp. opposed to a false condition, *now, as it is*.

nunquam (numquam) [ne-unquam], adv., *never*.

nūntiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [nuntiō-], I. v. a., *send news, report, make known*.

nūntius, -ī, [†novent- (p. of †noveo, *be new*) + ius], M., (*a new-comer*), *a messenger*.—Hence, *news, a messenger*: *nuntium mittere* (*send word*).

nūper [for *novi-per*, cf. *parumper*], adv., *lately, recently, not long ago, just now*.

nuptiae, -ārum, [nupta + ius], F. plur., *a wedding, a marriage*.

nūtus, -tūs, [prob. *nui* (as stem of *nuo*) + *tus*], M., *a nod, a sign*: *ad nutum* (*at one's beck, at one's command*); *nutu* (*at the command, by the will*).

nympha, -ae, [Gr. *νύμφη*], F., (*a bride*).—Also, *a nymph* (a goddess of nature occupying some special locality, as a tree, or stream, or the like).—These goddesses were worshipped collectively at Rome.

O.

O, interj., *Oh!*: *O tempora!* (*what times!*).

ob [unc. case-form akin to Gr. *ἐπ[ί]*, prep. (adv. in composition), (*near*), *against*: *ob oculos* (*before my eyes*).—Hence, *on account of, for*: *ob eam rem* (*for this reason, on this account*).—In comp., *towards, to, against*.

obdūcō, -dūxi, -ductus, -dūcere,

[*ob-duco*], 3. v. a., *lead towards, lead against, draw over*.

obdūrēscō, -dūrui, no p.p., -dūrēscere, [*ob-duresco*], 3. v. n., *harden over, become hardened*.

obēdiō, see *oboedio*.

obēō, -īvi (-īi), -itus, -ire, [*ob-eo*], irr. v. a., *go to, go about, attend to, go over, visit*: *facinus* (*commit*); *locum tempusque* (*be present at*).

offerō, see *offero*.

obfundō, see *offundo*.

ōbiciō (*objic-*), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [*ob-jacio*], 3. v. a., *throw against, throw in the way, throw up, set up, expose*.—Hence, *cast in one's teeth, reproach one with*.

oblectāmentum, -ī, [*oblectā + mentum*], N., *diversion, enjoyment, a source of amusement*.

oblectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*ob-flecto*, cf. *lacio*], I. v. a., *give pleasure to, delight*.

obligō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*ob-ligo*], I. v. a., *bind up, hamper, bind, mortgage*.—**obligātus**, -a, -um, p.p., *bound, under obligation*.

oblinō, -lēvi, -litus, -linere, [*ob-lino*], 3. v. a., *smear*.—Fig., *besmear, bedaub, stain*.

obliviō, -ōnis, [*ob-†livio*, cf. *obliviscor*], F., *forgetfulness, oblivion*.

obliviscor, -lītus, -liviscī, [*ob-†livio*, cf. *liveo*], 3. v. dep., (*grow dark against?*), *forget, cease to think of*.—**oblītus**, -a, -um, p.p., *forgetting, forgetful, unmindful*.

obmūtēscō, -mūtui, no p.p., -mūtēscere, [*ob-†mutesco*, cf. *mutus*], 3. v. n., *become silent, be dumb*.

obnūntiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*ob-nuntio*], I. v. n., *announce* (in opposition).—Esp., *announce unfavorable omens, stay proceedings by omens, hinder by omens*.

oboediō (**obēdio**), -ivī (-iī), -itum (N.), -ire, [ob-audio], 4. v. n., *give ear to*. — Hence, *give heed to, obey, be obedient, be submissive*.

oborior, -ortus, -oriri, [ob-orior], 4. (3.) v. dep., *rise before, rise over*.

obruō, -rui, -rutus, -ruere, [ob-ruo], 3. v. a., *bury, overwhelm* (with something thrown on), *cover*. — Also, *overthrow, ruin*.

obscūrē [old abl. of **obscurus**], adv., *obscurely, darkly, covertly*.

obscuritās, -tātis, [obscurō+tas], F., *darkness, obscurity, uncertainty*.

obscurō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [obscurō-], 1. v. a., *dim, darken, obscure, hide, conceal*.

obscurus, -a, -um, [ob+scurus, √SCU+rus, cf. *scutum*], adj., *dark, dim, secret, covert, disguised, hidden, obscure, unknown: non est obscurum* (it is no secret).

obsecrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [manufactured from ob *sacrum* (near or by some sacred object)], 1. v. a., *adjure, entreat*.

obsecundō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [ob-secundo], 1. v. n., *show obedience, yield to one's wishes*.

observō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-servo], 1. v. a., (be on the watch towards?), *guard, maintain, keep*. — Also, *be on the watch for, watch for, watch, lie in wait for*.

obses, -idis, [ob+ses, cf. *praeses* and *obsidio*], c., (a person under guard), *a hostage*. — Less exactly, *a pledge, a security*.

obsideō, -sēdi, -sessus, -sidere, [ob-sedeo], 2. v. a., (sit down against), *blockade, beset, besiege*. — Also, *block, hinder, lie in wait for, watch for*.

obsidiō, -ōnis, [obsidiō-? (reduced)+o], F., *a siege* (cf. *obsessio*), *a blockade*. — Also, *the art of siege*.

obsignō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-signo], 1. v. a., *seal up, seal*. — Hence, *sign as a witness, witness*.

obsistō, -stiti, no p.p., -sistere, [ob-sisto], 3. v. n., *withstand resist, contend against*.

obsolēscō, -ēvi, -ētus, -ēscere, [obs-olesco], 3. v. n., *grow old, become obsolete, get out of date, get stale*.

obstipēscō (**obstu-**), -ui, no p.p., -ēscere, [ob-stipescio], 3. v. n., *become stupefied, be thunderstruck, be amazed: sic obstipuerant* (they were so thunderstruck).

obstō, -stiti, -stāturus, -stāre, [ob-sto], 1. v. n., *withstand, stand in one's way, resist, injure, hurt*.

obstrepō, -ui, -itūrus, -ere, [ob-strepo], 3. v. n. and a., *drown* (one noise by another), *overwhelm by a din*.

obstructiō, -ōnis, [ob-structio, cf. *obstruo*], F., *a barricade, an obstruction, a covering*.

obstupefaciō, -feci, -factus, -facere, [ob-stupefacio], 3. v. a., *daze, stupefy*. — **obstupefactus**, -a, -um, p.p., *taken aback, dumbfounded*.

obstupēscō, see **obstipescō**.

obsum, -fui, -futurus, -esse, [ob-sum], irr. v. n., *be in the way, hinder, injure, be disadvantageous*.

obtegō, -tēxi, -tectus, -tegere, [ob-tego], 3. v. a., *cover up, protect*.

obtemperō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [ob-tempero], 1. v. n., (conform to), *comply with, submit to, yield to, comply*.

obtestor, -ātus, -āri, [ob-testor], 1. v. dep., *implore* (calling something to witness), *beseech, entreat*.

obtimeō, -tinui, -tentus, -tinēre, [ob-teneo], 2. v. a., *hold* (against something or somebody), *retain, maintain, occupy, possess, get* (by

lot), *hold* (by lot, as a magistrate). — Also, *maintain, prove, make good*.

obtingō, -tigī, no p.p., -tingere, [ob-tango], 3. v. a. and -n., *touch upon*. — Esp., *fall to one's lot, fall to one, happen* (esp. as euphemism for death or disaster).

obtrectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-tracto], 1. v. a. and n., (*handle roughly?*), *disparage, speak ill of*.

obtulī, perf. of **offero**.

obviam [ob viam], adv., *in the way of, to meet* (any one): **obviam fieri** (*come to meet, fall in one's way, meet*).

obvius, -a, -um, [ob-via, declined as adj.], adj., *in the way of*: **obvius esse** (*meet*).

occāsiō, -ōnis, [ob-†casio, cf. **oc-cido**], F., *an opportunity, a chance*.

occāsus, -sūs, [ob-casus, cf. **oc-cido**], M., *a falling, a fall, a setting* (of the sun).

occidēns, see **occido**.

occīdiō, -ōnis, [perh. directly from **occīdo**, after analogy of **legiō**, etc.], F., *slaughter, great slaughter*.

occidō, -cidī, -cāsūrus, -cidere, [ob-cado], 3. v. n., *fall, set, be slain*. — **occidēns**, -entis, p., *setting*, as subst., *the west*.

occīdō, -cidī, -cīsus, -cidere, [ob-caedo], 3. v. a., *kill, massacre, slay*.

occlūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [ob-claudio], 3. v. a., *shut up, close*.

occultātor, -tōris, [occultā+tor], M., *a concealer, a harbinger*.

occultē [old abl. of **occultus**], adv., *secretly, privately, with secrecy*.

occultō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [occultō-], 1. v. a., *conceal, hide*.

occultus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **occulto**], as adj., *concealed, secret, hidden*.

occupātiō, -ōnis, [occupā+tiō], F., *occupation* (engagement in busi-

ness), *business, affairs* (of business), *being engaged*.

occupō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†occupō- or †occup- (cf. **auceps**), ob and stem akin to **capio**], 1. v. a., *seize, take possession of, seize upon, occupy* (only in military sense). — **occupā-tus**, -a, -um, p.p., as adj., *engaged, occupied, employed*.

occurrō, -curri (-cucurri?), -cur-sūrus, -currere, [ob-curro], 3. v. n., *run to meet, meet, come upon, find, full in with, go about* (a thing), *with-stand, occur* (to one's mind), *suggest itself*.

occursātiō, -ōnis, [occursā + tiō], F., *a coming to meet, a sally, an attack, a greeting* (running to meet one with acclamation).

Ōceanus, -i, [Gr. Ὠκεανός], M., *the ocean* (with or without **mare**).

Ocriculānus, -a, -um, [Ocriculō + anus], adj., *of Ocriculum* (a town of Umbria on the Tiber).

Octāviānus, -a, -um, [Octaviō + anus], adj., *of Octavius*.

Octāvius, -i, [octavō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., **Cn. Octavius**, cons. B.C. 87 with Cinna, and killed as a partisan of the nobility by the partisans of Marius. Others of the same family not named by Cicero were famous.

octāvus, -a, -um, [octo + vus (cf. Gr. ὀγδοῦς?), perh. †octau+us], adj., *eighth*.

octingenti, -ae, -a, [stem akin to octo + centum], num. adj., *eight hundred*.

octō [?], num. adj., *eight*.

octōdecim [octo-decem], num. adj., *eighteen*.

octōgintā [octo+?], adj., *eighty*.

octōni, -ae, -a, [octo+nus], adj., *eight at a time, eight* (at a time).

oculus, -ī, [†*ocoō* (cf. *eye*) + *lus*], M., *the eye*.

ōdī, -ōdisse, [perf. of lost verb (with pres. sense), akin to **odium**], irr. v. a., *hate, detest*.

odiōsus, -a, -um, [odiō + *osus*], adj., *hateful, troublesome*.

odium, -ī, [√*VADH* (*spurn*) + *ium*], N., *hatred, odium, hate, detestation*. — Plur., *hate* (of several cases).

— Of persons, *the hatred, the detestation*: odio esse (*to be hated*).

odor, -ōris, [√*OD* (ὄζω) + *or*], M., *an odor, fragrance* (**legum**, adding, *as it were*, to make the fig. tolerable in Eng.).

offendō (obf-), -fendi, -fēnsus, -fendere, [ob-fendo], 3. v. a. and n., *strike against, stumble, stumble upon, light upon, go wrong, commit an offence, take offence, offend, hurt* (the feelings), *give offence to*. — **offēnsus**, -a, -um, p.p., *offensive*.

offēnsiō (obf-), -ōnis, [ob-†fensio, cf. **offendo**], F., (*a striking against*), *a stumbling, an offence, a giving offence, dislike, a disaster, a defeat*.

offerō (obf-), obtulī, oblātus, offerre, [ob-fero], irr. v. a., *bring to, offer, furnish, afford, expose*: se (*present*); mortem alicui (*cause the death of, etc.*).

officiō (obf-), -fēcī, -fectūs, -ficere, [ob-facio], 3. v. a., *work against, obstruct, hinder, stand in the way of*.

officiōsus (obf-), -a, -um, [officiō + *osus*], adj., *dutiful, in discharge of one's duty, conscientious* (in the discharge of one's duty).

officium (obf-), -ī, [as if (probably) †officiō- (cf. **beneficus**) + *ium*], N., (*a doing for one?*), *a service, a duty, kind offices* (either sing.

or plur.), *dutiful conduct, faithfulness to duty*.

offundō (obf-), -fūdī, -fūsus, -fundere, [ob-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour over*. — Also, *fill, pervade*.

oleum, -ī, [?, cf. *oliva*, ἔλαιον], N., *oil*.

ōlim [loc. (?) of **ollus**, old form of **ille**], adv., (*at that time*), *once, formerly*.

Olympius, -a, -um, [Gr. Ὀλύμπιος], adj., *of Olympus* (the fabled abode of the gods), *Olympian*.

ōmen, -inis, [?, but cf. old form **osmen**, and **oscines**], N., *an omen*.

omittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ob-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go by, pass over, leave unsaid, leave out, omit, say nothing of, abandon, cease*.

omniñō [abl. of †**omninus** (omni + nus)], adv., *altogether, entirely, on the whole, only, utterly, in all, at all, any way, only just, whatever* (with negatives).

omnis, -e, [?], adj., *all, the whole of* (as divisible or divided, cf. **totus** as indivisible or not divided). — In sing., *all, every* (without emphasis on the individuals, cf. **quisque**, *each*, emphatically). — Esp.: **omnibus horis** (*every hour*); **omnia** (*everything*).

onus, -eris, [unc. root + *us*], N., *a burden, a load, a freight, a cargo*. — Abstr., *weight*.

opera, -ae, [oper- (as stem of **opus**) + *a* (F. of -us)], F., *work, services, help, pains, attention, assistance*: **operam dare** (*devote one's self, exert one's self, take pains, try, take care*). — Esp.: **opera sua** (*by his own efforts*); **operam consumere** (*waste one's labor, waste one's time*); **operae pretium est** (*it is worth while*). — Plur., *laborers*.

operārius, -ī, [opera + arius], M., (of adj.), *a day laborer*.

operiō, -perui, -pertus, -perire, [ob-pario, cf. **aperio**], 4. v. a., *cover up, cover*.

Opimius, -ī, [opinō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *L. Opimius*, cons. B.C. 121, the champion of the senate against C. Gracchus, in the fight in which the latter was killed.

opimus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *fat, rich, fertile*.

opinō, -ōnis, [opinō- (cf. **necopinus**) + o], F., *a notion, an expectation, an idea, a reputation, an opinion* (not well founded, cf. **sententia**), *fancy, a good opinion* (of any one): *latius opinione* (*more widely than is thought*); *mortis* (*a false idea of one's death*).

opinor, -ātus, -ārī, [opinō, cf. **necopinus**], 1. v. dep., *have an idea* (not well founded or not sure), *fancy, suppose, imagine*.—Cf. the use of such phrases as *I fancy, I reckon, I guess, I take it, I should say*.

opitulator, -ātus, -ārī, [opitulō- (opi-tulus, from √TUL, in **tuli**, + us)], 1. v. dep., *assist, aid, succor, give help*.

oportet, -uit, no p.p., -ēre, [noun-stem from **ob** and stem akin to **porto**, cf. **opportunus**], 2. v. imp., *it behooves, it ought, one is to, one must*.

oppetō, -īvi (-īi), -ītus, -ere, [ob-peto], 3. v. a., *encounter, meet*.

oppidum, -ī, [ob-†pedum (*a plain?*, cf. Gr. *πέδον*)], N., (the fortified place which, according to ancient usage, commanded the territories of a little state), *a stronghold, a town* (usually fortified).

oppōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [ob-pono], 3. v. a., *set against, oppose* (something to something else).—**oppositus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *opposed, lying in the way, opposite, adverse*.

opportunitās, -tātis, [opportunō + tas], F., *timeliness, fitness* (of time or circumstance), *good luck* (in time or circumstance), *convenience, advantage*.

opportūnus, -a, -um, [ob-portunus, cf. **importunus** and **Portunus**], adj., (*coming to harbor?*), *opportunity, advantageous, lucky, timely, valuable* (under the circumstances).

oppositus, -tūs, [ob-†positus, cf. **oppono**], M., *a setting against, an interposition*.

opprimō, -pressi, -pressus, -primere, [ob-premo], 3. v. a., (*press against*), *overwhelm, crush, overpower, overtake* (*surprise*), *hold in check*.

oppugnātiō, -ōnis, [oppugnā + tio], F., *a siege* (of actual operations, cf. **obsidio**, *blockade*), *besieging, an attack* (in a formal manner against a defended position).

oppugnō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ob-pugno], 1. v. a., *attack* (formally, but without blockade), *lay siege to, carry on a siege, assail* (a defended position).—Fig., *attack, assail*.

ops, opis, [?], F., *help, aid, succor, means, protection*.—Plur., *resources, power, wealth, means*.

optābilis, -e, [optā + bilis], adj., *desirable, to be wished for*.

optimās (optu-), -ātis, [optimō + as (cf. **Arpinas**)], adj., *of the best*.—Esp. plur., *the optimates* (the better classes, or aristocracy, at Rome, including all who held opinions opposed to the common people).

optimē, see **bene**.

optimus, -a, -um, [op (cf. ops?) + **timus** (cf. **finitimus**)], superl. of **bonus**, which see.

optō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†optō- (√OP + tus, cf. Gr. ἔψομαι)], I. v. a., *choose, desire, wish* (urgently), *pray for, hope and pray for, hope for*. — **optātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *wished for, desired, desirable*.

opus, operis, [√OP + us], N., *work, labor* (as skilful or accomplishing its purpose, cf. **labor**, as tire-some). — In military sense, *a work, works, fortifications*. — Also, as in English, of civil structures, etc., *work, works, a work* (as of art), *a work of skill* (cf. **artificium**, *a work of art*), *workmanship*: **opere et manu factus** (*by handiwork*). — In abl., **quanto** (**tanto**, **magno**, **nimio**) **opere**. — Often together, **quantopere**, etc., *how much, so much, much, greatly, too much, how, so, too*.

opus [same word as preceding], N. indecl., *need, necessary*: **opus properato** (*need of haste*).

ōra, -ae, [?], F., *a shore, a coast*.

ōrātiō, -ōnis, [orā + tio], F., *speech, words, talk, address, discourse, argument, matter for a discourse, power of oratory, a branch of a discourse*.

ōrātor, -tōris, [orā + tor], M., *a speaker, an ambassador, an orator*.

orbis, -is, [?], M., *a circle* (a circular plane): **orbis terrarum** (*the circle of lands, the whole world*).

ordior, orsus, ordiri, [†ordi- (cf. **ordo**)], 4. v. dep., *begin, start*.

ordō, -inis, [akin to **ordior**], M., *a series, a row, a tier, a rank* (of soldiers), *a grade* (of centurions, as commanding special "ordines" of soldiers, also the centurions them-

selves), *an arrangement, an order* (esp. of citizens), *a body* (consisting of such an order), *a class* (of citizens).

orior, ortus, oriri, [?], 3. (and 4.) v. n., *arise, spring up, spring*. —

— **oriēns**, -entis, p. as subst., *the east*.

ornāmentum, -i, [ornā + mentum], N., *an adornment, a decoration, an ornament, an equipment, an honor* (an addition to one's dignity), *a source of dignity*.

ornātē [old abl. of **ornatus**], adv., *ornately*: **gravius atque ornatus** (*with more weight and eloquence*).

ornātus, -tūs, [ornā + tus], M., *adornment, ornament, ornaments* (collectively).

ornō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [unc. noun-stem], I. v. a., *adorn, equip, furnish, increase* (by way of adornment), *honor, add honor to*. — **ornātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *furnished, well-equipped, well-furnished, decorated, finely adorned, well to do, prosperous, highly honored*.

ōrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [or- (as stem of **os**)], I. v. a. and n., *speaking*. — Esp., *pray, entreat, beg*.

ortus, -tūs, [√or (in **orior**) + tus], M., *a rising*: **solis** (*sunrise, the East*).

ōs, ōris, [?], N., *the mouth, the face, the countenance*: **Ponti** (*the mouth, the entrance*); **in ore omnium** (*in the mouths, on the lips*).

os, ossis, [prob. reduced from †ostis, cf. Gr. ὀστέον], N., *a bone*.

ōscitō, -āvi, no p.p., and **ōscitor**, -āri, [perh. os cito], I. v. n. and dep., *gave*.

ostendō, -tendī, -tentus, -tendere, [obs-tendo], 3.v.a., (*stretch towards*), *present, show, point out, make known*,

state, declare, indicate, exhibit, display. — Pass., appear, show itself.

ostentō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [osten-tō-], 1. v. a., display, exhibit: se (make a display).

Ōstiēnsis, -e, [Ostiā+ensis], adj., of Ostia (the port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber), at Ostia.

ostium, -ī, [akin to os], N., the mouth: Oceani (the straits, i.e., of Gibraltar). Also, a door.

otiosus, -a, -um, [otiō + osus], adj., at leisure, quiet, peaceful, peaceable, undisturbed, inactive.

otium, -ī, [?], N., repose, inactivity, quiet (freedom from disturbance), ease, peace.

ovō, no p., -āturus, -āre, [?], 1. v. n., rejoice. — Esp., **ovāns**, -antis, p., triumphant in an ovation (the lesser triumph, but also used figuratively). [Possibly the technical meaning is the original one.]

P.

P., abbreviation for **Publius**.

paciscō, -ere, and **paciscor**, pac-tus, pacisci, [paci- (as stem of **pāco**) + sco], 3. v. a. and dep., bargain. — Esp., **pactus**, -a, -um, p.p., agreed upon, settled, arranged. — See also **pactum**.

pācō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pac- (in pax)], 1. v. a., pacify, subdue. — **pācātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., peaceable, quiet, subject (as reduced to peace), submissive, entirely conquered: civitas male pacata (hardly reduced to submission, still rebellious).

Pacōnius, -ī, [?, cf. **pāco**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Paconius*, a Roman knight.

pactum, -ī, [p.p. of **paciscor**,

pango?], N., (a thing agreed), an agreement, an arrangement. — Hence, a method, a way (of doing anything). — Esp. abl., in . . . way: quo pacto (in what way, how); isto pacto (after that fashion, to that degree); nescio quo pacto (somehow or other, strangely enough); nullo pacto (in no way, under no circumstances).

Paeān, -ānis, [Gr. Παιάν], M., the Healer, a name of Apollo, as god of healing.

paene [?], adv., almost, nearly, all but.

paenitet (poenitet), -uit, -ēre, [†poenitō- (perh. p.p. of verb akin to **punio**)], 2. v. a. (impers.), it repents (one), one repents, one regrets: me paenitebit (I shall regret).

paenula (pēn-), -ae, [?], F., a cloak (probably like a poncho, sometimes also with a hood, at any rate put on over the head and worn in travelling or in rough weather).

paenulātus (pēn-), -a, -um, [paenula+tus, cf. **robustus**], adj., wrapped in a cloak.

Palacīnus? (**Palatīnus?**), -a, -um, [?], adj. only with **balneae**, a place of uncertain position.

palam [unc. case-form, cf. **clam**], adv., openly, publicly, without concealment.

Palātium (Pāl-), -ī, [palatō- (the arched roof of the mouth) + ium], N., (the round hill?), the Palatine (the hill of Rome which was the original site of the city).

Palladium, -ī, [Παλλάδιον], N., (the little Pallas), the Palladium (the little image of Pallas Athene, on which depended the safety of Troy, and which was carried off by Ulysses

and Diomedes). — Hence, a *palladium* (any object of like importance).

palma, -ae, [borrowed from Gr. *παλάμη*], F., the *palm* (of the hand). — Also, a *palm branch*, a *palm* (esp. as symbol of victory), a *victory* (cf. “laurels” in Eng.).

pālūs, -ūdis, [?], F., a *marsh*.

Pamphylia, -ae, [Gr. *Παμφυλία*], F., the country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia, not included in the province of Asia Minor.

Panhormus (Panormus), -i, [*Πάνορμος*], F., *Panormus*, the city on the north coast of Sicily, now *Palermo*, famous for its harbor.

Pānsa, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Vibius Pansa*, one of the partisans of Cæsar, who was consul, B.C. 43, and was active in the fight against Mark Antony.

Papīrius (old **Papīsius**), -ī, [cf. **Papius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Papirius Mæso*, killed by Clodius in a fight in the Appian Way.

Pāpius, -a, -um, [*Papa* (or -ō) + *ius*], adj., (of *Papa* or *Papus*). — Masc., as a Roman gentile name. — Also, of *Papius* (esp. of *C. Papius*, tribune, B.C. 65, proposer of a law in regard to Roman citizenship).

pār, paris, [perh. akin to **paro**, **pario** (through the idea of barter or exchange)], adj., *equal, alike, like*. — Esp., on a *par* with, *equal in power*, a *match for*, *adequate to*, *sufficient for*.

Paralus, -ī, [Gr. *Πάραλος*], M., an Athenian hero, after whom one of the sacred galleys was named.

parātē [old abl. of **paratus**], adv., with *preparation*.

parātus, see **paro**.

parcō, **pepercī** (**parsī**), **parsūrus** (**parcītūrus**), **parcere**, [akin to **parcus** (√**PAR** + **cus**, *acquisitive*, and so *frugal?*)], 3. v. n., *spare*, *be considerate for*.

parēns, -entis, [√**PAR** (in **pario**) + **ens** (cf. Gr. *τεκνών*)], C., a *parent*, a *father*.

pārēō, **pāruī**, **pārītūrus**, **pārēre**, [**parō**- (cf. **opiparus**)], 2. v. n., (*be prepared*), *appear*, *obey*, *follow*, *yield*, *consult* (*utilitati*).

paries, -ietis (-jetis), [akin to *περί?*], M., a *wall* (of a house or the like, cf. **murus**).

Parilia (Palilia), -ium [**Pali** + **ilis**], N. plur. (of **Palilis**), the *feast of Pales* (a divinity of shepherds). It was held April 21.

Parinus, -a, -um, an uncertain word in Mss. of Verres, v. 57.

pariō, **peperi**, **partus** (**parītūrus**). **parere**, [√**PAR**, *procure* (perh. orig. by barter, cf. **par**)], 3. v. a., *procure*, *acquire*, *secure*, *win*. — Esp., *produce*, *give birth to* (of the mother).

Parma, -ae, [?], F., a town of Cisalpine Gaul. It was treacherously taken by Antony, and its people barbarously treated.

Parmēnsis, -e, [**Parma** + **ensis**], adj., of *Parma*. — Plur. as subst., the *people of Parma*.

parō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [**parō**, cf. **opiparus** and **pareo**], 1. v. a., *procure*, *provide*, *prepare*, *get ready*, *get ready for* (**bellum**, used concretely for the means of war), *secure*, *arrange*, *engage*. — **parātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *ready*, *prepared*, *well prepared*, *skilful*, *well equipped*: **animo parato** (*with resolution*).

parricida, -ae, [**patri**- (as stem of **pater**) + **cida** (**caed** + **a**, cf. **homicida**)?], M. and F., a *paricide*.

parricidium, -i, [parricida + ium], N., *parricide*.—Less exactly, *murder*: *patriae* (as the parent of her citizens).

pars, partis, [√PAR + tis (reduced), akin to **portio**, and perh. to **par** (cf. also **pario**)], F., (*a dividing*), *a portion, a part, a share, a side, a party* (also plur.), *a branch, a role* (in a play).—Esp. in adverbial phrases, *direction, way, degree*: *in omnes partes* (*in all directions, in all ways*); *in utraque parte* (*on both sides*); *in bonam partem* (*in good part*); *in utramque partem* (*in both directions, both ways*); *ad aliquam mei partem* (*to some part of my existence, to me in some respect*).—See also **partim**.

parsimonia (parci-), -ae, [parco- (as stem of **parcus**) or parsō- (stem of **parsus**) + monia, cf. **sanc-timonia**], F., *frugality, parsimony*.

particeps, -cipis, [parti- + cept (√CAP as stem, cf. **princeps**)], adj., *participant, taking part*.—As subst., *a sharer, a participant, a participator, an associate*.

partim [old acc. of **pars**], adv., *partly, in part*.—Esp., **partim . . . partim**, *some . . . others, partly . . . partly*; **quas partim . . . partim** (*some of which . . . others*).

partiō, -ivī (-iī), -itus, -ire, and **partior**, -itus, -irī, [parti-], 4. v. a. and dep., *divide*: **partitis temporibus** (*alternately*).

partitiō, -ōnis, [partī (stem of **partior**) + tiō], F., *a division, a partition*.

partus, -tūs, [√PAR (in **pario**) + tus], M., *a birth, the production of offspring*.

parum [akin to **parvus**, perh. for **parvum**], adv., *not very, not*

much, not sufficiently, not enough, too little: **parum amplius** (*too small*).

parvulus, -a, -um, [parvō + lus], adj., *small, slight, insignificant, little*.

parvus, -a, -um, [perh. for †**pau-rus**, cf. **paucus**, and Gr. **παῦρος**], adj., *small, slight, little, trifling*: **Romulus parvus** (*as a child*); **parvi ducere** (*of little account*); **parvi refert** (*it makes little difference, it matters little*); **parvi animi esse** (*mean-spirited, unambitious, un-aspiring*).

pāscō, pāvī, pāstus, *pascere*, [√PA (?) + sco], 3. v. n. and a., *feed, fatten*.

passus, -sūs, [√PAD (in **pando**) + tus], M., (*a spreading of the legs*), *a stride, a step, a pace* (esp. as a measure, about five Roman feet): **mille passuum** (*a Roman mile, five thousand feet*).

pāstiō, -ōnis, [pas (as if root of **pasco**) + tiō], F., *pasturing, feeding, pasturage*.

pāstor, -tōris, [pas (as if root of **pasco**) + tor], M., *a shepherd, a herdsman* (a slave occupied in pasturing).

patefaciō, -fēcī, -factus, -facere, [noun-stem akin to **pateo** + **facio**], 3. v. a., *lay open, open, lay bare, disclose, discover, make known, show clearly*.

pateō, -uī, no p.p., -ēre, [†**patō** (noun-stem akin to Gr. **περδννυμαι**)], 2. v. n., *be extended, lie open, spread, extend, be wide, be open, be exposed, be uncovered, be obvious, be patent*.—**patēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *open, exposed*.

pater, -tris, [√PA (in **pasco**?) + ter], M., *a father*.—Plur., *ancestors, senators, the senate*: **patres conscripti** (*senators, gentlemen of the*

senate, conscript fathers?); **pater familias** (*a householder*).

paternus, -a, -um, [pater+nus], adj., *of a father, paternal, of one's father, of one's fathers*.

patientia, -ae, [patient + ia], F., *patience, endurance, forbearance, long-suffering*.

Patina, -ae, [patina], M., a Roman family name.—Only, *T. Patina*, a friend of Clodius.

patior, passus, pati, [?], 3. v. dep., *suffer, endure, bear, put up with, tolerate, allow, permit*.—**patiēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *patient, long-suffering*.

patria, see **patrius**.

patricius, -a, -um, [patricō + ius], adj., (*of the senate*, the original nobility of Rome as opposed to the plebs, cf. **pater**), *patrician* (of this nobility).—Less exactly, *noble* (of the later nobility).—Plur., *the nobles* (not necessarily the original patricians).

patrimōnium, -ī, [patri- (as if stem of **pater**) + monium (i.e., mō + on + ium)], N., *a paternal estate, a patrimony, an inheritance, an ancestral estate*.

patrius, -a, -um, [pater + ius], adj., *of a father, ancestral, of one's fathers, paternal*.—Esp., **patria**, F., *one's fatherland, native country, country*.

patrōnus, -ī, [†patrō- (as if stem of †patroo, cf. colōnus, aegrōtus) + nus], M., *a patron, a protector, an advocate*.

patruus, -ī, [pat(e)r+vus?], M., *an uncle* (on the father's side, cf. **avunculus**, on the mother's).

paucus, -a, -um, [√PAU- (cf. **paulus** and **parvus**) + cus], adj., almost always in plur., *few, a few,*

some few (but with implied *only* in a semi-negative sense): **pauca dicere** (*a few words, briefly*).

paulisper [paulis (abl. plur. of **paulus**?) -per], adv., *a little while, for a short time*.

paululum [acc. of **paululus**], as adv., *a very little*.

paulus, -a, -um, [pau (cf. **pau-cus**) + lus (= rus?)], adj., *little, slight, small, insignificant*.—Esp., **paulum**, N., as subst. and adv., *a little, little, slightly*.—**paulō**, abl. as adv., *a little, slightly, little*: **paulo ante** (*a little while ago, just now*).

Paulus, -ī, [paulus], M., a Roman family name.—Esp.: 1. *L. Æmilius Paulus*, who conquered Perses of Macedonia, B.C. 168; 2. *L. Æmilius Paulus* (of the family of the Lepidi), prætor, B.C. 53, a partisan of the nobility.

pāx, pācis, [√PAC, as stem], F., (*a treaty?*), *peace*: **pace alicujus** (*by permission of, etc., if one will allow*, an apology for some expression or statement): **pace tua, patria, dixerim** (*pardon me, my country, if I say it*).

peccātum, -ī, [N. of p.p. of **pecco**], N., *a fault, a wrong, a misdeed, an offence*.

peccō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [?], 1. v. n., *go wrong, commit a fault, do wrong, err*.

pectō, pēxi (-uī), pexus (pectitus), pectere, [√PEC + to, cf. **necto**], 3. v. a., *comb*: **pexo capillo** (*with well-combed locks*).

pectus, -oris, [perh. pect (as root of **pecto**) + us, from the rounded shape of the breast, cf. **pectinatus**], N., *the breast*.—Fig., *the heart, the mind*.

pecuārius, -a, -um, [pecu+arius],

adj., of cattle. — Masc., a *grazier*. — Fem., *pasturage, grazing*.

peculātus, -tūs, [peculā + tus], M., *embezzlement*.

pecūnia, -ae, [†pecunō- (pecu + nus, cf. **Vacuna**) + ia], F., *money* (originally cattle), *wealth, capital, an amount of money, a sum of money*: *ratio pecuniarum* (the matter of finance).

pecūniōsus, -a, -um, [pecunia + osus], adj., *rich*.

pecus, -udis, [pecu + dus (reduced)], F., a *domestic animal* (cf. **pecus**, -oris, a herd or flock), a *brute* (as opposed to man), a *dumb beast*.

pedester, -tris, -tre, [pedit + tris], adj., of *infantry, of persons on foot*: *copiae* (foot, infantry).

pedetemptim (-tentim) [pede + temptim (cf. **sensim**)], adv. (*feeling one's way with the feet*), *cautiously, gradually*.

pējor, see **male**.

pējus, see **male**.

pellō, *pepulī, pulsus, pellere*, [?], 3. v. a., *strike, beat, drive, defeat, repulse, drive out*.

Penātēs, -ium, [penā- (cf. **penator** and **penus**) + tis (reduced, cf. **Arpinas**)], M. plur., (presiding over the household supplies?), the *household gods* (usually with **Di**), the *Penates* (the tutelary divinities of the household and of the city as a household). — Esp. as a symbol for the home.

pendeō, *pependi*, no p.p., *pendēre*, [†pendō- (cf. **altipendus**)], 2. v. n., *hang, depend*.

pendō, *pependi, pēnsus, pendere*, [?], 3. v. a., *hang, weigh, weigh out, decide*. — Hence (since money was earlier weighed, not counted), *pay, pay out*. — Esp. with words of pun-

ishment, *pay* (a penalty), *suffer* (punishment, cf. **dare** and **capere**).

penes [prob. acc. of stem in -us akin to **penitus**], prep., *in the power of, in the control of*.

penetrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†penetrō-, from **pene-** (in **penitus**, etc.) + **terus** (cf. **inter, intrō**)], 1. v. a. and n., (*go in deeper*), *enter, penetrate, force one's way in*.

penitus [stem akin to **penes, penus**, etc., + **tus, cf. divinitus**], adv., *far within, deeply, entirely, utterly, deep within*.

pēnsitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†pēnsitō- (as if p.p. of **penso**, cf. **dictito**)], 1. v. a., *weigh*. — Hence, *pay* (cf. **pendo**).

1. **per** [unc. case-form of stem akin to Gr. *περί*], adv. (in composition) and prep., *through*. — Fig., *through, by means of* (cf. **ab**, *by, directly*), *by the agency of*: **per me**, etc. (*by myself, without other aid*); **per se** (*of itself*). — Often accompanied by the idea of hindrance: **per anni tempus potuit** (*the time of the year would allow*); **per vos licere** (*you do not prevent, you allow, so far as you are concerned, etc.*); **per aetatem non audere** (*on account of*). — Of time, *through, for*: **per triennium**. — In adjurations, *by, for the sake of*.

2. **per** [perh. a different case of same stem as 1. **per**], adv. in comp., *very, exceedingly*.

peradulēscēns, -entis, [?, 2. *peradulescens*], adj., *very young*.

peragō, -ēgī, -āctus, -agere, [1. **perago**], 3. v. a., *conduct through, finish, accomplish, carry through*.

peragrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [1. **peragro**], 1. v. a. and n., *traverse, travel over, go over, travel*. — Fig., *spread*.

perangustus, -a, -um, [2. *per-angustus*], adj., *very narrow*.

perbrevis, -e, [2. *per-brevis*], adj., *very short, very brief*.

percallēscō, -uī, no p.p., -ēscere, [2. *per-callesco*], 3. v. n., *become thoroughly hardened*.

percellō, -culī, -culus, -cellere, [per-+cello (cf. *celer*)], 3. v. a., *knock over, strike down, overturn, dash to the ground*.

percipiō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [1. *per-capio*], 3. v. a., *take in (completely), learn, acquire, hear*. — Esp. of harvests, *gather*. — Hence, fig., *reap, win, gain* (but in Latin the figure is retained).

percitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of *per-cio*], as adj., *excited, incensed*.

percommode [2. *per-commode*], adv., *very conveniently, very opportunely*.

percrebrēscō (-bēscō), -bruī (-bui), no p.p., -brēscere (-bēscere), [2. *per-crebresco*], 3. v. n., *become very frequent, become very common, spread very widely*.

percutiō, -cussī, -cussus, -cutere, [1. *per-quatio*], 3. v. a. and n., *hit, strike, run through, stab, strike a blow*. — Fig., *strike with fear*.

perdō, perdidī, perditus, perdere, [1. *per-do*], 3. v. a., *destroy* (cf. *interficio*), *ruin, lose*. — **perditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *ruined, desperate, abandoned, lost, overwhelmed*.

perducō, -dūxī, -ductus, -ducere, [1. *per-duco*], 3. v. a., *lead through, lead along, bring over, carry along, introduce*.

perduellio, -ōnis, [perduelli+o], F., *treason* (technical, and not strictly conforming to either our high or petit treason).

peregrinor, -ātus, -ārī, [peregri-

nō-], 1. v. dep., *travel abroad*. — Fig., *be abroad* (not hear or see).

peregrīnus, -a, -um, [peregri+inus], adj., *foreign, outlandish*.

perennis, -e, [1. *per-annus* (weakened)], adj., (lasting for the year?), *perennial, unfailing*. — Hence, *eternal*.

pereō, -iī (-ivī), -itūrus, -ire, [1. *per-eo*], irr. v. n., *perish, be killed, die, be lost*.

perexiguus, -a, -um, [2. *per-exiguus*], adj., *very small, very short*.

perfacilis, -e, [2. *per-facilis*], adj., *very easy*. — Neut. as adv., *very easily*.

perfectiō, -ōnis, [1. *per-factio*, cf. *perficio*], F., *the accomplishment, the completion*.

perferō, -tulī, -lātus, -ferre, [1. *per-fero*], irr. v. a., *carry through (or over), bring over, bring, bear, carry*. — Also, *bear through* (to the end), *endure, suffer, submit to*.

perficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, [1. *per-facio*], 3. v. a., *accomplish, effect, complete, finish, make* (complete). — With **ut** (**utī**), *bring it about, succeed in* (doing or having done or getting done), *accomplish, make* (some one do something or the like).

perfidia, -ae, [perfidō + ia], F., *perfidy, treachery, faithlessness*.

perfringō, -frēgī, -fractus, -fringere, [1. *per-frango*], 3. v. a., *break through, break down, break the barriers of*.

perfruor, -fructus (-fruitus), -fruī, [1. *per-fruor*], 3. v. dep., *enjoy to the full, enjoy without alloy, continue to enjoy, enjoy*.

perfugiō, -fūgī, no p.p., -fugere, [1. *per-fugio*], 3. v. n., *run away,*

flee (to a place), *escape to*, *take refuge in* (ad portum).

perfugium, -i, [1. per-†fugium, cf. **refugium**], N., *a place of refuge, refuge*.

perfungor, -functus, -fungi, [1. per-fungor], 3. v. dep., *fulfil, perform* (to the end).—Hence, *have done with, finish* (and get rid of).

pergō, perrēxi, perrectus (?), pergere, [1. per-rego], 3. v. n., (*keep one's direction?*), *keep on, continue to advance, advance, go on, proceed*.

perhorrēscō, -horruī, no p.p., horrēscere, [1. per-horresco], 3. v. n. and a., *shudder all over, shudder at*.

periclitor, -ātus, -ārī, [†periclitō- (as if p.p. of **periculator**)], 1. v. dep., *try, make a trial, be exposed, be put in peril, imperil*.

periculum, see **periculum**.

periculōsē [old abl. of **periculosus**], adv., *with peril*.

periculōsus, -a, -um, [periculō + osus], adj., *dangerous, perilous, hazardous, full of danger*.

periculum (-clum), -i, [†perī- (cf. **experior**) + culum], N., *a trial*.—Hence, *peril, danger, risk*.—Esp. of the defendant in a prosecution, *jeopardy, prosecution* (in reference to the accused), *defence, trial* (in court), *accusation*.

perimō, -ēmī, -emptus, -imere, [1. per-emo (*take*)], 3. v. a., *destroy, put an end to*.

perinde, [1. per-inde], adv., (*straight through?*), *just, exactly*.

periniquus, -a, -um, [2. per-iniquus], adj., *very unfair, very unjust*.

peritus, -a, -um, [†perī- (cf. **experior**) + tus], p.p. as adj., (*tried*), *experienced, skilled, skilful, of great experience*.

perjūrium, -i, [prob. †perjus, adj., from **per** (perh. a diff. case from 1 and 2) **jus**, + **iūm** (cf. **injurius**)]. But possibly these are all abnormal formations], N., *perjury, false swearing*.

permāgnus, -a, -um, [2. permagnus], adj., *very great, very large*.

permanēō, -mānsi, -mānsūrus, -manēre, [1. per-maneo], 2. v. n., *remain* (to the end), *continue, hold out, persist, stay*.

permittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [1. per-mitto], 3. v. a., (*give over*), *grant, allow, give up, entrust, hand over, put into the hands of*.

permodestus, -a, -um, [2. permodestus], adj., *excessively modest*.

permovēō, -mōvī, -mōtus, -movēre, [1. per-moveo], 2. v. a., *move* (thoroughly), *influence, affect*.—**permōtus**, -a, -um, p.p., *much affected, influenced, overcome*.

permultus, -a, -um, [2. permultus], adj., *very much, very many, a great many*: **permultum valere** (*be very strong*).

permūtātiō, -ōnis, [permutā + tio], F., *a change*: **rerum** (*revolution, upheaval*).

perniciēs, -ēi, [?, akin to **nex**], F., *destruction, ruin, injury, harm, mischief, a plague* (used of Verres).

perniciōsus, -a, -um, [perniciē + osus], adj., *destructive, ruinous, mischievous*.

pernōbilis, -e, [2. per-nobilis], adj., *very noble, most noble, very famous*.

pernoctō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [1. per-nocto], 1. v. n. (and a.), *pass the night*.

perōrō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [1. per-oro], 1. v. a. and n., *finish arguing, conclude* (a case).

perparvus, -a, -um, [2. **perparvus**], adj., *very small, very little*.

perpaucus, -a, -um, [2. **perpaucus**], adj. — Plur., *very few, but very few, only a very few*.

perpetior, -pessus, -peti, [1. **perpator**], 3. v. dep., *suffer, endure*.

perpetuus, -a, -um, [1. **perpetuus** ($\sqrt{\text{PET}} + \text{VUS}$)], adj., (*keeping on through*), *continuing, continual, continued, continuous, without interruption, lasting, permanent, everlasting: in perpetuum (for ever)*.

perpolitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **perpolio**], as adj., *refined, highly cultivated*.

perpārō [2. **per-raro**], adv., *very rarely, almost never*.

Persa (**Persēs**), -ae, [Gr. Πέρσης], M., *a Persian*. — Plur., *the Persians*.

persaepe [2. **per-saepe**], adv., *very often, many times*.

persapienter [2. **per-sapienter**], adv., *very wisely, with great wisdom*.

perscribō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [1. **per-scribo**], 3. v. a., *write out*.

persequor, -secūtus, -sequi, [1. **per-sequor**], 3. v. dep., *follow up, pursue*. — Hence, *avenge, punish*. — Also, *follow out* (a series of points), *take up* (in detail).

Persēs (**Persa**), -ae, [Gr. Πέρσης], M., (cf. **Persa**, the same word), king of Macedonia, son of Philip V. He was conquered in the third Macedonian war by Æmilius Paulus.

perseverantia, -ae, [perseverant + ia], F., *persistence, perseverance*.

persolvō, -solvi, -solūtus, -solvere, [per-solvo], 3. v. a., *pay in full, pay: poenas (pay, suffer)*.

persōna, -ae, [1. **per-+sona**, cf. **dissonus**], F., *a mask*. — Hence, a

part, a role, a character, a personage, a party (in a suit).

perspiciō, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [1. **per-+specio**], 3. v. a., *see through, see, inspect, examine*. — Also, *see thoroughly*. — Fig., *see clearly, see, understand, learn, observe, find, discover*.

perspicuē [old abl. of **perspicuus**], adv., *clearly, plainly*.

perspicuus, -a, -um, [1. **per-+specuus** ($\sqrt{\text{SPEC}} + \text{VUS}$, cf. **conspicuus**)], adj., *obvious, plain, clear*.

persuādēō, -suāsi, -suasus, -suādēre, [1. **per-suadeo**], 2. v. n. (and a.), *persuade, induce*.

pertenuis, -e, [2. **per-tenuis**], adj., *very thin, very slight*.

perterreō, -terrui, -territus, -terrere, [1. **per-terreo**], 2. v. a., *terrify, alarm*.

pertimēscō, -timui, no p.p., -timēscere, [1. **per-timē** + **sco**], 3. v. a. and n., *fear much, fear greatly, dread, be alarmed*.

pertinācia, -ae, [pertinac + ia], F., *obstinacy* (in a bad sense, cf. **constantia**, *firmness*).

pertināx, -ācis, [1. **per-tenax**, cf. **pertineo**], adj., *pertinacious, obstinate*.

pertineō, -tinui, no p.p., -tinēre, [1. **per-teneo**], 3. v. n., (*hold a course towards*), *tend, extend*. — Fig., *have to do with, concern, tend: ad quem maleficium (belongs, whose is, etc.)*; *ad te non pertinere (to have no concern for you)*.

perturbō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [1. **per-turbo**], 1. v. a., *disturb, throw into confusion, confuse, throw into disorder, alarm, terrify, agitate, make anxious: turbata tempora (times of disorder)*.

pervādō, -vāsi, -vāsus, -vādere,

[I. **per-vado**], 3. v. n. and a., (*proceed to*), *reach, spread to, extend to, enter, fill* (of an idea).

pervagor, -ātus, -ārī, [I. **per-vagor**], 1. v. dep., *roam, scatter, diffuse itself*. — So, **pervagātus**, -a, -um, p.p., *wide-spread*.

pervenio, -vērī, -ventum (N. imp.), -venire, [I. **per-venio**], 4.v.n., (*come through to*), *arrive at, get as far as, reach, come, arrive*: *ad eum locum* (*come to this point*); *regnum* (*come, fall*); *ad laudem* (*attain, equal*).

pervolgō (-**vulgō**), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [per-**volgo**], 1. v. a., *spread abroad*: *pervolgatus honos* (*trite, common*).

pervolo, -āvī, -ātūrus, -āre, [1. **per-volo**], 1. v. n., *fly through, fly over, hurry over*.

pēs, **pedis**, [√**PAD** as stem], M., *the foot*. — Also, as a measure, *a foot*.

pessimē, superl. of **male**, wh. see.

pestifer, -era, -erum, [pesti-+fer, cf. **Lucifer**], adj., *pestilent*.

pestis, -tis, [?, perh. **pes** (in **pes-sum, pessimus**) + **tis**], F., *plague, pestilence*. — Esp. fig. of persons and things, *a plague, a pest, a bane, a scourge, a curse, a cursed thing*. — Less exactly, *ruin, destruction*: *una reipublicae pestis* (*convulsion*).

Petilius, -ī, [petilō (akin to **peto**) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Petilius*, one of the jury in the case against *Clodius*.

petitiō, -ōnis, [petī- (as a stem of **peto**) + **tio**], F., *a thrust, an attack*. — Also, *a seeking, a canvass* (for office, cf. **peto**), *a campaign* (in politics).

petō, petivī, petitus, petere, [√**PAT**], 3. v. a. and n., (*fall?, fly?*), *aim at, attack, make for, try to get, be aimed at, seek, go to get, go to*. —

Hence, *ask, request, look for, get*. — Esp. of office, *be a candidate for*.

petulantia, -ae, [petulant-+ia], F., *wantonness, impudence*.

Pharnacēs, -is, [Gr. Φαρνάκης], M., a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, conquered by *Cæsar*, B.C. 47.

Pharsālia, -ae, [Pharsalō-+ia], F., the region about Pharsalus in Thessaly, where the decisive battle between *Cæsar* and *Pompey* was fought, B.C. 48.

Pharsālicus, -a, -um, [Pharsalō + **cus**], adj., of *Pharsalia*.

Philippus, -ī, [Gr. Φίλιππος], M., a common Greek and Roman proper name. — Esp.: 1. *Philip V.*, king of Macedonia, defeated at Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197; 2. *L. Philippus*, cons. B.C. 91.

philosophus, -ī, [φιλόσοφος], M., a *philosopher*.

Picēnus, -a, -um, [†pice- (as a kindred stem to **picus**) + **nus**], adj., (*of the woodpecker?*). — Also, of *Picenum* (a region in eastern Italy, north of Rome). — **Picēnum**, N., the region itself.

pictor, -tōris, [√**PIG** + **tor**], M., a *painter*.

pictūra, -ae, [†pictu (√**PIG** + **tus**) + **ra**, cf. **figura**], F., *painting, a painting*.

piē [old abl. of **pious**], adv., *dutifully, religiously, with dutiful affection*.

pietās, -tātis, [piō-+tas], F., *filial affection, affection* (for the gods or one's country, etc.), *patriotism, religion* (as a sentiment), *piety, dutiful affection*.

pignerō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [pigner-], 1. v. a., *pledge*. — Pass. as dep., *take as a pledge, claim as one's own*.

pignus, -oris (-eris), [†pign- (as

stem of **pango** or **†pagino**) + **us**, cf. **facinus**], **N.**, a *pledge, a security*. — **Fig.**, a *hostage* (*reipublicae*).

pila, -ae, [?, but cf. **pello**], **F.**, a *ball, ball* (as a game).

pilum, -ī, [?], **N.**, a *pestle*. — Also, a *javelin* (the peculiar weapon of the Roman legion, with a heavy shaft 2 or 3 in. thick and 4 ft. long, and an iron head, making a missile more than 6 ft. long, and weighing over 10 lbs.).

pingō, **pinxi**, **pictus**, **pingere**, [√**PIG**, cf. **Gr.** *ποίκιλος*], 3. v. **n.**, (daub with a greasy substance?), *paint*.

pinguis, -e, [?, possibly **ping-** (as root of **pingo**) + **us** (with inserted **i** as in **levis**, cf. the early methods of painting with wax)], **adj.**, *fat*. — Hence, *stupid, clumsy, coarse*.

pīrāta, -ae, [**Gr.** *πειρατής*, an *adventurer*], **M.**, a *sea-rover* (perhaps like the ancient Northmen, cf. **praedo**, a *pirate*, more in the modern sense), a *corsair*, a *freebooter*, a *pirate* (without the above distinction).

piscis, -is, [?], **M.**, a *fish*. — Collectively, *fish*.

Pisō, -ōnis, [**pisō** + **o**], **M.**, (a man with a wart like a pea?, cf. **Cicero**), a Roman family name. — **Esp.**, **L.** *Calpurnius Piso Casonius*, father-in-law of **Cæsar**, cons. **B.C.** 58 with **Gabinus**.

Pius, -ī, [**pius**], **M.**, a name of **Q. Metellus**, given him for his dutiful conduct to his father. — See **Metellus**.

placeō, -uī, -itus, -ēre, [†**placō**- (cf. **Viriplaca**, **placo**, and **placidus**)], 2. v. **n.**, *please*. — **Esp.** in third person, *it pleases* (one), *one likes*, *one approves*, *it is thought best*, *one thinks best*, *one determines*, *it is one's pleasure*, *one's vote is*.

placō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†**placa-** (cf. **Viriplaca**)?, or **placō-** (cf. **placidus**)], 1. v. **a.**, *pacify*, *appease*, *reconcile*, *win one's favor*.

plāga, -ae, [√**PLAG** (in **plango**) + **a**], **F.**, a *blow*, a *stroke*, a *lash*, a *stripe*.

plānē [old **abl.** of **planus**], **adv.**, *flatly*, *clearly*, *plainly*, *distinctly*, *utterly*, *absolutely*.

plānus, -a, -um, [unc. root + **nus**], **adj.**, *flat*, *level*. — **Fig.**, *plain*, *clear*.

plēbējus, -a, -um, [**plebe** + **ius**], **adj.**, of the common people, *plebeian*: **ludi** (a festival held **Nov.** 16, 17, and 18, under the direction of the plebeian *ædiles*, in honor of some uncertain advancement of the plebs); **purpura** (a dark, dull red of a poorer quality than that worn by the magistrates and senators).

plēbs (**plēbēs**), -is (-ēi), [**plē-** (in **plenus**) + unc. term., cf. *πληθος*], **F.**, the *plebs*, the common people (as opposed to the upper classes at Rome), the *populace*, the *people*, the *commons*.

plēnus, -a, -um, [**plē-** (in **†pleo**) + **nus**], **adj.**, *full*: *plena consensionis* (in perfect agreement).

plērūmque, see **plerusque**.

plērūscue, -aque, -umque, [√**PLE** (in **pleo**) + **rus** + **que** (cf. **-pletus**, **plenus**)], **adj.** only in plur., *most of*, *very many*. — **Acc. sing.** as **adv.**, **plērūmque**, *generally*, *usually*, *for the most part*, *very often*.

Plōtius, -ī, [?, **Plautō** + **ius**], **M.**, a Roman gentile name. — **Esp.**, **L.** *Plotius*, a Roman teacher of rhetoric.

Plōtius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], **adj.**, of *Plotius*, *Plotian*: **lex** (a law of **M. Plotius** or **Plautius Silvanus** in relation to assault and battery or breach of the peace).

plūrimus, see **multus**.

plūs, see **multus**.

poena, -ae, [perh. †povi- (√PU) + na (cf. **punio**)], F., a *penalty*. — Hence, a *punishment* (see **persolvo**, **repeto**, **constituo**).

poenitet, see **paenitet**.

Poenus, -a, -um, [borrowed from a stem akin to Gr. Φοινίκεος], adj., *Carthaginian*. — Plur., the *Carthaginians*.

poëta, -ae, [Gr. ποιητής], M., a *poet*.

poliō, -īvi (-iī), -ītus, -īre, [?], 4. v. a., *smooth*, *polish* (also fig.). — Also, *adorn*, *beautify*.

polliceor, -licitus, -licēri, [†por- (= Gr. πρῶς, cf. **portendo**) -liceor], 2. v. dep., *offer*, *promise* (voluntarily, cf. **promitto**, by request, etc.), *make an offer*, *propose*.

polluo, -uī, -ūtus, -uere, [†por-luo], 3. v. a., (*stain as by water*?), *pollute*, *defile*, *desecrate*, *violate*.

pompa, -ae, [Gr. πομπή], F., a *procession* (esp. of a funeral).

Pompējus, -ī, [†pompe- (dialectic form of **quinque**) + ius], M., a Roman gentile or family name. — Esp., *Cneius Pompeius*, the great rival of Cæsar, consul with Marcus Crassus in B.C. 55.

Pompējus, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], as adj., *of Pompey*: *via Pompeja* (a street at Syracuse).

Pomptinus (**Pont**-), -ī, [cf. **Pompejus**], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Pomptinus*, prætor, B.C. 63.

pondus, -eris, [√PEND(in **pendo**) + us], N., *weight*.

pōnō, posuī, positus, pōnere, [prob. †por-sino (cf. **polliceor**)], 3. v. a., *lay down*, *place*, *put*, *set*, *class*, *set before*, *station*, *lay*. — Fig.,

place, *lay*, *make depend on*, *base*, *rest*, *found*. — **positus**, -a, -um, p.p., *situated*, *lying*, *depending on*, *dependent upon*.

pōns, pontis, [?], M., a *bridge*.

pontifex, -icis, [in form ponti- (stem of **pons**) †fex (√FAC as stem); connection uncertain, but perhaps from railings in temples, etc.], M., a *pontifex* (a kind of high priest, of which several formed a board, having in charge most religious matters): **maximus** (the chief of these).

Pontus, -ī, [Gr. Πόντος], M., the ancient name of the Black Sea. — Less exactly, of the region around. — Esp., *Pontus*, the kingdom of Mithridates, on the south-eastern shore of the sea.

popa, -ae, [?], M., an *inferior priest*.

Popilius, -ī, [?, cf. **popa**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Popilius*, a senator, convicted of receiving money illegally.

popīna, -ae, [**popa** + **ina**, (F. of -inus), *butcher's shop*?], F., a *tavern* (of a low order), a *cookshop*, a *brothel*.

populāris, -e, [populō + aris], adj., *of the (a) people*, *of the populace*, *popular*. — Esp., *popular* (favoring the people), *democratic*.

populor, -ātus, -ārī, [populō-], 1. v. dep., (*strip of people*?, cf. Eng. *skin*, *shell*, *bark a tree*), *ravage*, *devastate*. — **populātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as pass., *ravaged*, *devastated*.

populus, -ī, [√PAL? (in **pleo**) reduplicated + us], M., (*the full number*, *the mass*), a *people* (in its collective capacity), *the people* (the state), a *nation*, a *tribe* (as opposed to individuals): **populus Romanus** (the official designation of the Ro-

man state). — Esp., *the people* (as distinguished from the higher classes, no longer opposed to **plebs**), *the citizens* (including all).

Porcius, -ī, [†**Porcō**- (**porcus**) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Porcius Cato*, the Censor, ædile, B.C. 199; 2. *M. Porcius Læca*, tribune, B.C. 199.

Porcius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], adj., of *Porcius* (one of the two above mentioned), *Porcian*: *lex* (*a law* by one of the above, securing the freedom of Roman citizens from stripes and death except by judgment of their peers).

porrigō, -rēxi, -rectus, -rigere, [†**por**- (cf. **polliceor**)-**rego**], 3.v.a., *stretch forth, hold out to one, put in one's hand*.

porrō [?, akin to †**por** (cf. **por-rigo**)], adv., *furthermore, further, moreover, then again*.

porta, -ae, [√**POR** (cf. Gr. πῶρος) + **ta**], F., (*way of traffic?*), *a gate*.

portentum, -ī, [p.p. of **portendo**], N., *a portent*. — Hence, *a monster, a prodigy* (of crime or the like).

porticus, -ūs, [**porta** + **cus**, the declens. prob. a blunder, cf. **senati**, etc.], F., *a colonnade, a portico, an arcade*.

portō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**porta**-?], 1. v. a., *carry* (perh. orig. by way of traffic), *bring*.

portus, -tūs, [√**POR** (cf. **porta**) + **tus**], M., (*a place of access*), *a harbor, a haven, a port*: **ex portu** (*from customs*).

poscō, poposci, no p.p., *poscere*, [perh. akin to **prex**], 3. v. a., *demand* (with some idea of claim, stronger than **peto**, weaker than **flagito**), *require, claim, call for, ask for*.

possessio, -ōnis, [†**por**-†**sessio** (cf. **obsessio**)], F., *possession, occupation*. — Concretely (as in Eng.), *possessions, lands* (possessed), *estates*: **de possessione detrahere** (*lands in possession*); **libertatis** (*enjoyment*).

possideō, -sēdi, -sessus, -sidēre, [†**por**-**sedeo**], 2. v. a., (*settle farther on?*), *occupy, possess, hold possession of, enjoy*.

possum, potui, posse, [pote (for **potis**)-**sum**], irr. v. n., *be able, can* (etc.), *be strong, have power, have weight, can do, etc.*: **plurimum potest** (*is very strong, is very able, has the greatest advantage*); **si fieri potest** (*if it is possible*); **neque potest** *is, etc.* (*it is impossible that he, changing construction to keep emphasis*).

post [?, prob. abl. of stem akin to **postis** (cf. **ante, antes, rows, and antae, pilasters**)], adv. and prep., *behind, after, later than, afterwards, later, since*: **post diem tertium** (*three days after*); **post memoriam hominum** (*since*); **post conditam Messanam** (*since the building of, etc.*). — **post quam**, see **postquam**.

postea [post ea (prob. abl. or instr.)], adv., *afterwards, later, hereafter, by and by*. — **postea quam**, see **posteaquam**.

posteaquam (often separate) [**postea quam**], conjunctive adv., (*later than*), *after* (only with clause).

posteritās, -tatis, [**posterō**+**tas**], F., *aftertimes, future ages*: **in posteritatem** (*for the future, in the future, hereafter*).

posterus, -a, -um, [post- (or stem akin) + **rus** (orig. compar., cf. **superus**)], adj., *the next, later*: **posterī** (*posterity*); **postero die** (*the next*

day); in posterum (*for the future*). — **postrēmus**, -a, -um, superl., *last, the lowest*. — **postrēmō**, abl., *lastly, finally*.

posthāc [post hac (prob. abl. or instr.)], adv., *hereafter*.

postquam [post quam], conjunctive adv., (*later than*), *after*.

postrēmō, see **posterus**.

postrēmus, see **posterus**.

postridiē [†posteri (loc. of posterus) -diē], adv., *the next day*.

postulātiō, -ōnis, [postulā+tiō], F., *a demand, a request*.

postulō, -avi, -ātus, -āre, [?], 1. v. a., *claim* (with idea of right, less urgent than **posco**), *ask, request, require, call for, demand, expect*: **postulante nescio quo** (*at somebody or other's request*); **nullo postulante** (*without any one's asking it*).

potēns, -entis, [p. of **possum** as adj.], adj., *powerful, influential, of influence*: **potentiores** (*men of influence*).

potentia, -ae, [potent + ia], F., *power* (political influence), *authority* (not official or legal), *domination, domineering*.

potestās, -tātis, [potent + tas], F., *power* (official, cf. **potentia**, and civil, not military, cf. **imperium**), *office, authority, power* (generally), *control, ability, opportunity, chance, permission* (from a different point of view), *privilege*: **imperium et potestas** (*military and civil power, power and authority*); **praedonum** (*the power, the hands*).

potior, **potitus**, **potiri**, [poti-, cf. **potis**], 4. v. dep., *become master of, possess one's self of, get the control of*: **rerum** (*gain supreme control*).

potior, -us, -ōris, [compar. of

potis], adj., *preferable*. — **potius**, acc. as adv., *rather*. — **potissimum**, acc. of superl. as adv., *rather than any one (anything) else, particularly, especially, most of all, by preference* (over all others), *better than any other, best*.

pōtus, -a, -um, [p.p. of †poo, cf. **potio**], p.p., *having drunken, full of wine*.

prae [unc. case-form of same stem as **pro**], adv. (in composition) and prep., *before, in comparison with*. — Esp. with words implying hindrance, *for, on account of* (some obstacle). — In composition, *before others, very, before, at the head of*.

praebeō, **praebuī**, **praebitus**, **praebere**, [prae-habeo], 2. v. a., (*hold before one*), *offer, present, furnish, afford*: **crudelitati sanguis praebitus** (*sacrificed*). — With reflex., *show, display, act* (in any manner).

praeceps, -cipitis, [prae-caput], adj., *head-first, headlong, in haste, hasty, inconsiderate, driven headlong*.

praeceptum, -ī, [p.p. of **praecipio**], N., *an instruction, an order, a precept, instruction* (in plur.).

praecipio, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [prae-capio], 3. v. a. and n., *take beforehand, anticipate*. — Also, *order, give instructions, give directions*.

praecipuē [old abl. of **praecipuus**], adv., *especially*.

praecipuus, -a, -um, [prae+capuus (√CAP + vus)], adj., (*taking the first place*), *special, particularly great*: **hoc praecipuum** (*this special advantage*).

praeclārē [old abl. of **praeclarus**], adv., *nobly, gloriously, finely, in a fine condition, handsomely, very well*.

praeclārus, -a, -um, [prae-cla-rus], adj., *very noble, glorious, very famous, excellent, magnificent, pre-eminent, very fine, very beautiful, very striking, splendid*: *omnia praeclara sentire* (*have all the noblest sentiments, etc.*).

praeclūdō, -clūsī, -clūsus, -clūdere, [prae-claudo], 3. v. a., (*close some one or something in front*), *shut off, barricade, cut off*.

praeo, -ōnis, [?], M., *a herald*.

praeconius, -a, -um, [praecon+ius], adj., *of a herald*. — Neut. as subst., *heralding*.

praecurrō, -cucurri (-curri), -cursurus, -currere, [prae-curro], 3. v. n. and a., *run on before, hasten on before, hasten in advance, hurry on before, outrun, outstrip*.

praeda, -ae, [prob. prae+thida (root of -hendo+a)], F., *booty, prey, plunder*.

praedātor, -tōris, [praedā+tor], M., *a plunderer, a robber*.

praedicātiō, -ōnis, [praedicā+tiō], F., *a proclaiming, an assertion, a statement, commendation, celebrity* (talk of people about one).

praedicō, -dixī, -dictus, -dicere, [prae-dico], 3. v. a., *foretell, prophesy, tell beforehand, state first*.

praedicō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [†prae-dicō- (or similar stem from prae with √DIC, before the world or one's self, cf. **praedico**, before the event)], 1. v. a. and n., *make known* (before one), *proclaim, describe, boast, vaunt one's self, celebrate, report, say, tell us, state, declare*: *praedicari de se volunt* (*to be talked about*).

praeditus, -a, -um, [prae-datus, cf. **praebeo**], p.p., *endowed, furnished, supplied, possessing, enjoying*.

praedium, -ī, [praed- (praes)

+ ium], N., *an estate* (orig. as a security).

praedō, -ōnis, [praeda + o], M., *a robber, a freebooter, a pirate* (cf. **pirata**).

praeo, -īvī (-iī), no p.p., -īre, [prae-eo], irr. v. n. and a., *go before, precede*. — Esp. of formulas, *dictate*. — Hence, *prescribe, dictate* (generally).

praefectūra, -ae, [praefec- (as stem of **praeficio**) + tura, cf. **pictura**], F., *the office of praefectus* (see next word), *a prefecture* (?). — Also, *the city governed by a prefect, a prefecture* (as opposed to **municipium** and **colonia**, wh. see).

praefectus, -ī, [p.p. of **praeficio**, as subst.], M., *a captain* (of auxiliary troops). — Also, *a governor* (sent from Rome to govern a city of the allies).

praefero, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [prae-fero], irr. v. a., *place before, hand to, place in one's hands, esteem above, prefer to* (with dat. or quam).

praeficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, [prae-facio], 3. v. a., *put before, place in command of, set over*.

praefiniō, -īvī (-iī), -ītus, -īre, [prae-finio], 4. v. a., (*set a limit before*), *limit, fix* (as a limit).

praemittō, -mīsī, -missus, -mittere, [prae-mitto], 3. v. a., *send forward, send on*.

praemium, -ī, [?, perh. praetemium (√EM, in emo, + ium)], (taken before the general distribution or disposal of booty?), N., *a reward, a prize*.

praemoneō, -uī, -ītus, -ēre, [prae-moneo], 2. v. a., *warn beforehand, forewarn*.

Praeneste, -is, [?], N. and F., *a city of Latium about twenty miles*

from Rome, strongly fortified, now *Paestrina*.

prae-parō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [prae-paro], 1. v. a., *prepare beforehand, provide for, provide, prepare*.

prae-pōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [prae-pono], 3. v. a., *put in command, put in charge, place over: praepositus est (presides over)*.

prae-ripiō, -ripiui, -reptus, -ripere, [prae-rapio], 3. v. a., *snatch away, seize in advance, forestall*.

prae-ro-gātivus, -a, -um, [prae-ro-gā + tivus], adj., *(asked first), voting first*. — Fem. as subst., *the first century (in voting)*. — Hence, *a decisive vote (given first and so an omen of the result), an indication, an earnest*.

prae-scribō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [prae-scribo], 3. v. a., *(write down beforehand), prescribe, order, direct, ordain: hoc beluis natura (impress upon)*.

prae-sēns, -entis, p. of **praesum**.

praesentia, -ae, [praesent-ia], F., *presence, the present moment: in praesentia (for the moment, at the moment)*.

praesentiō, -sēnsi, -sēnsus, -sentire, [prae-sentio], 4. v. a., *see beforehand, find out in time, find out (beforehand), look forward to*.

praesertim [as if acc. of †prae-sertis (√SER, in sero, + tis)], adv., *(at the head of the row?), especially, particularly*.

praesideō, -sēdi, no p.p., -sidere, [prae-sedeo], 2. v. n. (and a.), *(sit in front of), preside over, guard*.

praesidium, -i, [prae-tsidium (√SED + ium), cf. obsidium], N., *(a sitting down before), a guard, a garrison, a force (detached for occupation or guard), an armed force,*

a defence. — Fig., *protection, assistance, support, a defence, a safeguard, a bulwark, a stronghold, a reliance*.

praestābilis, -e, [praestā + bilis], adj., *excellent, desirable*.

praestāns, see **praesto**.

praestō [?, perh. "praesto," I am here (as if quoted)], adv., *on hand, ready, waiting for: praesto esse (be waiting for, meet)*.

praestō, -stiti, -stātus, (-stitus), -stāre, [prae-sto], 1. v. a. and n., *stand before, be at the head, excel, be superior: praestat (it is better)*. — Also, causatively, *(bring before), furnish, display, give assurance of, vouch for, maintain, assure, make good*. — Esp. with pred. acc., *guarantee, insure, maintain*. — **praestāns**, -antis, p. as adj., *excellent, superior, surpassing*.

praestōlor, -ātus, -ārī, [?, but cf. stolidus and stolo], 1. v. dep., *wait for, attend upon*.

praesum, -fui, -esse, [prae-sum], irr. v. n., *be in front, be at the head of, be in command, preside over, command (an army, etc.)*. — **praesēns**, -entis, p., *present, immediate, in person, here present, present in person, with immediate action, acting directly, direct (of the interposition of the gods): animus (ready, or together, presence of mind)*.

praeter [compar. of prae (cf. inter)], adv. and prep., *along by, past, beyond*. — Fig., *except, beside, contrary to, more than, beyond*.

praetereā [praeter-ea (abl.?)], adv., *furthermore, besides, and besides, and also: nemo praeterea (no one else); neque praeterea quicquam (and nothing else)*.

praetereō, -iī, -itus, -īre, [praeter-eo], irr. v. a. and n., *go by, pass by,*

pass over, overlook. — **praeteritus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *past*. — Esp. N. plur., **praeterita**, *the past* (cf. “by-gones”).

praetermittō, -mīsi, -missus, -mittere, [praeter-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go by, let slip, omit, neglect, pass over*.

praeterquam [praeter-quam], conjunctive adv., *except, further than*.

praetervectiō, -ōnis, [praetervectio], F., *a sailing by, a course* (where one sails by).

praetextātus, -a, -um, [praetexta + tus], adj., *clad in the praetexta, in one's childhood*.

praetextus, -a, -um, [p.p. of praetexo], p.p., *bordered*: in praetexta (the bordered toga worn by children and magistrates, a symbol for childhood).

praetor, -tōris, [prae-+itor (√I+tor)], M., (*a leader*), *a commander*. — Esp., *a praetor*, one of a class of magistrates at Rome. In early times two had judicial powers, and the others regular commands abroad. Later, all, during their year of office, had judicial powers, but, like the consuls (who were originally called praetors), they had a year abroad as proprætors: **urbanus** (the judge of the court for cases between citizens).

praetōrius, -a, -um, [praetor + ius], adj., *of a praetor* (in all its senses): praetoria cohors (*the body guard, of the commander*, see **praetor**); comitia (*for the election of praetors*); homo (*an ex-praetor*). — **praetōrium**, N., *the general's tent, headquarters*.

praetūra, -ae, [prae-+itura? (itu + ra, cf. pictura)], F., (*a going before*), *the office of praetor, the praetorship*.

prandeō, prandī, prānsus, pran-

dēre, [?], 2. v. n., *breakfast*. — Esp. **prānsus**, p.p., *satiated*.

prāvitās, -tātis, [pravō + tas], F., (*crookedness*). — Hence, *wickedness, depravity, evil intent*.

prāvus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *crooked*. — Hence, *perverse, vicious*.

precor, -ātus, -ārī, [prec-], 1. v. dep., *pray, supplicate, entreat*.

premō, pressi, pressus, premere, [?], 3. v. a., *press, burden, press hard, harass, overwhelm, oppress*.

pretium, -ī, [?, cf. Gr. πρῆμα], N., *a price, money, value, a bribe*: in pretio esse (*to be highly esteemed*); operae pretium (*worth one's while*).

†prex, †precis, [?], F., *a prayer*. **pridem** [prae (or stem akin -dem (cf. idem)], adv., *for some time*: jam pridem (*long ago, for some time, for a long time*).

pridiē [pri- (prae or case of same stem) die (loc. of dies)], adv., *the day before*. — Esp. in dates, **pridiē Kalendas**, *the day before the Calends, etc.*

Prilius (Prē-), -ī, [?, M. of adj.], M., with lacus, *a lake in Etruria (Castiglione)*.

primārius, -a, -um, [primō + arius], adj., *of the first, superior, excellent, of the first class*.

primus, -a, -um, see **prior**.

princeps, -ipis, [primō-ceps (√CAP as stem, cf. manceps)], adj., M. and F., *first, chief, a man of the first rank, a chief, a chief man, a principal man, a leader, a prime mover*: princeps esse and the like (*take the lead*).

principātus, -tūs, [princip + atus, cf. senatus], M., *the first place, the position of leader, the pre-eminence*.

principium, -ī, [princip + ium],

N., a beginning: *principio* (in the first place).

prior, -us, [stem akin to *pro* + *ior*], compar., former, before: *nox* (last night, night before last). — Neut. **prius** as adv., before, earlier, first. — Esp. with **quam**, before, first . . . before, sooner . . . than. — Superl., **primus**, -a, -um, [*prae* (?) + *mus* (cf. *summus*)], first, of the first class, superior: *decem primi* (the ten select men, a board of ten magistrates in many ancient cities); in *primis* (see *imprimis*). — Acc. N. (as adv.), **primum**, in the first place (opp. to *tum, deinde*), first, the first time: *cum primum* (when first, as soon as); *ut primum* (as soon as). — Abl. N., **primo** (as adv.), at first (opp. to *postea*, etc.).

pristinus, -a, -um, [*prius*-*tinus*, cf. *diutinus*], adj., former (previously existing), old, of old, oldtime, time-honored.

prius, see *prior*.

priusquam, see *prior*.

privātus, p.p. of *privo*, which see.

privō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*privō*-], I. v. a., (set apart?), deprive. — Esp., **privātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., (set apart from the general community), private, separate, individual, domestic (as opposed to public). — Masc. as subst., a private citizen, a private individual, an individual, a private person.

prō [for *prōd*, abl. of stem akin to *prae*, *prior*, etc.], adv. (in comp.) and prep., in front of, before (in place, time, or circumstance). — Hence, in place of, for, on behalf of, in return for, in view of, on account of, in proportion to, in accordance with, according to. — Esp. with names

of officers, as, acting as, ex-. — Often rendered by transference, *proconsul, proprator*. — In comp. as adv., before, forth, away, for, down (as falling forward).

proavus, -ī, [*pro*-*avus*], M., a great-grandfather.

probē [old abl. of *probus*], adv., honestly, virtuously, with integrity, well, very well.

probitās, -tātis, [*probō* + *tas*], F., honesty, integrity.

probō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*probō*-], I. v. a., make good, find good, approve, prove, show, make clear, be satisfied with, make acceptable, (pass., be acceptable). — Esp., **probātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., approved, acceptable, esteemed.

probus, -a, -um, [*pro* + *bus*, cf. *morbus*], adj., superior (perh. mercantile word), excellent, good, honest.

procella, -ae, [*pro*-*cella*, akin to *cello*], F., a tearing, rushing storm, a tempest, a storm, a hurricane.

prōcēssiō, -ōnis, [*pro*-*cessio*, cf. *procedo*], F., an advance.

prōcrāstinō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*procrastinō*- (as if, perh. really, *pro-crastino*)], I. v. a., put off till to-morrow, postpone, procrastinate.

prōcreō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*procreo*], I. v. a., generate, produce, give birth to: *procreatus* (born).

procul [?, †*procō*- (*pro*+*cus*, cf. *reciprocus*) + *lus* (reduced, cf. *simul*)], adv., at a distance (not necessarily great), away, far away.

prōcūrātiō, -ōnis, [*procurā* + *tio*], F., a caring for, management, superintendence.

prōcūrātor, -tōris, [*procurā* + *tor*], M., a manager, a steward.

prōdeō, -īvi (-īi), -itūrus, -īre,

[prod-eo], irr. v. n., *go forth, appear abroad, appear* (in the streets).

prōdigium, -ī, [†prodigō (prodicus?) + ium], N., *an omen, a portent*. — Hence, *a prodigy, a monster*.

prōdigus, -a, -um, [prod-†agus (√AG + us, cf. *agilis* and Gr. *λοχαγός*)], adj., *wasteful* (cf. **prodigo**), *prodigal, a spendthrift*.

prōditor, -tōris, [pro-dator (cf. **prodo**)], M., *a betrayer, a traitor*.

prōdō, -didī, -ditus, -dere, [pro-do], 3. v. a., *give or put forth, give away, betray*. — Also, *publish, appoint, hand down, transmit*.

prōducō, -dūxī, -ductus, -ducere, [pro-duco], 3. v. a., *lead forth, bring out, produce, bring forward, introduce*.

proelium, -ī, [?], N., *a battle, a fight*.

profānus, -a, -um, [pro-fanum, decl. as adj.], adj., (*outside the temple*), *not sacred, secular, common*.

profectiō, -ōnis, [pro-factio, cf. **proficiscor**], F., *a departure, a starting, a setting out*.

profectō [pro-facto], adv., (*for a fact*), *certainly, surely, doubtless, undoubtedly, no doubt, I'm sure*.

proferō, -tulī, -lātus, -ferre, [pro-fero], irr. v. a., *bring forth, carry forward, bring out, publish, bring forward, introduce, produce, adduce*.

professiō, -ōnis, [pro-†fassio, cf. **profiteor**], F., *a declaration*.

proficiō, -fēcī, -fectum (N.), -ficere, [pro-facio], 3. v. n., *go forward, gain, make progress*.

proficiscor, -fectus, -ficisci, [pro-†faciscor (**facio**)], 3. v. dep., *set out, start, depart, proceed, begin, arise: ratio profecta* (*proceeding*).

profiteor, -fessus, -fiterī, [pro-fateor], 2. v. dep., *profess, declare,*

offer, proffer, promise, make a declaration.

prōfligō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pro-fligo], 1. v. a., *dash down, overwhelm, lay prostrate, prostrate*. — Esp., **prōfligātus**, -a, -um, *abandoned, corrupt, unprincipled, profligate*.

profugiō, -fūgī, -fugitūrus, -fugere, [pro-fugio], 3. v. n., *flee away, escape, flee, take to flight*.

profundō, -fūdī, -fūsus, -fundere, [pro-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour forth, pour out, shed, waste*.

profundus, -a, -um, [pro-fundus], adj., *deep*. — Neut. as subst., *an abyss*.

progredior, -gressus, -gredi, [pro-gradior], 3. v. dep., *advance, proceed, go: nihil progreditur* (*takes no step*): *quo tandem progressurus* (*how far he would go*); *quem in locum progressus* (*how far you have gone, how much you are implicated*).

prohibeō, -uī, -itus, -ēre, [pro-habeo], 2. v. a., *hold off, hinder, forbid, prevent, shut out, cut off*. — With a change of relation, *keep* (from some calamity, etc.), *protect, guard*.

prōiciō (**jiciō**), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [pro-jacio], 3. v. a., *cast forth, throw away, expose: foras* (*throw out, get rid of*); *insula projecta est* (*projects, runs out*).

proinde [pro-inde], adv., (*and so on?*), *just the same, just*. — Also, *therefore, hence: proinde quasi* (*just as if forsooth, ironical*).

prōlatō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pro-latō], 1. v. a. and n., *extend, put off, shillyshally, procrastinate*.

prōmissum, -ī, [p.p. of **promitto**], N., *a promise*.

prōptus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **pro-mo**], as adj., (*taken out of the gen-*

eral store), on hand, ready, active.

prōmulgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, prob. **promulgō** (pro-mulgas, akin to **mulgeo**, **multo**)], I. v. a. and n., (post a fine?), give notice of (as a law), publish. — Absolutely, give notice of a bill.

prōnūntiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pronuntio], I. v. a., proclaim, publish, declare, speak out.

prōpāgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [propagō (stem of **propagus**), or kindred stem], I. v. a., (peg down, of plants, propagate by layers), propagate, extend, prolong, preserve: **subolem** (rear).

prope [pro+pe (cf. **quippe**)], adv. and prep., near, nearly, almost. — Comp. **propius**, superl. **proximē**, as prep.: **proxime deos** (very near the gods).

propemodum [prope modum], adv., (often separate), nearly, very nearly, pretty nearly: **prope modum errare** (come near making a mistake).

properō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [properō-], I. v. a. and n., hasten: **properato opus est** (there is need of haste).

propinquus, -a, -um, [case of **prope+cus** (cf. **longinquus**)], adj., near. — Esp., nearly related, related. — As subst., a relative, a kinsman.

propior, -us, [comp. of stem of **prope**], adj., nearer, closer. — Superl., **proximus**, -a, -um, [†**procō+timus**, cf. **reciprocus**], nearest, very near, last, next, following. — As subst., a relative. — In plur., those nearest one, one's kindred.

prōpōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [pro+pono], 3. v. a., place before, set before, set forth, set up, propose, pur-

pose, imagine, conceive, set before as a model, offer, offer for sale, threaten, determine upon, present, bring forward: **mihi erat propositum** (my purpose was).

prōpraetor, -tōris, [pro-praetor (corrupted from **pro praetore** and declined)], M., a **propraetor** (one holding over in a province after the year of his praetorship).

propriē [old abl. of **proprius**], adv., properly, peculiarly, strictly, solely.

proprius, -a, -um, [?, perh. akin to **prope**], adj., one's own, peculiar, characteristic, indefeasible, permanent, appropriate, proper. — Often rendered by an adv., peculiarly: **proprius est** (peculiarly belongs); **nos-ter proprius** (peculiarly ours); **populi Romani** (the peculiar characteristic of, etc.).

propter [prope+ter, cf. **aliter**], adv. and prep., near, near at hand. — Hence, on account of, on behalf of, for the sake of, by means of, through (the agency of).

propterea, adv., on this account.

prōpudium, -i, [pro+†**pudium** (†**pudō**, cf. **pudet**, + **ium**)], cf. **repudium**, N., shameful conduct, a disgrace. — Also, of persons, a disgrace (one who causes shame).

prōpūgnāculum, -i, [propugnā + **culum**], N., a defence, a bulwark.

prōpūgnātor, -tōris, [pro-pugnator, cf. **propugno**], M., a champion.

prōpulsō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [propulso, cf. **propello**], I. v. a., repel, ward off, avert: **vim a vita** (defend one's life against, etc.).

prōripiō, -ripiui, -reptus, -ripere, [pro-rapio], 3. v. a., snatch away, drag forth, drag off.

prōscribō, -scripsī, -scriptus, -scribere, [pro-scribo], 3. v. a., *advertise, publish* (in writing). — Esp., *proscribe* (in a list of persons forfeiting their estates), *outlaw*.

prōscriptiō, -ōnis, [pro-scriptio, cf. **proscribo**], F., *an advertising, a sale* (on execution). — Hence, *a proscription, outlawry, forfeiture of goods*.

prōsequor, -secūtus, -sequī, [pro-sequor], 3. v. dep., *follow forth, accompany out, escort, honor, pay respect*.

prosperē [old abl. of **prosperus**], adv., *successfully, prosperously, with success*.

prōspiciō, -spēxī, -spectus, -spicere, [pro-+specio], 3. v. a. and n., *look forward, see afar, look out for, provide for*.

prōsternō, -strāvī, -strātus, -sternere, [pro-sterno], 3. v. a., *lay low, overwhelm, destroy, overthrow, lay prostrate, prostrate*.

prōsum, prōfui, prōfutūrus, prōdesse, [pro-sum], irr. v. a., *be of advantage, profit, do good, avail, benefit*.

prōtrahō, -trāxī, -tractūs, -trahere, [pro-traho], 3. v. a., *drag forth, drag out*.

prōvidentia, -ae, [provident + ia], F., *foresight*. — Hence, *forethought, precautions*.

prōvideō, -vidī, -visus, -vidēre, [pro-video], 2. v. a. and n., *provide for, foresee, see beforehand, take care, make provision, provide, arrange beforehand, use precaution, take pains* (to accomplish something), *guard against, provide for the future*.

prōvincia, -ae, [†provinciō (provincus, vinc- as root of **vinco** + us) + ia], F., (office of one extend-

ing the frontier by conquest in the field), *office* (of a commander or governor), *a province* (in general), *a function*. — Transferred, *a province* (governed by a Roman magistrate).

prōvinciālis, -e, [provincia + lis], adj., *of a province, in the provinces, in a province, provincial*.

prōvocō, -avi, -atus, -āre, [provoco], 1. v. a. and n., *call forth, rouse, provoke*.

proximē, see **prope**.

proximus, see **propior**.

prūdēs, -entis, [providens], adj., *far-seeing, wise, prudent*: **parum prudens** (*too indiscreet, too careless*); **prudens atque sciens** (*knowingly and with one's eyes open, an old formula*).

prudentia, -ae, [prudent + ia], F., *foresight, discretion, wisdom, prudence*.

pruīna, -ae, [?], F., *hoarfrost, frost*.

Prytanēum, -ī, [Πρυτανεῖον], N., *a city-hall* (a public building in a Greek city, where the magistrates (πρυτάνεις) met and lived at the public expense, and where public guests were entertained).

pūbēs (pūber), -eris, [?], adj., *adult*. — As subst., *adults* (collectively), *grown men, young men of age, able-bodied men*.

publicānus, -a, -um, [publicō + anus], adj., *connected with the revenue* (**publicum**). — Esp. as subst., M., *a farmer of the revenue*.

publicātiō, -ōnis, [publicā + tio], F., *a confiscation* (taking private property into the **publicum**).

publicē [old abl. of **publicus**], adv., *publicly, in the name of the state, as a state, on behalf of the*

state, officially: **tumultus** (of the people, general).

Publicius, -ī, [**publicō**+**ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., an obscure Roman in the Catilinarian conspiracy.

publicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**publicō**], I. v. a., (make belong to the public), confiscate.

publicus, -a, -um, [**populō**+**cus**], adj., of the people (as a state), of the state, public, official (as opposed to individual). — In many phrases, esp. **res publica**, the commonwealth, the public business, politics, control of the state, form of government, the affairs of state, the interests of the state; **consilium**, a state measure, the council of state, the official council; **publico consilio**, officially, as a state measure; **consensus**, the general agreement, the united voice of the people; **litterae**, official communications, despatches; **tabulae**, public or official records. — **publicum**, N., the public revenue. — Also, the streets, public appearance (going abroad, as opposed to seclusion), the sight of the people.

Publius, -ī, [prob. **populō** + **ius**, cf. **publicus**], M., a Roman praenomen.

puDET, **puDuit** (**puDitum est**), **puDēre**, [?, cf. **propudium**], 2. v. impers., (it shames), one is (etc.) ashamed (translating the accusative as subject).

puDicitia, -ae, [**puDicō**+**tia**], F., chastity, modesty (as a quality, cf. **pudor**, modesty in general or as a feeling).

pudor, -ōris, [**√PUD** (in **puDET**) + **or**], M., shame, a sense of shame, sense of honor, modesty, self-respect.

puer, -ī, [?], M., a boy. — Plur.,

boys, children (of either sex): **ex pueris** (from childhood). — Also, a slave.

puerilis, -e, [**puerō** (reduced) + **ilis**], adj., of a child: **aetas** (of childhood).

pueritia, -ae, [**puerō** + **tia**], F., boyhood, childhood.

pūgna, -ae, [**√PUG** (in **pungo**) + **na**], F., a fight (less formal than **proellum**).

pūgnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**pugna**], I. v. n., fight, engage. — Fig., fight, contend. — Often impers. in pass., **pūgnātum est**, etc., an engagement took place, they fought, the fighting continued, the battle was fought: **hostes pugnantes** (while fighting, in battle); **pugnari videre** (to see a fight going on).

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, [?], adj., beautiful, handsome, fine, attractive. — Less exactly, glorious, noble.

pulchrē [old abl. of **pulcher**], adv., beautifully, honorably, successfully.

pulchritūdō, -inis, [**pulchrō** + **tudo**], F., beauty: **haec pulchritudo** (all this beauty).

pulsus, p.p. of **pello**.

pulvinār, -āris, [**pulvinō**+**aris**], N., a couch of the gods (where the images of the gods were feasted on solemn occasions).

punctum, -ī, [p.p. of **pungo**], N., a prick, a point. — Hence, an instant (temporis).

pungō, **pupugi**, **punctus**, **pungere**, [**√PUG**, cf. **pugnis**], 3. v. a., punch, stab, pierce, prick.

Pūnicus, -a, -um, [**Poenō**+**cus**], adj., Carthaginian, Punic: **bellum** (of the wars with Carthage).

pūniō, -īvi (-īi), -itus, -ire, [**poena** or kindred -i stem, cf. **impunis**],

4. v. a., *punish*.—Also passive as deponent in same sense.

pūnitor, -tōris, [punī + tor], M., a *punisher, an avenger*.

purgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†purigō- (purō + †agus, cf. **prodigus**)], I. v. a., *clean, cleanse, clear*.—Fig., *excuse, exonerate, free from suspicion, exculpate, absolve*.

purpura, -ae, [Gr. πορφύρα], F., *purple* (the dye, really a dark red).—Also, *purple cloth, purple garments, purple* (in the same sense).

purpurātus, -a, -um, [purpura + tus], adj., *clad in purple*.—Masc. as subst., a *courtier, a prime minister*.

pūrus, -a, -um, [√PU (*clean*) + rus, cf. **plerus**], adj., *clean, pure, unsullied, unstained*.—Also fig.: *mens* (*honest, pure, unselfish*).

puteal, -ālis, [puteō + alis], N., a *well-curb*.—Esp., the *Puteal Libonis*, an enclosure in the Forum like a well-curb. The vicinity served as a kind of Exchange.

putō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [putō- (stem of **putus**, *clean*)], I. v. a., *clean up, clear up*.—Esp.: *rationes* (*clear up accounts*).—Hence, *reckon, think, suppose, imagine*.

Pyrrhus, -ī, [Gr. Πύρρος], M., a common Greek name.—Esp., the king of Epirus, who invaded Italy in B.C. 280.

Q.

Q., abbrev. for **Quintus**.

quā [abl. or instr.(?) of **qui**], rel. adv., *by which (way), where*.

quadrāgintā [quadra (akin to **quattuor**) + **ginta**(?)], indecl. num. adj., *forty*.

quadriduum, -ī, [quadra + duum (akin to **dies**)], N., *four days' time*.

quadringenti, -ae, -a, [unc. form (akin to **quattuor**) + **genti** (for **centi**)], num. adj., *four hundred*.

quadringentiēns (-iēs) [cf. **totiens**], num. adv., *four hundred times*.—Hence (sc. *centena millia*), *forty million*.

quaerō, quaesivī, quaesitus, quaerere, [?, with r for original s], 3. v. a. and n., *search for, seek for, look for, inquire about, inquire, ask, try to get, get, find, desire, investigate, conduct investigations, preside over trials, hold an investigation, be president of a court: ex eis quaeritur (they are examined); quid quaeris amplius? (what more do you want?); invidia quaeritur (one tries to excite odium); in quaerendo (in or on investigation)*.

quaesitor, -tōris, [quaesī- (as stem of **quaero**, in 4th conj.) + tor], M., an *investigator*.—Esp., a *president* (of a court, who conducted the trial).

quaesō (orig. form of **quaero**, petrified in a particular sense), only pres. stem, 3. v. a. and n., *beg, pray: quaeso (I beg you, pray tell me)*.

quaestiō, -ōnis, [quaes (as root of **quaero**) + tio], F., an *investigation, an examination* (of a case, or of witnesses, especially by torture), a *trial, a court, a question* (on trial).

quaestor, -tōris, [quaes- (as root of **quaero**) + tor], M., (*investigator, or acquirer, perh. both*), a *quaestor*, a class of officers at Rome or on the staff of a commander, who had charge of money affairs and public records. They also had charge of some investigations, and perhaps originally collected fines and the like: *pro quaestore (acting quaestor)*.

quaestōrius, -a, -um, [quaestor

+ **ius**], adj., of a *quaestor*, of one's *quaestorship*.

quaestuōsus, -a, -um, [**quaestu** + **osus**], adj., *lucrative*.

quaestūra, -ae, [**quaestu** + **ra**, cf. **figura**], F., (investigation or acquisition, cf. **quaestor**), a *quaestorship*, the office of *quaestor*.

quaestus, -tūs, [**quaes** (as root of **quaero**) + **tus**], M., *acquisition*, *gain*, *profit*, *business* (for profit), *earnings*: **pecuniam in quaestu relinquere** (*profitably employed*, at interest or used in business).

quālis, -e, [quō- (stem of **quis**) + **alis**]. **a.** Interrog. adj., of what sort? of what nature? what kind of a? what sort of? **quae qualia sint** (the character of which, etc.).—**b.** Rel. adj., of which sort, as (correl. with **talis**), such as (with **talis** omitted).

quam [case-form of **quis** and **qui**, cf. **tam**, **nam**], adv. and conj. **a.** Interrog., *how? how much?*—**b.** Rel., *as, as . . . as, than*: **malle quam** (*rather than*).—Often with superlatives, *as much as possible*, the utmost: **quam maximas** (*the greatest possible*); **quam maxime** (*very much*).—See also **postquam**, **priusquam**, which are often separated, but are best represented in Eng. together.

quamdiū [**quam diu**], adv., see the parts, *how long, as long, as long as*.

quam ob rem (often found together), adv. phrase: **1.** Interrog., *why?*—**2.** Relative, *on which account, for which reason*.

quamquam(**quanquam**)[**quam quam**, cf. **quisquis**], rel. adv., (*however*), *although, though*.—Often corrective, *though, yet* (where Eng. takes a diff. view), *yet after all*.

quamvis [**quam vis**], adv., *as*

you please, however, no matter how.—Also, *however much, although*.

quandō [**quam** + unc. case-form akin to **de**], adv. **a.** Indef., *at any time*: **si quando** (*if ever, whenever*).—**b.** Interrog., *when?*—**c.** Relative, *when*.

quandōquidem (often separate) [**quando quidem**], phrase as adv., (*when at least?*), *since*.

quantō, see **quantus**.

quantopere, see **opus**.

quantus, -a, -um, [prob. for **ka**- (root of **qua**) + **vant** + **us**], adj. **a.** Interrog., *how great? how much? what?*—**b.** Relative, *as great, as much, as* (corr. to **tantus**), *as great . . . as* (with **tantus** omitted), *such . . . as, however great, however much*.—**quantum**, N. acc. as adv., *how much* (see above), *as*.—**quantō**, N. abl., *as, as much . . . as*.

quantuscumque, **quanta**-, **quantum**-, [**quantus-cumque**], rel. adj., *however great*.

quāpropter [**qua** (abl. or instr. of **qui**) -**propter**], adv., *on which account, wherefore, therefore*.

quārē [**qua-re**], adv., rel. and interrog., *by which thing, wherefore, therefore, on account of which* (circumstance, etc.), *why*.—The relative and interrogative senses are not always distinguishable.

quartus, -a, -um, [**quattuor**- (reduced) + **tus**], adj., *fourth*: **quartus decimus** (*fourteenth*).

quasi [**quam** (or **quā**)-**si**], conj., *as if*: **quasi vero** (*as if forsooth, ironical*).—Also, *about, say, a kind of, as it were, like*.

quassō, -āvi, -ātūs, -āre, [**quassō**]-, **1.** v. a., *shake violently, shatter*.

quātenus [**qua tenus**], adv., *how far, how long*.

quattuor [?, reduced pl.], indecl. num. adj., *four*.

-que (always appended to the word or to some part of the phrase which it connects) [unc. case-form of **qui**], conj., *and*. — Sometimes connecting the particular to the general, *and in general, and other*.

quem ad modum, phrase as adv., *how, just as, as*.

quēō, -īvi (-īi), -ītus, -īre, [?], 4. irr. v. n., *be able, can*.

querēla, -ae, [unc. stem (akin to **queror**) + **la**, cf. **candela**], F., *a complaint, a cause of complaint*.

querimōnia, -ae, [†**querō** (cf. **querulus**) + **monia** (cf. **parcimonia**)], F., *a complaining, a complaint*.

queror, **questus**, **querī**, [?, with **r** for original **s**], 3. v. dep., *complain, make a complaint, complain of, find fault, find fault with, bewail*.

quī, **quae**, **quod**, **cūjus**, [prob. **quō** + **i** (demonstrative)], rel. pron., *who, which, that*. — Often where a demonstrative is used in Eng., *this, that*. — Often implying an antecedent, *he who*, etc., *whoever, whatever, one who, a thing which*. — Often expressing some relation otherwise denoted in English, *in that, as, to*, see grammar. — **quō**, abl. of degree of difference, *the (more, less, etc.)*. — See also **quīs**, **quod**, **a. quo**, **b. quo**, **c. quo**.

quī [old abl. or instr. of **quīs**], adv., *how?*

quīa [?, case-form of **qui**, perh. neuter plural of **i**-stem], conj., *because, inasmuch as*.

quicumque (**quicunque**), **quae**, **quod**, [**qui-cumque** (cf. **quisque**)], indef. rel., *whoever, whichever, whatever, every possible, all who, etc.*

quīdam, **quae**, **quod** (**quid**),

[**qui-dam** (case of $\sqrt{\text{DA}}$, cf. **nam, tam**)], indef. pron., *a* (possibly known, but not identified), *one, some, a certain, certain, a kind of* (referred to as belonging to the class but not exactly the thing spoken of): **divino quodam spiritu** (*a kind of divine, etc.*); **alia quaedam** (*a somewhat different*). — Often as subst., *a man, something, a thing, etc.*

quidem [unc. case-form of **qui** + **dem** (from $\sqrt{\text{DA}}$, cf. **tandem, idem**)], conj., giving emphasis to a word or strength to an assertion, but with no regular English equivalent, *certainly, most certainly, and certainly, at least, at any rate, assuredly, I'm sure, let me say, I may say, by the way, you know*. — Often only concessive, followed by an adversative, *to be sure, doubtless, no doubt*. — Often emphasizing a single word: **mea quidem sententia** (*in my opinion*); **mihi quidem ipsi** (*for my own part*); **quae quidem** (*and these things*); **nam e lege quidem** (*for by law*). — Esp.: **si quidem** (*if really, since*); **ne . . . quidem** (*not even, not . . . either*).

quīēs, -ētis, [**quīē** (stem of **quiesco**, etc.) + **tis** (reduced)], F., *rest, sleep, repose*.

quīēscō, -ēvī, -ētus, -ēscere, [†**quie-** (cf. old abl. **quie**) + **sco**, cf. **quies**], 3. v. n., *go to rest, rest, sleep, be quiet, do nothing, keep quiet: quiescens* (*while at rest, asleep*). — **quīētus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *quiet, at rest, at peace, undisturbed, in quiet, inactive, untroubled, calm*.

quīlibet, **quae**, **quod**, [**quīlibet**], indef. pron., *who you please, any one whatever, what you please, etc.*: **alius quīlibet** (*any other you please, any one whatever*).

quā [qui (abl. or instr. of qui) +ne], conj., interrog., *how not? nay, why!* and relative, *by which not*: **quā etiam** (*nay even, in fact*).—After negative verbs of hindrance and doubt, *so but what, but what, but that, that, from* (doing a thing), *to* (do a thing): **non dubito quā** (*I doubt not that, also rarely, do not hesitate to*); **nemo est quā** (*there is no one but, etc.*); **non fuit recusandum quā**, etc. (*it was not to be avoided that*); **ne se quidem servare potuit quā** (*without, etc.*); **non quā** (*not that . . . not, not but what*); **quā sic attendite** (*come, etc.*).

quānam, see **quisnam**.

quindecim [quinque-decem], indecl. num. adj., *fifteen*.

quingenti, -ae, -a, [quinque-centum], num. adj., *five hundred*.

quingēgintā [quinque + unc. stem], indecl., *fifty*.

quinque [?], indecl. num. adj., *five*.

quintus, -a, -um, [quinque + tus], adj., *fifth*, *V*.—Esp. as a Roman prænomen (orig. the fifth-born?), *Q*.

Quintus, -i, see **quintus**.

quippe [quid (?) + pe, cf. **nempe**], adv., (prob. *what in truth!*), *truly, of course, no doubt*.—Often ironical, *forsooth*.

Quiris, -itis, [?, perh. **Curi** + **tis**, but in the orig. meaning of the name of the town, cf. **curia**], *M.*, a Roman citizen.—Plur., *fellow-citizens* (addressed by a Roman).

quis (**quī**), quae, quid (quod), cūjus-, [stem **quī-** and **quō-**]. *α*. Interrog. pron., *who, which, what*.—As adj. (**qui** and **quod**), *what sort of, what*: **qui esset ignorabas** (*what he was, etc.*).—Esp. neuter nom. and acc., *what, why*: **quid est quod** (*why is it that, what is there as to which*);

quid, quid quod, quid vero (*what! tell me, moreover, and again, then again*); **quid tibi obsto** (*wherein*); **quid oppugnās** (*why*); **quid si** (*what if, how if*).—*β*. Indef., *one, any one, any thing, some, some one*.—See **nequis, numquis, ecquis**.

quisnam (**quī-**), quae-, quid- (quod-), [quis-nam], interrog. pron., *who, pray? who? (with emphasis), what (in the world)? what?*

quispiam, quae-, quid- (quod-), cūjus-, [quis-piam (pe-jam, cf. **quippe, nempe**)], indef. pron., *any, any one, any thing, some one (perhaps)*.

quisquam, quae-, quid- (quic-), cūjus-, [quis-quam], indef. pron. used substantively (cf. **ullus**), only with negatives and words implying a negative, making a universal negative, *any one, any thing, any man*: **tætrior quam quisquam**, etc. (*than, etc., implying a negative idea*); **quam diu quisquam** (*as long as any one, i.e., until nobody*); **neque servus quisquam neque liber** (*no one, either slave or freeman*); **neque vir bonus quisquam** (*no honest man*).

quisque, quae-, quid- (quod-), cūjus-, [quis-que], indef. pron. (distributive universal), *each, each one, each man, every, all (individually)*.—Esp. with superlatives, implying that things are taken in the order of their quality: **nobilissimus quisque** (*all the noblest, one after the other in the order of their nobility*); **primo quoque tempore** (*the very first opportunity*).—With two superlatives, often with **ut** and **ita**, a proportion is indicated, *in proportion as . . . so, the more . . . the more, most . . . the most, the most . . . most*.—Esp. with **unus**, *each one, each*.

quisquis, quaequae, quidquid (quicquid), cūjuscūjus, [**quis**, doubled], indef. rel. pron., *whoever, whatever, every one who, all who*: **quoquo modo** (*however, in any case*).

quīvis, quae-, quid- (quod-), cūjus-, [**qui-vis**], indef. pron., *who you please, any one, any whatever* (affirmative), *any* (whatever), *any possible, any man* (no matter who).

a. quō, abl. of degree of difference, see **qui**.

b. quō [abl. of cause, etc.], as conj., *by which, on which account, wherefore*. — Esp. with negatives, *not that, not as if*. — Also, *in order that* (esp. with comparatives), *that*. — Esp., **quōminus**, *that not, so that not*.

c. quō [old dat. of **qui**], adv. **a.** Interrog., *whither? how far? quo usque* (*how long? how far? to what extent?*). — **b.** Relative, *whither, where* (in sense of *whither*), *into which, as far as* (i.e., *to what end*): **quo intendit** (*what he is aiming at*); **habere quo** (*have a place to go to, or the like*). — See also **quoad**.

quoad [**quo ad**], conj., (*up to which point*), *as far as, until, as long as*: **quoad longissime** (*just as far as*).

quōcumque (-cunque) [**quocumque**], adv., *whithersoever, wherever, whichever way*.

quod [N. of **qui**], conj., (*as to which*), *because, inasmuch as, in that, as for the fact that, the fact that, that, as for* (with clause expressing the action): **quod si** (*now if, but if*); **quod sciam** (*so far as I know*).

quom, see **cum**.

quōminus, see **b. quo**.

quōmodō, see **quis** and **modus**.

quondam [**quom** (cum) -dam

(√DA, cf. **tam**)], adv., *once, formerly*.

quoniam [**quom** (cum) -jam], conj., (*when now*), *inasmuch as, since, as*.

quoque [?], conj., following the word it affects, (*by all means?*), *also, too, as well, even*. Cf. **etiam** (usually preceding).

quot [quō + ti (unc. form from √TA, cf. **tam?**)], pron. indecl.

a. Interrog., *how many?* — **b.** Relative, *as many, as many as* (with implied antecedent).

quotannis, often separate, [**quotannis**], adv., (*as many years as there are*), *every year, yearly*.

quotidiānus (cotid-), -a, -um, [**quotidie** (reduced) + **anus**], adj., *daily*.

quotidiē (cotid-), [**quot dies** (in unc. form)], adv., *daily*.

quotiēns (quotiēs) [**quot+iens**, cf. **quinq̄iens**], adv. **a.** Interrog., *how often? how many times?* — **b.** Relative, *as often, as often as* (with implied antecedent).

quotiēscunque (quotiēnscumque) [**quotiens-cumque**], adv., *how ever often, just as often as, every time that*.

quotus, -a, -um, [**quo-** (stem of **qui**) + **tus**, cf. **quintus**], adj., *which in number* (cf. fifth). — Esp., **quotus quisque**, *how many* (every "how manyth"), *what proportion of* (men).

quousque, see **c. quo** and **usque**.

quōvis [c. **quo vis**], adv., *whither you please, anywhere* (cf. **quīvis**).

quum, late spelling for **cum**, which see.

R.

rādix, -icis, [?], F., a root. — Plur., the roots (of a tree), the foot (of a mountain). — Fig., stock, stem.

Raecius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Only *L. Raecius*, a knight in business at Palermo.

rapina, -ae, [†rapi- (stem akin to **rapio**) + na (F. of -nus)], F., plunder, robbery, rapine.

rapiō, rapui, raptus, rapere, [cf. **rapidus**, Gr. ἀπράδω], 3. v. a. and n., seize, drag off, drag. — Less exactly, hurry on, hurry. — Pass., hurry (intrans.).

raptō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [raptō-], 1. v. a., drag away, drag as a captive, abuse, maltreat.

rārō [abl. of **rarus**], adv., rarely.

ratīō, -ōnis, [†rati- (ra, in **reor**, + ti) + o], F., a reckoning, an account. — A mercantile word shading off in many directions like Eng. *business* and *affair*. — Esp. with **habeo** or **duco** (cf. *account*), take account of, have regard to, take into consideration. — Less exactly, a calculation, a plan, a design, a plan of action, a method, an arrangement, a way, a course, a means, business, business relations, a consideration (a thing to be considered): *qua ratione* (on what principle, in what way, how); *salutis* (plan, hope); *criminum* (nature); *omni ratione* (in every way, by every means); *fori et iudici* (the business, what is to be done there); *ratio pecuniarum* (money affairs, state of the finances); *vitae rationes* (plans, plan); *studiorum* (course); *ratio honorum* (the course of ambition); *commoda ac rationes* (plans of life, interests); in dissimili ratione

(in different directions). — More remotely, science, art, a system, reason, a course of reasoning, sound reason, a view, theoretical knowledge: *bona ratio* (sound principles); *facti et consili* (rationale, principles).

ratīōcinor, -ātus, -ārī, [†ratio-cinō- (ration + cinus, cf. **sermo-cinor**)], 1. v. dep., reckon, reason, calculate.

re, **red**, [abl. of unc. stem, perh. akin to -rus], inseparable prep., back, again, away, out, un-. — Esp. implying a giving or taking something which is due, or which creates an obligation by the taking, see **recipio**, **refero**.

rea, -ae, [F. of **reus**], F., a defendant (female, or conceived as such).

Reātinus, -a, -um, [Reati + nus], adj., of Reate (a town of the Sabines about forty miles north-east of Rome).

recēdō, -cēssī, -cēssurus, -cēdere, [re-cedo], 3. v. n., make way back, retire, withdraw: *recessum est* (*recessimus*) *ab armis* (the war ceased, we laid down our arms).

recēns, -entis, [prob. p. of lost verb †receo (formed from recō, cf. **recipero**)], adj., (? , just coming back?), new, fresh, late, still fresh, still recent.

recēnsiō, -ōnis, [re-censio, cf. **recenseo**], F., the census (as taken and recorded).

receptor, -tōris, [re-captor, cf. **recipio**], M., a receiver. — Fig., a haunt.

receptrix, -icis, [F. of preceding], F., a receiver (female).

recēssus, -sūs, [re-†cessus (cf. **recedo**)], M., a retreat, a recess (a place that withdraws).

recidō, -cidi, -cāsūrus, -cidere, [re-cado], 3. v. n., *fall again, fall back, fall upon, fall away, fall, be reduced.*

reciperō, see **recupero**.

recipiō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [re-capio], 3. v. a., *take back, get back, recover, take in, receive, admit, take upon (one's self), take up, undertake, promise.* — With reflexive, *retreat, fly, return, retire, get off, withdraw, resort.*

recitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-cito], 1. v. a., *read (aloud).*

reclāmitō, no perf., no p.p., -āre, [re-clamito], 1. v. n., *cry out against.*
reclāmō, -āvi, -ātus (impers.), -āre, [re-clamo], 1. v. n. (and a.), *cry out against (a thing).*

recōgnōscō, -nōvi, -nitus, -nō-scere, [re-cognosco], 3. v. a., *review, go over again, recognize.*

recolō, -colui, -cultus, -colere, [re-colo], 3. v. a., *cultivate again.* — Less exactly, *renew, review.*

reconciliātiō, -ōnis, [reconciliā + tio], F., *reconciliation, renewal (concordiae).*

reconciliō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [reconcilio], 1. v. a., *reconcile, regain, win anew, restore (gratiam).*

recondō, -didī, -ditus, -dere, [re-condo], 3. v. a., *put away again, put away, sheathe (a sword).* — **reconditus**, -a, -um, p.p., *concealed, laid away, hidden, secret.*

recordātiō, -ōnis, [recordā + tio], F., *a recalling to mind, a recollection.*

recorder, -ātus, -ārī, [record- (cf. **concor**s)], but perhaps made immediately from **re** and **cor** on analogy of **concor**s], 1. v. dep., *recall to mind (cor), recollect, remember (of a single act of memory, cf. **memini**, which is more permanent), recall.*

recreō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-creo], 1. v. a., *re-create.* — Hence, *revive, restore, refresh, recover* (esp. with reflex. or in passive).

rectē [old abl. of **rectus**], adv., *rightly, properly, truly, with justice: recte factum (a right action, a good deed, a noble action).*

rectus, see **rego**.

recuperō (-ciperō), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†reciperō, from **recō**- (cf. **recens**, **reciprocus**) + **parus** (cf. **opiparus**)], 1. v. a., *get back, recover, regain.*

recurrō, -curri, no p.p., -currere, [re-curro], 3. v. n., *run back.* — Fig., *return, revert.*

recūsātiō, -ōnis, [recusā + tio], F., *a refusal.*

recūsō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-†causo (cf. **excuso**)], 1. v. a. and n., *(give an excuse for drawing back), refuse, reject, repudiate, object, object to: de transferendis iudiciis (object to, etc.); quin (refuse to); quominus (refuse to); periculum (refuse to incur); non fuit recusandum (it was to be expected, it was not to be avoided).*

redāctus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **redigo**], as adj., *brought back, reduced.*

redarguō, -uī, -ūtus, -uere, [red-arguo], 3. v. a. and n., *disprove.*

reddō, -didī, -ditus, -dere, [re-(red-)do], 3. v. a., *give back, restore, repay, pay (something due, cf. **re**), render, return: bene reddita vita (a life nobly lost).* — Hence (as taking a thing and restoring in another condition), *render, make, cause to be.*

redemptiō, -ōnis, [red-emptio, cf. **redimo**], F., *a buying up, a purchase, a bargain for, a contract for.*

redemptus, -a, -um, p.p. of **redimo**.

redeō, -iī (-īvi), -itūrus, -īre, [re-(red-)eo], irr. v. n., go back, return, come back, be returned, be entered (in a record), be restored.

redimō, -īvi (-iī), -itus, -īre, [?, prob. denom.], 4. v. a., bind up, wreath.

redimō, -ēmī, -emptus, -imere, [re-(red-)emo], 3. v. a., buy back, redeem, purchase, buy.

reditus, -tūs, [re-(red-)titus], M., a return.

redoleō, -olui, no p.p., -olēre, [red-oleo], 2. v. a. and n., smell, smell of, be exhaled (of the odor itself).

redūcō, -dūxi, -ductus, -ducere, [re-duco], 3. v. a., lead back, bring back, draw back, draw in, escort back.

redundō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [red-undo], 1. v. n., flow back, overflow. — Also, overflow with, flow (with), reek (with flood): *acervis et sanguine* (be filled with). — Fig., spring up, flow, cover (as with a flood).

reduvia, -ae, [red + unc. stem, cf. *exuvia*], F., (a stripping back?), a hang-nail.

redux, -ucis, [re-dux], adj., leading back. — Also passive, returning, restored (to one's city, etc.).

refellō, -felli, no p.p., -fellere, [re-fallo], 3. v. a., refute.

referciō, -fersi, -fertus, -fercire, [re-farcio], 4. v. a., stuff up, stuff, cram full, cram, crowd full, crowd.

referō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [re-fero], irr. v. a., bring back, return, bring (where something belongs), report, record (as an account), set down (in a record or to an account).

— Esp.: *ad senatum* (or absolutely), lay before (the senate for action), consult (the senate), propose; *de re*

publica (consult the senate in regard to, etc.); *gratiam* (make a return, repay, show one's gratitude).

rēfert, -tulit, no p.p., -ferre, [res or *rē*(?)fert], irr. v. impers. (cf. *e re* and *natura fert*), it is one's interest, it is important, it makes a difference, it is of account.

reficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, [re-facio], irr. v. a., repair, refresh, recruit, relieve, revive.

reformidō, no perf., no p.p., -āre, [re-formido], 1. v. a. and n., dread, shrink from: non *reformido* (be free from alarm).

refrigerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-frigero], 1. v. a., chill, cool down.

refugiō, -fūgi, -fugitūrus, -fugere, [re-fugio], 3. v. n. and a., run away, escape, avoid. — Fig., recoil, shrink from.

refutō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-*tfuto*, cf. *confuto*], 1. v. a., check, repel. — Hence, refute, disprove.

rēgālis, -e, [rēg + *alis*], adj., of a king, like a king: *nomen* (of king).

rēgia, see *regius*.

rēgiē [old abl. of *regius*], adv., royally, in a regal manner, tyrannically (like a *rex*).

regiō, -ōnis, [√*REG* + *io*, but cf. *ratio*], F., direction. — Hence, a direction, a line, position, place, a part (of the country, etc.), a boundary, a region, a country, a district (esp. in plur.): *regio atque ora maritima* (maritime region and coast). — In plur., bounds, boundaries, limits, regions, a country, a quarter.

rēgius, -a, -um, [rēg + *ius*], adj., of a king, regal, royal, of the king. — Esp., **rēgia** (sc. *domus*), a palace, palace (the *Regia*, the ancient

house of Numa, on the Forum, kept for religious purposes).

rēgnō, -āvī, -āturus, -āre, [regnō], 1. v. n., *rule, be in power, be a king, hold a regal power.*

rēgnum, -ī, [√REG + num (N. of -nus)], N., *a kingdom, royal power, regal power, a throne, tyranny.*—Plur., *the royal power* (of several cases), *thrones.*

regō, rēxī, rectus, regere, [same root as **rex**], 3. v. a., *direct, manage, rule, have control of, control.*—Esp., **rectus**, -a, -um, p.p., (*directed*), *straight, right, just*: **rectā** (*straightway*), *directly.*

regredior, -gressus, -gredi, [regradior], 3. v. dep., *go back, return.*

rēiciō (**rējiciō**), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [re-jacio], 3. v. a., *throw back, hurl back, drive back, throw off, throw away, drive off, repel, spurn.*—Fig., *repel, reject, put away*: **judices** (*challenge*).

rējectiō, -ōnis, [re-jactio, cf. **re-icio**], F., *a throwing away.*—Esp., *a challenge* (of jurymen), *empaneling.*

relaxō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [re-laxo], 1. v. a., *relax.*

relēgō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [re-lēgo], 1. v. a., *remove, separate, banish, exile.*

relevō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [re-levo], 1. v. a., *raise up again, lift up.*—Fig., *relieve.*

religiō, -ōnis, [?, re-legio (cf. **relego**)], F., (the original meaning uncertain, see Cic. *N. D.*, 2, 28), *a religious scruple, a religious observance, the service of the gods, a superstition, a superstitious terror, religion, sacredness, sanctity* (changing the point of view), *religious reverence, religious duty.*—Esp., *regard*

for an oath, conscientiousness, the sanctity of an oath.—Plur., *sacred objects, sanctuaries, affairs of religion, religion* (abstractly).

religiōsē [old abl. of **religiōsus**], adv., *scrupulously, conscientiously, with regard to one's oath.*

religiōsus, -a, -um, [perh. **religiō-** (more prob. †**religiō-**) + **osus**], adj., *religious* (with much **religiō** in its several senses), *conscientious* (with regard for an oath).—Also (in the other sense of **religiō**), *sacred, holy, revered, held in religious reverence, venerated, venerable.*

relinquō, -liqūī, -lictus, -linquere, [re-linquo], 3. v. a., *leave behind, leave, abandon, leave out, omit, leave alone, leave undone, leave unavenged, disregard.*

reliquus, -a, -um, [re-†**liqus** (√LIQ + **us**)], adj., *left, remaining, the rest of, the rest, the other, other* (meaning all other), *the others, all other, future* (of time, remaining), *subsequent, after, intervening* (before some other time): **res** (*which remain for the future, future*); **reliquus est** (*is left, remains, etc.*); **reliqua** (*the future*); **nihil reliqui** (*nothing left*); **nihil (reliquum) reliqui fecere** (*leave nothing*).

remaneō, -mānsī, -mānsūrus, -manēre, [re-maneo], 2. v. n., *remain behind, remain, stay, reside, be, continue, last.*

remānsiō, -ōnis, [re-mansio, cf. **remaneo**], F., *a remaining.*

rēmex, -igis, [remō- with unc. term. (perh. †**agus**)], M., *an oarsman, a rower.*

reminiscor, -minisci, [re-†**miniscor** (√MAN, in **memini**, +**isco**)], 3. v. dep., *remember, bear in mind.*

remissiō, -ōnis, [re-missio, cf.

remitto], F., a sending back, a relaxation, a diminution, a remission.

remittō, -mīsi, -missus, -mittere, [re-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go back, send back, throw back*. — Fig., *relax, remit, give up*. — **remissus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *slack, lax, remiss*.

remoror, -ātus, -ārī, [re-moror], 1. v. dep., *stay behind, delay* (act. and intr.), *retard*: *aliquem poena* (*keep one waiting, give one a respite*).

removeō, -mōvī, -mōtus, -movēre, [re-moveo], 2. v. a., *move back, move away, send away, remove, draw away, get out of the way, separate, leave out of the question*: *poenam* (*set aside, take off, remove*); *remoto Catilina* (*with C. out of the way*); *remotus* (*remote, far removed, apart*).

rēmus, -ī, [?], M., *an oar*.

renovō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [re-novo], 1. v. a., *renew*.

renūntiō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [renuntio], 1. v. a., *bring back word, bring news, report, proclaim*. — Also, *renounce, abandon*.

repellō, -pulī, -pulsus, -pellere, [re-pello], 3. v. a., *drive back, repel, repulse, ward off, avert*: *te a consulatu* (*foil your attempt to gain, etc.*); *furores a cervicibus* (*defend one's throat from, etc., rescue one's life from, etc.*).

repente [abl. of *repens*?], adv., (*creeping on so as to appear suddenly?*), *suddenly*.

repentīnō, see *repentinus*.

repentinus, -a, -um, [repent + inus], adj., *sudden, hasty, unexpected*: *speculator* (*transient, non-resident*); *pecuniae* (*suddenly acquired*). — **repentīnō**, abl. as adv., *suddenly*.

reperiō, repperī, repertus, repe-

rire, [re-(red-)pario], 4. v. a., *find out, discover, find* (by inquiry, cf. **invenio**, accidentally, and **comperio**, in reference to the complete result), *learn*.

repetō, -petīvī, -petitus, -pētere, [re-peto], 3. v. a., *try to get back, demand back, ask for, try again, look back* (at something past), *claim* (as one's due): *poenam, poenas* (*demand a penalty, inflict punishment, wreak vengeance*). — Esp. of money got by *extortion, demand* (restitution). — Hence, **repetundae** (with or without *pecuniae*), *the suit for extortion* (a process used against any official for property unlawfully acquired in his office), *extortion* (where the suit is implied in other words).

repleō, -plēvī, -plētus, -plēre, [re-pleo], 2. v. a., *fill up, supply*. — **replētus**, -a, -um, p.p., *full, crowded*.

reportō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [reporto], 1. v. a., *carry back, bring back*.

reposcō, -poscere, [re-posco], 3. v. a., *demand back, demand* (something due).

reprehendō, -hendī, -hēnsus, -hendere, [re-prehendo], 3. v. a. and n., *drag back, seize hold of, find fault with, blame, censure, find fault, object*.

reprehēnsiō, -ōnis, [re-prehensio, cf. *reprehendo*], F., *a finding fault, censure, criticism*.

repressor, -ōris, [re-pressor, cf. *reprimō*], M., *a restrainer*.

reprimō, -pressī, -pressus, -primere, [re-premo], 3. v. a., *check, thwart, foil*: *reprimi sed non comprimī* (*put back but not put down*).

repudiō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [repudiō], 1. v. a., (*spurn with a*

stroke, cf. **tripudium**), *spurn, refuse, reject*.

repugnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**re-pugno**], I. v. n., *resist*. — Fig., *be in opposition*.

reputō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**re-puto**], I. v. a., *reckon up, think over*.

requiēs, -ētis (-ēi), [**re-quiēs**], F., *rest, repose*.

requiēscō, -ēvī, -ētus, -ēscere, [**re-quiēscō**], 3. v. n., *rest, repose*.

requirō, -quisivī, -quisitus, -quīrere, [**re-quaero**], 3. v. a. and n., *search out, enquire for*. — Hence, *ask, ask for, request, require, demand, need, miss, be in want of*.

rēs, rei, [akin to **reor**], F., *property(?)*, *business, an affair, a matter, a thing* (in the most general sense).

— Hence determined by the context, *a fact, an occurrence, an event, a case, an action, an act, a measure, an object* (aimed at), *one's interest, an art, a science, a point, a lawsuit, a case* (at law). — Esp. where no word corresponding to the English idea exists in Latin: **res quae exportantur** (*exports*). — Often where a pronoun is avoided: **qua in re** (*in what, in which*); **eam in rem** (*for that*); **ei quoque rei** (*for this also*).

— Esp. of public matters, with **publica** (also without), see **publicus**: **res maximae** (*power, glory, career*); **novae res** (*revolution, a change of government*); **summa potestas omnium rerum** (*of the whole state*). — Also, **rem, res gerere** (*perform exploits, carry on war, act, operate, conduct affairs*); **res populi Romani** (*deeds, exploits, history, career*); **res gestae** (*exploits, acts*); **ipsa res** (*the case itself, the circumstances of the case, the facts*); **re vera** (*in fact*); **re** (*by actions, as opposed to*

words, in fact); **in suam rem convertit** (*to his own use*); **haec acta res est** (*this was the object aimed at, this is what was accomplished*); **res omnis tecum erit** (*all my business will be, etc., I shall have only to deal with you, etc.*); **in rebus judicandis** (*in trials*); **ob rem judicandam** (*for deciding a case*); **res magnae aguntur** (*great interests, etc.*); **multarum rerum societas** (*many associations*); **res militaris** (*the art of war, war*); **privatarum rerum dedecus** (*private conduct*); **ita se res habet** (*the case is such, it is so*).

rescindō, -scidi, -scissus, -scindere, [**re-scindo**], 3. v. a., *cut away, tear down, break down, destroy*. — Hence, **rescind, annul**.

resecō, -ui, -tus, -āre, [**re-seco**], I. v. a., *cut off, cut away*.

reservō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**re-servo**], I. v. a., *keep back, reserve, hold in reserve, keep*.

resideō, -sedī, no p.p., -sidēre, [**re-sedeo**], 2. v. n., *sit back, sit down, remain behind, remain, rest, stop*.

resignō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**re-signo**], I. v. a., *unseal, annul, destroy*.

resistō, -stiti, no p.p., -sistere, [**re-sisto**], 3. v. n., *stand back, stop, remain, survive, withstand, make a stand, resist*.

respiciō, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [**re-†specio**], 3. v. a. and n., *look back, look back at, look behind one, see behind one, review*.

respirō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**re-spiro**], I. v. a. and n., *breathe out, exhale, breathe again, breathe, draw one's breath*.

respondeō, -spondi, -spōnsūrus, -spondēre, [**re-spondeo**], 2. v. n.,

reply, answer, make an answering argument, make a reply. — Fig., *correspond, match.*

respōsum, -ī, [N. p.p. of **respondeo**], N., *a reply, a response.* — Plur., *a reply* (of several parts), *advice.*

rēspública, see **res** and **publicus**.

respuō, -spuī, no p.p., -spuere, [re-spuo], 3. v. a., *spit out.* — Fig., *spurn, reject.*

restinguō, -stinxi, -stinctus, -stinguere, [re-stinguo], 3. v. a., *extinguish.* — Less exactly, *destroy, annihilate.*

restituō, -stitui, -stitutus, -stituire, [re-statuo], 3. v. a., *set up again, replace, restore, make anew, re-establish, revive, recall* (one from exile).

restitutor, -tōris, [restitu- (as stem of **restituo**) + **tor**], M., *a restorer.*

restō, -stiti (in common with **resisto**), no p.p., -stāre, [re-sto], I. v. n., *remain, be left.*

retardō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-tardo], I. v. a. and n., *retard, check, delay, keep back: non sopita sed retardata consuetudo* (*not put to sleep but dozing, or not lost but relaxed, abandoning the figure of dullness, cf. tardus*).

reticentia, -ae, [reticent + **ia**], F., *silence.*

reticeō, -ui, no p.p., -ēre, [re-taceo], 2. v. n. and a., *keep silence, be silent, say nothing.*

retineō, -tinui, -tentus, -tinēre, [re-teneo], 2. v. a., *hold back, restrain* (**quin**, *from doing something*), *detain, retain, preserve, keep, maintain* (by not losing): **jura** (*observe, maintain*); **id memoria** (*keep, bear in mind*).

retorqueō, -torsī, -tortus, -torquere, [re-torqueo], 2. v. a., *twist back, hurl back, roll back, turn back.*

retractātiō, -ōnis, [retractā + **tio**], F., *a drawing back: sine ulla retractatione* (*without any shrinking or hesitation*).

retrahō, -trāxi, -tractus, -trahere, [re-traho], 3. v. a., *drag back, bring back* (a person), *draw away.*

retundō, -tudi, -tusus, -tundere, [re-tundo], 3. v. a., *beat back, blunt, dull the edge of.*

reus, -ī, [**rē** (as stem of **res**) + **ius**], M., (*with a case in court*), *a party* (to a case). — Esp., *a defendant, an accused person, the accused.* — Often to be rendered by a phrase, *under accusation: reum facere* (*bring to trial*).

revellō, -velli, -vulsus, -vellere, [re-vello], 3. v. a., *tear away, pull away, pull off.*

revertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [re-vertō], 3. v. n., act. in perf. tenses, *return* (turn about and go back, cf. **redeo**, *get back, come back*). — Pass. as deponent in pres. tenses, *return, go back, revert.*

revincō, -vici, -victus, -vincere, [re-vinco], 3. v. a. and n., *subdue.* — Fig., *refute, confute, put in the wrong.*

reviviscō (-escō), -vixi, no p.p., -viviscere, [re-vivisco], 3. v. n., *come to life again, revive.*

revocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-voco], I. v. a., *call back* (either from or to something), *call away, call off, recall, draw back, withdraw, try to withdraw, restore* (call back to).

rēx, rēgis, [√REG as stem], M., *a king* (esp. in a bad sense, as a tyrant).

rhēda (rēda), -ae, [perh. Celtic

or Oscan form akin to **rota**], F., a wagon (with four wheels).

rhēdārius (**rēd-**), -ī, [rheda + **arius**], M., a driver (of a rheda).

Rhēgium (**Rēg-**), -ī, [Gr. Ῥήγιον], N., a city of Bruttium opposite Sicily (*Reggio*).

Rhēnus, -ī, [Celtic?], M., the Rhine.

Rhodius, -a, -um, [**Rhodō** + **ius**], adj., of Rhodes. — Plur., the Rhodians, the people of Rhodes.

Rhodus, -ī, [Gr. Ῥόδος], F., Rhodes, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its commerce and navigation.

ridiculus, -a, -um, [†**ridō** (wh. **rideo**) + **culus**, cf. **molliculus**], adj., laughable, ridiculous, absurd.

ripa, -ae, [?], F., a bank.

rivus, -ī, [akin to Gr. ῥέω], M., a brook, a stream (not so large as **flumen**).

rōbur, -oris, [?], N., oak, tough wood. — Fig., strength (as resisting, cf. **vis**), vigor, endurance, vitality. — Esp., the flower, the strength.

rōbustus, -a, -um, [**robos** (orig. stem of **robur**) + **tus**], adj., endowed with strength, vigorous, strong.

rogātiō, -ōnis, [**rogā** + **tio**], F., an asking, a request. — Esp., (an asking of the people in assembly), a bill, a law (as proposed but not yet enacted).

rogātus, -tūs [**rogā** + **tus**], M., a request.

rogō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [?], I. v. a. and n., ask, request, ask for. — Esp., ask of the people, propose (a law, etc.), pass (a bill, as the result of the asking).

Rōma, -ae, [?, perh. akin to Gr. ῥέω, the river city], F., Rome.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, [**Roma** + **nus**],

adj., Roman. — As subst., a Roman: **ludi Romani** (also **magni**?, a great festival of the Romans, beginning Sept. 4, and lasting some fifteen days).

Rōmilius (also **Rōmuleus**), -a, -um, [**Romulō** + **ius**], adj., of Romulus, Romilian. — Esp., **Romilia**, F., as the name of one of the tribes of Rome, **Romilian** (sc. tribe).

Rōmulus, -ī, [prob. manufactured from **Roma**], M., the eponymous hero, the founder of Rome. — Also of a statue of him as an infant.

Roscius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. **Sex. Roscius** of Ameria, killed in the Sullan proscription; 2. Another of the same name, the person defended against the charge of this murder in one of Cicero's orations; 3. **Q. Roscius Gallus**, a famous actor and friend of Cicero, also defended by him in an extant oration; 4. **T. Roscius Capito**, a kinsman of **Sex. Roscius**; 5. **T. Roscius Magnus**, another kinsman of the same.

rostrum, -ī, [√**ROD-** (in **rodo**) + **trum**], N., a beak. — Esp. of a ship, the beak, the ram (used as in modern naval fighting). — Esp., **rostra**, plur. the rostra or rostrum, a stage in the Forum from which the people were addressed, ornamented with the beaks of ships.

Rudiae, -ārum, [?], F. plur., a town of Calabria, where the poet Ennius was born.

Rudinus, -a, -um, [**Rudia** + **inus**], adj., of Rudiae.

rudis, -e, [?], adj., rude, rough. — Fig., uneducated, unpolished, ignorant.

Rūfiō, -ōnis, [†**Rufiō** + **o**], M., a slave's name.

Rūfus, -ī, [prob. dialectic form of **rubus**, *red*], M., a Roman surname.

ruīna, -ae, [prob. †ruō- (√RU, in **ruo**) + na (F. of -nus), cf. **ruēs**, **ruidus**], F., a falling, an undermining. — Fig., a downfall, a crash, a ruin.

rūmor, -ōris, [rum (cf. **rumito**, as if root) + or], M., a rumor, a story (confused report), report, reputation (talk about one).

rumpō, rūpī, ruptus, rumpere, [√RUP (in **rupes**?)], 3. v. a., break (as a door, cf. **frango**, as a stick), burst.

ruō, rūi, rutus (ruitūrus), ruere, [√RU (cf. **ruīna**)], 3. v. a. and n., cause to fall, fall, go to ruin, be ruined, go to destruction. — Also (cf. *fall upon*), rush headlong, rush.

rūrsus [for **reversus**, petrified as adv., cf. **versus**], adv., back again, back, again, on the other hand.

rūs, rūris, [?], N., the country: **ruri** (in the country).

rūsticor, -ātus, -ārī, [rusticō-], 1. v. dep., go to the country.

rūsticus, -a, -um, [rus + ticus], adj., rural, rustic, country. — Masc. as subst., a countryman, a rustic.

S.

Sabinus, -a, -um, [unc. stem (cf. **sabulum**, sand) + inus], M., Sabine. — Plur. M., the Sabines.

sacer, sacra, sacrum, [√SAC (in **sancio**) + rus], adj., sacred. — Neut. plur., sacred rites, sacred objects, things sacred.

sacerdōs, -dōtis, [sacrō-dos (√DA + tis)], M. and F., (arranger of sacred rites?), a priest.

sacrāmentum, -ī, [sacrā + men-

tum], N., a deposit (to secure an oath, orig. in a bargain), an oath. — Hence, a suit at law (of a peculiar form in use at Rome).

sacrārium, -ī, [N. of **sacrarius** (sacrō + arius)], N., a shrine.

sacrificium, -ī, [†sacrificō- (sacrō-†facus, cf. **beneficus**) + ium], N., a sacrifice.

sacrō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [sacrō-], 1. v. a., consecrate: **leges sacratae** (inviolable).

sacrōsanctus, -a, -um, (sometimes separate), [sacrō sanctus], adj., hallowed by religious rites, sacred, inviolable.

saeculum (sēculum, saeculum), -ī, [prob. secō- (or other stem akin to **secus**, sex) + lum (cf. **Lucr.** 4, 1223, no doubt √SA in **sero**)], N., a generation (orig. a family of offspring), an age. — Esp. of future ages.

saepe [N. of †saepis (perh. same as **saepes**)], adv., often: **minime saepe** (most rarely). — **saepius**, compar., many times, repeatedly, again and again, so many times: **semel et saepius** (once and again); **iterum et saepius** (many many times).

saepiō (sēp-), -sī (-iī), -tus, -īre, [saepi- (cf. **saepes**, **saepe**)], 4. v. a., hedge in, enclose, surround, protect.

saepium (sēp-), -ī, [N. p.p. of **saepio**], N., an enclosure, a railing (esp. of the voting places at Rome).

sagātus, -a, -um, [sagō + atus], adj., clad in the sagum, in the garb of war, in arms.

sagāx, -ācis, [sag (root of **sagio**) + ax], adj., keen-scented, acute.

saginō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [sagīna-], 1. v. a., fatten, feed. — Pass., gorge one's self, fatten (one's self).

sagum, -ī, [prob. borrowed], N., a military cloak (of coarse wool): ad **saga ire** (put on the garb of war, as was done at Rome in times of public danger); **sumere saga** (same meaning).

Salamīniī, -ōrum, [Salamin + ius], M. plur., the people of Salamis (the island off Attica, famous for the battle with the Persians, B.C. 480).

saltem, [?], adv., at least, at any rate.

saltō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [as if saltō- after analogy of **rapto**, etc.], I. v. n., dance, leap.

salтус, -tūs, [?, perh. √SAL (in **salio**) + tūs], M., a wooded height, a glade, a pass (in the mountains), a pasture.

salūs, -ūtis, [salvō(?) + tis (cf. **virtus**, **Carmentis**)], F., health, well-being, welfare, safety, preservation, relief, deliverance, life (as saved or lost), escape (safety in danger), acquittal (on a trial, the regular word), restoration (to citizenship): **ratio salutis** (means of safety, chances of acquittal). — As a divinity, **Health** (implying also deliverance), who had a temple at Rome.

salūtāris, -e, [salut + aris], adj., healthful, wholesome, beneficial, salutary, saving: **civis** (valuable, as aiding the welfare of the state); **salutaribus rebus tuis** (prosperous, not only for himself, but for the state).

salūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [salut-], I. v. a., salute (wishing **salus** to one, cf. **salve**). — Esp., visit, call upon, a regular custom among the Romans.

salvus, -a, -um, [√SAR (SAL) + rus, cf. **ῥῆος**], adj., safe, whole, sound, saved, unharmed, uninjured. — In

many phrases: **nisi te salvo**, etc. (unless all is well with you); **salvus esse** (survive, avoid ruin, flourish); **salva urbe** (so long as the city stands, in the city still standing); **salva republica** (without detriment to, etc., and often).

Samos (-us), -ī, [Gr. **Σάμος**], F., a famous city on an island of the same name off the coast of Ionia.

sanciō, sanxi, sanctus (-itus), sancire, [√SAC (in **sacer**)], 4. v. a., bind (in some religious manner), make sacred, solemnly establish (by law), ordain. — **sanctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., holy, sacred, solemn, inviolable, pure, venerable, inviolate, revered, conscientious.

sanctē [old abl. of **sanctus**], adv., piously, conscientiously.

sanctitās, -tātis, [sanctō + tas], F., sacredness, sanctity, inviolability. — Also, piety, purity, conscientiousness.

sānē [old abl. of **sanus**], adv., soundly, discreetly. — Usually, as weakened particle, no doubt, without question, certainly. — Oftener giving a light tone to the idea, by all means, at any rate, I'm sure, enough, if you like: **sane ne haec quidem mihi res placebat** (very much); **sane benevolo animo** (I'm sure); **Siculi sane liberi** (pretty independent); **dicatur sane** (if he likes); **sane varius** (motley enough); **pereant sane** (for all me); **fines exigui sane** (none too wide); **quaesierit sane** (if you like); **augeamus sane** (by all means).

sanguis (-en), -inis, [?], M., blood (as the vital fluid, generally in the body, cf. **cruror**), the life-blood (also as just shed). — So also, bloodshed, blood, murder.

sānitās, -tātis, [sanō + tas], F.,

soundness, sound mind, ordinary discretion.

sānō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [sanō-], I. v. a., *make sound, make good, repair, cure, heal.*

sānus, -a, -um, [√SA- (akin to **salvus**) + nus], adj., *sound* (in body or mind), *sane, discreet*: *bene sanus* (*really wise*).

sapiēns, -entis, [p. of **sapio**], as adj., *wise, discreet, of discretion*. — Esp. as subst., *a philosopher*.

sapienter [sapient + ter], adv., *wisely, with wisdom.*

sapientia, -ae, [sapient + ia], F., *wisdom.*

sapiō, -iī (-iīvi), no p.p., -ere, [?, √SAP (akin to Gr. σοφός)], 3. v. a. and n., *taste* (actively or passively). — Hence, *be wise, have intelligence.*

Sapphō, -ūs, [Gr. Σαπφώ], F., the famous poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos. — Of a famous statue of her at Syracuse, stolen by Verres.

Sardinia, -ae, [?], F., the island still called by that name in the Tuscan Sea.

satelles, -itis, [?], M. or F., *an attendant, a tool, a minister, a minion.*

satietās, -tātis, [†satiō- (cf. **satiō**) + tas (cf. **pietas**)], F., *satiety, appetite* (as satisfied).

satiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†satiō- (akin to **satis**), cf. **satietas**], I. v. a., *satiates, satisfy, sate, glut, feast.*

satis [?], adv., *enough, sufficiently, adequately*. — Often with partitive, equivalent to a noun or adj., *enough, sufficient*: *satis late* (*pretty widely*); *satis habere* (*consider sufficient, be satisfied*); *satis facere*, see below.

satisfaciō, -fēcī, -factūrus, -facere, [satis facio], irr. v. n., *do enough for, satisfy.*

satiūs [prob. compar. of **satis**], adj. and adv., *better, preferable.*

Sāturnālia, -ium and -iōrum, [**Saturnō** + **alis**], N. plur., *the Saturnalia*, the great feast of Saturn in December, beginning the 17th, during which the freedom of the golden age was imitated by all classes.

Sāturnīnus, -ī, [prob. **Saturniō** + **inus**], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Appuleius Saturninus*, killed as a demagogue by Marius, B.C. 100.

Satyrus, -ī, [Gr. Σάτυρος], M., a *satyr*, a half-human deity of the forests, personating the vital force of nature, a frequent subject for works of art.

saucius, -a, -um, [?], adj., *wounded.*

Saxa, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Decidius Saxa*, a friend of Antony.

saxum, -ī, [?], N., *a rock.*

scaena (scē-), -ae, [Gr. σκηνή], F., (*a bower*), *a stage* (from the arched proscenium and background).

scaenicus (scē-), -a, -um, [scaena + eus], adj., *of the stage, scenic.*

Scaevola, -ae, [scaevō + la, sc. **manus**], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *P. Mucius Scaevola*, cons. B.C. 133.

scālae, -ārum, [√SCAD (in **scando**) + la], F. plur., *a flight of stairs, stairs, steps.*

Scantia, -ae, [?], F., a Roman woman of the gens of that name, in some way wronged by Clodius.

Scaurus, -ī, [scaurus, “club-foot”], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Aemilius Scaurus*, cons. 116, long famous as princeps senatus, cons. a second time, and censor. He was father-in-law of M'. Glabrio.

scelerātē [old abl. of **sceleratus**], adv., *criminally, wickedly, impiously*.

scelerātus, -a, -um, [as if (perh. really) p.p. of **scelero** (*stain with crime?*)], adj., *villanous, accursed*. — As subst., *a scoundrel, a villain*.

scelestus, -a, -um, [**scelus** + **tus**], adj., (of acts), *criminal, impious, wicked* (cf. **sceleratus**, of persons).

scelus, -eris, [?, cf. Gr. σκέλος, perh. orig. "*crookedness*," cf. **pravus** and *wrong*], N., *crime, villany, wickedness, a heinous crime*: **tantum scelus** (*such monstrous wickedness*).

scēna, see **scaena**.

scēnicus, see **scaenicus**.

Schola, -ae, [**schola**], M., a Roman name, see **Causinius**.

scientia, -ae, [**scient** + **ia**], F., *knowledge, acquaintance with* (thing in the genitive, or clause).

scilicet [prob. sci (imperative) licet], adv., *you may know, of course, that is to say, in fact*. — Often ironical, *forsooth*.

sciō, scīvī, scītus, scīre, [?], 4.v.a., (*separate?*), *distinguish, know* (a fact, cf. **nosco**), *be aware*: **certo scio** (*I am very sure*); **scitote** (*you must know, be assured, you may be sure*). — **sciēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *having knowledge, well-informed, experienced, skilful*: **prudens et sciens** (*with full knowledge, and with one's eyes open*); **nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino** (*without the order or knowledge or presence of, etc.*).

Scipiō, -ōnis, [**scipio**, staff], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. See **Africanus**; 2. See **Nasica**; 3. **P. (Cornelius) Scipio (Nasica)**, an influential, but not famous, mem-

ber of the family, active on the side of Sex. Roscius.

sciscitor, -ātus, -ārī, [as if **sciscito**, p.p. of **scisco**], 1. v. dep., *learn, ask, examine, make enquiries*.

seortum, -ī, [?], N., *a hide*. — Also, *a harlot*.

scriba, -ae, [√**SCRIB** + **a**], M., *a clerk*.

scribō, scripsī, scriptus, scribere, [?], 3. v. a. and n., *write, give an account* (in writing), *inscribe, set down, draw up* (of a law), *write about, compose, record, appoint* (in a written instrument), *make* (in writing).

scriptor, -tōris, [√**SCRIB** + **tor**], M., *a writer, an author*.

scriptūra, -ae, [√**SCRIB** + **tura**, but cf. **pictura**], F., *a writing*. — Also (from the registering of the number of cattle pastured on the public lands), *the public pastures, the pasture tax*.

scrūtōr, -ātus, -ārī, [**scruta**, *rub-bish*], 1. v. dep., *rummage, search, pry into*.

scūtum, -ī, [?], N., *a shield*, of the Roman legion, made of wood, convex, oblong (2½ by 4 ft.), covered with leather.

Scyllaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σκυλλαιῶς], adj., *of Scylla* (the famous rock in the Strait of Messina on the Italian side, corresponding to Charvdis on the side of Sicily, dangerous to mariners), *Scyllaeen*.

sē (**sēd**-) [same word as **sed**(?)], inseparable prep., *apart, aside, away, etc.*

sēcēdō, -cēssī, -cēssum (impers.), -cēdere, [**se-cedo**], 3. v. n., *withdraw, retire, go away*.

sēcernō, -crēvī, -crētus, -cernere, [**se-cerno**], 3. v. a., *separate*. — Less exactly, *distinguish*. — Also, *set aside, reject*.

sēcēssiō, -ōnis, [se-cessio, cf. **secedo**], F., a withdrawal, a secession (a withdrawal for political reasons).

sēcīus, see **secus**.

secō, secuī, sectus, secāre, [prob. causative of √SEC], I. v. a., cut, reap. — There is possibly another meaning, follow.

sector, -tōris, [√SEC (follow or cut?, possibly two words) + tor], M., a cutter. — Also, a purchaser of confiscated estates (or of booty taken in war): **de manibus sectorum** (of the confiscation, *harpies*); **sectores ac sicarii** (*sharpers and cut-throats*).

sector, -ātus, -ārī, [prob. secta- (√SEQU + ta, cf. **moneta**)], I. v. dep., pursue, chase after, be in one's train.

secundum, see **secundus**.

secundus, -a, -um, [part. in -dus, of **sequor**], adj., following. — Hence, *second*. — Also (as not opposing), favorable, successful: **res secundae** (*prosperity*). — Neut. acc. as prep., along, in the direction of, in accordance with, after.

secūris, -is, [√SEC + unc. term.], F., an axe. — Esp., the axe of the licitor (as a symbol of the power of life and death): **duodecim secures** (i.e., two praetors).

secus [√SEQ (in **sequor**) + unc. term.], adv., (inferior), otherwise, less. — Compar., **sēcīus** (**sētius**), less: **nihilo secius** (*none the less, nevertheless*).

sed [abl. of unc. stem, cf. **re**], conj., (apart) (cf. **seditio** and **securus**), but (stronger than **autem** or **at**).

sedēō, sēdi, sessum (sup.), sedēre, [†sedō- (√SED + us, cf. **domiseta** and **sedo**)], 2. v. n., sit, sit still, remain seated, sit (here, there,

etc.), sit by: **ad portas imperator** (*be in arms, be*).

sēdēs, -is, [√SED + es (M. and F. term. corresponding to N. -us)], F., a seat. — Hence, an abode (both in sing. and plur.), an abiding-place, a place of abode, a home, a seat (fig.).

sēditio, -ōnis, [sed- + titio (√I + tio)], F., a secession, a mutiny, an uprising, a civil disturbance, an insurrection, a riot.

sēditiosē [old abl. of **seditiosus**], adv., treasonably, with seditious purpose, to excite a riot.

sēditiosus, -a, -um, [sedition + osus (poss. as if †seditiō + osus, cf. **initium**)], adj., seditious, factious.

sēdō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [causative of √SED, or perhaps denominative of **sedō**, cf. **domisela**], I. v. a., settle, quiet, allay, appease, repress, check, stop.

sēdulitās, -tātis, [sedulō + tas], F., assiduity, diligent attention, zeal, earnest endeavor, painstaking.

seges, -etis, [unc. stem (cf. **seco**) + tis], F., a crop of grain (growing), a field (of grain): **seges ac materiam gloriae** (*the fertile source and raw material*).

sēgnis, -e, [?], adj., slow, inactive. — **sēgnior** (*less active*).

sēgniter [segni + ter], adv., slowly, sluggishly: **nihilo segnius** (*no less energetically*).

sēgregō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [segreg- (se-grex, apart from the herd)], I. v. a., separate, exclude.

sējungō, -junxī, -junctus, -jungere, [se-jungo], 3. v. a., disjoin, separate.

sella, -ae, [√SED + la, cf. Gr. **ἔδρα**], F., a seat, a bench, a stool, a work-bench (probably only a stool);

curulis (*the curule chair*, a camp-stool with ivory legs, used by magistrates).

semel [prob. N. of adj., akin to **similis**], adv., *once, once only*: **semel et saepius** (*more than once, again and again*); **ut semel** (*when once, as soon as*).

sēmen, -inis, [$\sqrt{\text{SE}}$ (in **sero**) + **men**], N., *seed*. — Also, figuratively.

sēminārium, -ī, [**semin**+**arius**], N. (of adj.), *a nursery*. — Also figuratively.

sēmīstulātus (**semūs**), -a, -um, [p.p. of **semiustulo**], as adj., *half-burned*.

semper [\dagger **semō**-(?) (in **semel**) -**per** (cf. **parumper**)], adv., *through all time, all the time, always, every time*.

sempiternus, -a, -um, [**semper** (weakened, for a stem) + **ternus**, cf. **hesternus**], adj., *eternal, forever*.

Semprōnius, -a, -um, [?], adj., *of the gens Sempronia* (itself the fem. of the adj.). — Esp. of C. **Sempronius Gracchus** (see **Gracchus**): **lex Sempronia** (*Sempronian law*, of Gracchus, securing the rights of Roman citizens).

senātor, -tōris, [\dagger **senā**- (as if verb-stem akin to **senex**, perh. really so, cf. **senatus**) + **tor**], M., (*an elder*). — Hence, *a senator* (esp. of Rome), *a member of the Senate*.

senātōrius, -a, -um, [**senator** + **ius**], adj., *of the senators, of the Senate, of a senator, senatorial*.

senātus, -tūs, [\dagger **senā**- (as if, perh. really, verb-stem akin to **senex**)], M., *a senate* (council of old men). — Esp., *the Senate* (of Rome, the great body of nobles acting as an administrative council). (The word expresses the body as an order in the

state, or as a council, and also a meeting of the body.)

senātūs cōsultum, see the separate parts of the phrase.

senectūs, -tūtis, [**senec** (as stem of **senex**) + **tus**, cf. **virtus**], F., *age* (advanced), *old age, ripper years* (not necessarily age in Eng. sense).

senex [**seni** (stem of oblique cases) + **cus** (reduced)], **senis** [?, cf. *seneschal*], adj. (only M.), *old*. — Esp. as subst., *an old man* (above forty-five), *the elder* (of two of the same name), *senior*.

senilis, -e, [**seni**- (see **senex**) + **lis** (or -**ilis**)], adj., *of an old man*: **corpus** (*aged*).

senium, -ī, [**seni**- (see **senex**) + **ium**], N., *age* (as a decline), *senility*. — Less exactly, *weakness, sadness, torpor*.

sēnsim [as if acc. of \dagger **sensis**, verbal of **sentio**, cf. **partim**], adv., (*perceptibly*). — Hence (cf. **subito** and **repente**, its opposites), *gradually, by degrees*.

sēnsus, -ūs, [**sent**- (as root of **sentio**) + **tus**], M., *feeling* (as belonging to humanity, etc.), *sensation, a feeling, feelings* (in both sing. and plur.), *the senses* (in both sing. and plur.), *consciousness, the power of sense, a sentiment* (a way of feeling). — Hence, *a sense, a meaning*.

sententia, -ae, [\dagger **sentent**- (p. of simpler pres. of **sentio**) + **ia**], F., (*feeling, thinking*). — Hence, *a way of thinking, an opinion, a view, a determination, a sentiment, a feeling, a purpose, a design*. — Esp., officially, *a judgment, an opinion, a sentence, a vote, a decision, an expression of opinion, a ballot* (a written expression of opinion). — Esp.: **verba atque sententiae** (*words and*

ideas or expressions); *divisa est sententia* (*the vote was divided*); in *eandem sententiam* (*to the same purport*); *de sententia amicorum* (*by the advice, etc.*); in *eadem sententia* (*of the same mind*). — *sententiae*, plur., *a verdict, votes of a jury*.

sentina, -ae, [?], F., *bilge water*. — Fig., *the dregs, a cesspool*.

sentiō, *sensī*, *sensus*, *sentīre*, [?], 4. v. a., *perceive* (by the senses), *feel, know, see, think* (of an opinion made up), *learn about, learn, find* (by experience). — Hence, *hold an opinion, take sides, side, hold a view* (of some kind). — Also absolutely, *possess sensation, feel*.

sēparō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [se-(sed-) *paro*], 1. v. a., (*get apart?*), *separate*. — Esp. p.p., *sēparātus*, -a, -um, as adj., *separate*.

sepeliō, -ivī (-iī), *sepultus*, -ire, [?], 4. v. a., *bury*. — Less exactly and fig., *put to rest, destroy, end, ruin, bury in ruins*.

sēpēs, see *saepes*.

sēpiō, see *saepio*.

Sēplāsia, -ae, [?], F., a place in Capua where ointments (i.e., perfumes) were sold.

septem [?, cf. *seven*], indecl. num. adj., *seven*.

Septimius, -ī, [septimō + *ius*]. M., a Roman gentile name, cf. *Octavius*. — Esp., *P. Septimius*, an obscure senator, condemned for extortion.

septimus, -a, -um, [septem + *mus*, cf. *primus*], adj., *the seventh*.

sēptum, see *saeptum*.

sepulcrum (*sepulchrum*), -ī, [†sepul (as if root of *sepelio*, or a kindred stem) + *crum* (cf. *lavacrum*)], N., *a tomb, a grave, a burial place*.

sepultūra, -ae, [†sepultu (*sepel*, in *sepelio*, prob. compound, + *tus*) + *ra* (F. of -*rus*)], F., *burial, burying, burial rites, funeral rites* (even in cremation).

sequester, -tris, [akin to *sequor*, prob. †sequit- (cf. *comes, eques*) + *tris* (cf. *equester*)], M., (a depositary in a suit at law of the property in dispute). — Less exactly, *a depositary* (of money for bribery).

sequor, *secūtus*, *sequī*, [√SEQU], 3. v. dep., *follow, accompany*. — Fig., *follow the dictates of, obey, be guided by, follow, adopt* (an opinion), *side with, aim at*.

Sergius, -ī, [perh. Sabine], M., a Roman gentile name, see *Catilina*. — Also, *T. Sergius Gallus* (perh. *Sextius* or *Sestius*), an unknown person who had an estate at Bovillae.

sermō, -ōnis, [√SER (in *sero*, *twine*) + *mo* (prob. -mō + o)], M., (*series?*). — Hence, *conversation* (continuous series of speech), *talk, intercourse, conversation with, common talk, speech*. — Also, *language*.

sērō [abl. of *serus*], adv., *too late*. — Comp., *sērius*, *too late*.

serpō, *serpsī*, no p.p., *serpere*, [√SERP, cf. *ἔρπω*], 3. v. n., *creep*. — Fig., *wind its way, spread*.

Sertōriānus, -a, -um, [Sertorio + *anus*], adj., *of Sertorius*, esp. the one mentioned above.

Sertōrius, -ī, [sertor(?) + *ius*], M., (*garland-maker?*), a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Sertorius*, a partisan of Marius, who held a command in Spain against the party of Sulla from B.C. 80 to B.C. 72.

sertum, -ī, [p.p. of *sero*, *twine*], N., *a garland, a wreath*.

sērus, -a, -um, [perh. akin to *sero*], adj., *late, long delayed*.

servilis, -e, [servi (as if stem of **servus** or akin, cf. **servio**) + **lis**], adj., of slaves, of a slave, servile: in **servilem modum** (like slaves); **bellum** (the servile war, the revolt of the slaves under Spartacus in B.C. 73).

Servilius, -i, [servili + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *P. Servilius Vatia Isanicus*, cons. B.C. 79; 2. *C. Servilius Ahala*, see **Ahala**; 3. *C. Servilius Glaucia*, see **Glaucia**; 4. *P. Servilius Vatia*, son of 1, cons. B.C. 48 with **Cæsar**.

serviō, -ii (-iŭi), -itūrus, -ire, [servi- (as if stem of **servus** or akin, cf. **servilis**)], 4. v. n., be a slave (to some one or something), be in subjection. — Less exactly, devote one's self to, cater to, be influenced by, consult for, be subservient to, do a service to.

servitium, -i, [servō + tium (cf. **amicitia**)], N., (slavery). — Hence (cf. **juventus**), a body of slaves, slaves (esp. in plural).

servitūs, -tūtis, [as if †servitu (servō + tus) + tis, cf. **iuventus**, **sementis**, perh. immediately servō + tus, -tūtis], F., slavery, servitude.

Servius, -i, [servō + ius], M., a Roman prænomen.

servō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [servō-], 1. v. a., watch, guard, keep, preserve, maintain. — Esp. in language of augury, watch (for omens): *de caelo* (see an omen, a process used to stop proceedings by one colleague against another).

servolus (-ulus), -i, [servō + lus], M., a little slave, a slave (with a suggestion of disparagement).

servus, -i, [unc. root (√SER, bind?) + **vus**], M., a slave.

sēsē, see **sui**.

sestertius, -i, [semis-tertius (two

whole ones and) the third a half?], M. of adj. (with **nummus**), two and a half asses, a sesterce (a sum of money, about five cents).

Sestius (**Sext-**), -i, M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Sestius*, a Roman defended by **Cicero** in an oration still extant.

sētius, see **secus**.

seu, see **sive**.

sevērē [old abl. of **severus**], adv., with strictness, with severity, harshly.

sevēritās, -tātis, [sevērō + tas], F., strictness, harshness, severity.

sevērus, -a, -um, [?], adj., stern, strict, severe, harsh.

Sex., abbreviation for **Sextus**.

sexāgintā [sex + unc. term., cf. Gr. ἑξήκοντα], indecl. num. adj., sixty.

sextilis, -e, [sextō + ilis], adj., (of the sixth). — Hence, of *August*.

Sextius, see **Sestius**.

sextus, -a, -um, [sex + tus], adj., sixth.

Sextus, -i, M., preceding as proper name (orig. the sixth-born).

sī [locative, prob. akin to **sē**], conj., (in this way, in this case, so, cf. **sic**), if, in case, on condition that, supposing. — Esp., to see if, whether. — See also **si quis**.

Sibyllinus, -a, -um, [**Sibylla** + inus], adj., of the Sibyl, Sibylline: *fata* (the Sibylline books, a collection of prophecies held in great veneration at Rome).

sic [si-ce, cf. **hic**], adv., so, in this manner, in such a manner, in this way, thus: **sic . . . ut** (so . . . that, so well . . . that); **sic accepimus** (this). — **sicutī**, **sicut**, as conj., just as, just as if, as.

sica, -ae, [prob. akin to **seco**], F., a dagger.

sicārius, -ī, [sica + arius], M., *an assassin, a cut-throat, a hired ruffian* (one who commits murder for money).

Sicilia, -ae, [Gr. Σικελία], F., *Sicily*.

Siciliēnsis, -e, [Sicilia + ensis], adj., *of Sicily, Sicilian*. — As subst., *a Sicilian*.

Siculus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σικελός], adj., *Sicilian, of Sicily*. — Plur. as subst., *the Sicilians*.

sicut (**sicutī**), see **sic**.

Sigēum, -ī, [Gr. Σήγιον], N., *a promontory near Troy, where was the supposed tomb of Achilles*.

signifer, -ferī, [signo-fer (√FER + us)], M., *a standard-bearer*.

significātiō, -ōnis, [significā + tio], F., *a making of signs, a signal, a sign, an intimation, a warning, an indication*.

significō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†significō- (signō-ficus)], I. v. n. and a., *make signs, indicate, make known, spread news, give an intimation, give information, intimate, hint at, give an indication, show signs of*.

signum, -ī, [unc. root + num (N. of -nus)], N., (orig. *a cut tally-mark?, a device*), *a sign, a mark, a signal*. — Esp., *a standard* (for military purposes, carried by each body of men, consisting of some device in metal on a pole). — So often, *signa militaria* (to distinguish this meaning). — In phrases: *conlatis signis* (*in a regular battle*); *signis inferendis* (*in battle array, with an armed force*); see military expressions in Vocab. to Cæsar. — Also, *a statue, a seal, a constellation*.

Silaniōn (-iō), -ōnis, [?], M., *a Greek sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great*.

Silānus, -ī, [?], M., *a Roman*

family name. — Esp., *D. Junius Silanus*, cons. B.C. 62, who voted in the Senate for the death of the Catilinarian conspirators.

silentium, -ī, [silent + ium], N., *silence, quiet*. — **silentiō**, abl., *in silence, silently*.

sileō, -uī, no p.p., -ēre, [?], 2. v. n. and a., *be silent, say nothing, be silent about, pass over in silence*.

silva, -ae, [?], F., *a forest, woods, forests*. — Plur. in same sense.

Silvānus, -ī, [silva + nus], M., (*of the woods*). — A Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Plautius Silvanus*, tribune, B.C. 89, author of the Plautian Papirian law, see **Plotius**.

silvester (-tris), -tris, -tre, [silva- (as if silves-, cf. palustris) + tris], adj., *woody, wooded*.

similis, -e, [†simō- (cf. simplex, semper, simitu) + lis], adj., *like, similar, almost equal*.

similiter [simili + ter], adv., *in like manner, likewise, in like degree, in the same way*.

similitūdō, -inis, [simili + tudo], F., *likeness, resemblance (to, genitive)*.

simplex, -icis, [sim- (in similis, etc.), -plex (√PLIC, as stem)], adj., *simple, without complication*.

simpliciter [simplici- (as stem of simplex) + ter], adv., *simply, with simplicity*.

simul [N. of similis, cf. facul], adv., *at the same time, as soon as: simul atque (as soon as)*.

simulācrum, -ī, [simulā + crum], N., *an image, a statue, a representation, a likeness*.

simulātiō, -ōnis, [simulā + tio], F., *a pretence, a show*.

simulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [simili- (as if, perh. orig., †simulō)], I. v. a., *pretend, make a show of (something)*.

simultās, -tātis, [simili- (cf. **simul**) + **tas**], F., (*likeness?*, *equality?*), *rivalry*. — Hence, *a grudge, a quarrel, an enmity*.

sin [si-ne], conj., (*if not*), *but if*.

sincērus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *pure, unmixed, unadulterated, uncontaminated*.

sine [?], prep., *without, free from*.

singulāris, -e, [singulō + **aris**], adj., *solitary, single*. — Hence, *unique, peculiar, special, extraordinary, unparalleled, unequalled, marvellous*.

singuli, -ae, -a, [sim- (in **similis**) + unc. term.], adj., *one at a time, single, each, one by one, several (severally), every, individually, separately*.

sino, **sivi**, **situs**, **sinere**, [√SI (of unc. meaning)], 3. v. a., (*lay down*, cf. **pono**), *leave*. — Hence, *permit, allow, suffer*. — In orig. meaning, **situs**, *lying*: *quantum est situm in nobis* (*so far as in me lies*).

Sinōpē, -ēs, [Gr. Σινώπη], F., *a city in Paphlagonia*.

sinus, -ūs, [?], M., *a fold*. — Hence, *a bay, an inlet*. — Esp., *a fold* (of the toga across the bosom), *the bosom*.

si quandō, *if ever, whenever*. — Cf. **si** and **quando**.

si quidem, *if at least, in so far as, since*. — Cf. **si** and **quidem**.

si quis, see **si** and **quis**.

sis [si vis], phrase, *if you please, will you*: *cave sis* (*look out now*).

sistō, **stiti**, **status**, **sistere**, [√STA, reduplicated], 3. v. a. and n., *place, set, stand, stop*. — **status**, -a, -um, p.p., *set, appointed*.

sitis, -is, [?], F., *thirst*.

situs, -tūs, [√SI (in **sino**) + **tus**], M., (*a laying, a leaving*), *situation, position*.

sive, **seu**, [si-ve], conj., *if either,*

or if: *sive . . . sive* (*either . . . or, whether . . . or*).

Smyrnaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σμυρναίος], adj., *of Smyrna* (a city of Ionia in Asia Minor). — Plur., *the people of Smyrna*.

sobrius, -a, -um, [?, cf. **ebrius**], adj., *sober*.

socer, -erī, [?], M., *a father-in-law*.

socia, -ae, [F. of **socius**], F., *a sharer, an associate*.

societās, -tātis, [sociō + **tas**], F., *a sharing, an alliance, an association, a partnership*. — Esp., *a joint-stock company* (for great enterprises, as in modern times), *a company*: **multarum rerum societas** (*many associations*); *in societatem venire, se offerre* (*to share, etc.*).

socius, -ī, [√SEQU + **ius**], M., *a companion, an ally, a sharer, an associate, a partner*.

sodālis, -is, [?], M. and F., *a companion, a comrade, a crony, a boon companion*.

sōl, **sōlis**, [?], M., *the sun*. — See also **oriens**, **occidens**, and **ortus**.

sōlācium, see **solatium**.

sōlātium (**sōlāc-**), -ī, [solatō + **ium**], N., *a consolation, a solace*.

sōlennis, see **sollemnis**.

soleō, **solitus sum**, **solēre**, [?], 2. v. n., *be wont, be accustomed, do commonly* (with Eng. verb, as in context), *be in the habit, etc., use (to, etc.)*: *sic fieri solet* (*is commonly the case*); *sicut poëtae solent* (*as is the habit of poets*).

sōlitūdō, -inis, [solō + **tudo**], F., *loneliness*. — Hence, *a wilderness, a desert, solitude, seclusion, a lonely place*.

sōllemnis (**sōlen-**, **sōllen-**), -e, [†solulus- (*every*) **annus**], adj., *annual, yearly, stated, established*. —

Hence, (established by religious sanction), *solemn, religious, sacred*.

solicitatĭō, -ōnis, [solicitā + tio], F., (actively), *a tampering with*. — Also, (passively), *anxiety*.

solicitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [solicitō-], I. v. a. and n., *stir up, rouse, instigate, make overtures to, tamper with, approach* (with money, etc.), *offer bribes to*. — Also, *disturb, make anxious, trouble*.

solicitūdō, -inis, [as if, perh. really, †solicitu- (stem akin to **solicitus**) + dō], F., *anxiety, solicitude*.

solicitus, -a, -um, [†sollō-citus, wholly roused], adj., *agitated, anxious, uneasy, troubled*.

sōlum, see **solus**.

solum, -ī, [?], N., *the soil, the foundation*.

sōlus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *alone, only, the only*. — **sōlum**, N. as adv., *alone, only*.

solūtĭō, -ōnis, [solvi- (as stem of **solvo**) + tio, cf. **solutus**], F., *a setting free*. — Esp. (cf. **solvo**), *a payment, payment*.

solūtus, -a, -um, p.p. of **solvo**.

solvō, solvi, solūtus, *solvere*, [prob. se-luo], 3. v. a., *unbind, loose*. — Fig., *set free, exempt, acquit, absolve*. — Also, *pay* (release an obligation), *perform* (a due). — Esp., **solūtus**, -a, -um, p.p., *set free, unrestrained, unembarrassed, remiss*.

somnus, -ī, [somp- (as if root of **sopio**, etc., with intrusive n, as in **pingo**) + nus], M., *sleep, slumber*.

sonō, -uī, -āturus, -āre, [partly sonō-, partly root verb], I. v. n. and a., *sound*. — With cognate acc., *sound with, have a sound* (of a certain character), *sound*: *pingue quiddam* (*sound somewhat coarse*).

sonus, -ī, [√SON + us], M., a *sound*.

sōpiō, -ivī (-iī), -itus, -īre, [causative of √SOP (cf. **somnus**), or denominative of kindred stem], 4. v. a., *put to sleep*: *sopita consuetudo* (*put to sleep, asleep*).

sordēs, -is, [√SORD- (cf. *swart*) + es], F., *dirt, filth*. — Fig., *mean-ness, dirty tricks, mean dishonesty*. — Also, *wretchedness* (of apparel in mourning), *dust and ashes* (?).

sordidātus, -a, -um, [**sordidō** + atus, cf. **candidatus**, perh. real p.p.], adj., *filthy*. — Esp. of clothes, (in mourning and otherwise), *clad in mourning* (cf. "in sackcloth and ashes").

soror, -ōris, [?, cf. *sister*], F., a *sister*: *soror ex matre* (*a half-sister*).

sors, sortis, [perh. √SER (in **sero**) + tis, but the orig. sense is unc.], F., *a lot* (for divination), *a designation by lot, a choice by lot, a drawing* (of a jury), *an allotment*.

sortior, -itus, -īri, [sorti-], 4. v. dep., *cast lots, draw lots, draw a jury* (by lot). — Hence, *obtain by lot*.

sortitiō, -ōnis, [sortī + tio], F., *a drawing by lot, an allotment, a division by lot, a drawing* (of a jury by lot).

sortītus, -tūs, [sortī + tus], M., *an allotment, an assignment* (by lot).

Sp., abbreviation for **Spurius**.

spargō, sparsi, sparsus, *spargere*, [√SPARG], 3. v. a., *scatter, fling about*. — Fig., *spread, extend*.

Spartacus, -ī, [?], M., a famous gladiator, who roused a servile war in Italy, B.C. 73.

spatium, -ī, [?], N., *space, extent, a space, a distance*. — Transf., *time, space of time, lapse of time, a period*.

speciēs, -iēi, [√SPEC + ies (akin

to -ia)], F., (*a sight*, prob. both act. and pass.). — Passively, *a sight, a show, an appearance, a spectacle, (a splendid action)*.

spectāculum, -ī, [spectā + culum], N., *a sight, a show, a spectacle*.

spectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spectō-], I. v. a. and n., *look at, regard, gaze upon, have regard to, look towards, aim at, be aimed at, tend*. — **spectātus**, p.p. as adj., *tried, proved, esteemed, estimable*.

specula, -ae, [†specā- (√SPEC + a, cf. **conspicor**) + la], F., *a watch-tower, a lookout: in speculis (on the lookout)*.

speculātor, -tōris, [speculā + tor], M., *a spy, a scout*.

speculor, -ātus, -āri, [speculō-], I. v. dep., *spy, reconnoitre, watch: speculandi causa (as a spy)*.

spērō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spes- (prob. orig. stem of spes) with r for s], I. v. a. and n., *hope, hope for, expect, have hope for: bene sperare (have good hope)*.

spēs, -eī, [?], F., *hope, expectation, hopes*.

spīritus, -tūs, [spiri- (as stem of **spiro**) + tus], M., *breath, the air we breathe*. — Also, *spirit, inspiration*. — Hence in plur., *pride, arrogance*.

spirō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [?], I. v. n. and a., *breathe, blow: spirante republica (still breathing); spirans (alive)*.

splendidus, -a, -um, [prob. †splendō + dus, cf. **splendeo, splendico**], adj., *bright, shining, brilliant: causa splendidior fiet (gain in lustre)*. — Esp. as epithet of the middle class, *distinguished* (by wealth and character, cf. **amplus**), *conspicuous, prominent*.

splendor, -ōris, [splend (as if root of **splendeo**) + or (for -os)], M., *brilliance, lustre*. — Hence, *prominence, brilliant position, brilliant character*.

spoliātō, -ōnis, [spoliā + tio], F., *a despoiling, a robbery, spoliation, unlawful deprivation*.

spoliō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spoliō-], I. v. a. and n., *despoil, strip*. — Fig., *rob, deprive, despoil, plunder*. — Absolutely, *despoil one's enemy, take the spoil*.

spolium, -ī, [unc., cf. Gr. σκῦλον], N., (*hide?*). — Hence, *spoil* (of a slain enemy, also fig.).

spondeō, spondidī, spōnsus, spondēre, [prob. formed from borrowed Gr. σπονδή, *league*], 2. v. a. and n., *promise (solemnly), pledge one's self*.

spongia, -ae, [Gr. σπογγιά], F., *a sponge* (used, as now, for cleaning).

spontis (gen.), **sponte** (abl.), [prob. akin to **spondeo**], F., only with pers. pron. or (poetic) genitive, *of one's own accord, voluntarily*.

spureō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spureō-], I. v. a., *defile*.

Spurius, -ī, [spurius, *bastard*], M., *a Roman praenomen*.

squālēō, -uī, no p.p., -ēre, [†squale- (cf. **squales, squalidus**)], 2. v. n., *be filthy*. — Esp. of mourning (cf. **sordidus**), *be in mourning, be in sorrow* (in the garb of sorrow).

squālor, -ōris, [squal- (as root of **squaleo**) + or (for -os)], M., *squalor*. — Esp. for mourning, *mourning, wretched apparel*.

stabiliō, -īvi (-iī), -ītus, -īre, [stabili-], 4. v. a., *make firm, establish, secure, firmly establish*.

stabilis, -e, [√STA + bilis, perh. through intermediate stem], adj., *standing firmly, stable, enduring*. —

Fig., constant, consistent, unwavering.

stabilitās, -tātis, [stabili + tas], F., steadiness, firmness, firm foundations.

Statilius, -ī, [akin to sto], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *L. Statilius*, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

statim [acc. of †statis (sta + tis)], adv., (as one stands, on the spot), at once, forthwith, immediately.

Stator, -tōris, [√STA + tor], M., the Stayer, an appellation of Jove as the stayer of flight.

statua, -ae, [statu + a (or -va)], F., a statue (usually of men, cf. **signum**, effigies of gods as well).

statuō, -uī, -ūtus, -uere, [statu-], 3. v. a., set up. — Hence, establish, resolve upon, determine, decide, consider, make up one's mind, take measures, set up as, regard as: **modum** (set a limit); **aliquid severe** (take any severe measures); **in aliquem** (deal with one).

status, -tūs, [√STA + tus], M., (a standing or setting up), a position, a condition, a state.

status, -a, -um, see **sisto**.

sternō, strāvī, strātus, sternere, [√STER, cf. **strages**], 3. v. a., scatter, strew. — Hence, lay low, prostrate: **stratus** (prostrate, lying low, grovelling).

stimulus, -ī, [†stigmō- (√STIG + mus) + lus], M., a goad, a spur. Fig., a stimulus, a spur, an incentive.

stīpendiārius, -a, -um, [stipendiō + arius], adj., tributary, under tribute, subject to tribute (paying a fixed sum, cf. **vectigalis**).

stipendium, -ī, [stīpi- and stem

akin to **pendo** (perh. †pendus, cf. **pendulus**) + ium], N., a tribute. — Also, pay (for military service), service, a campaign (as served and paid for).

stipō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [†stipō- (cf. **obstipus**)], akin to **stipes**, I. v. a., crowd. — Hence, surround with a crowd, surround.

stirps, stirpis, [?], M. and F., a stock. — Fig., a race, a stock, the root (malorum).

stō, steti, statūrus, stāre, [√STA], I. v. n., (active meanings usually referred to **sisto**, the reduplicated form), stand, stand up: **stans** (standing, not overthrown).

strepitus, -tūs, [strepī- (as stem of **strepo**) + tus], M., a noise, a rattling, a murmur (of approval or otherwise), a din.

studeō, studuī, no p.p., studēre, [†studō- (or †studa-), cf. **studium**], 2. v. n., be eager for or to, be devoted to, pay attention to, attend to, desire, be bent on (doing something), aim at, be anxious (to, etc.).

studiōsē [old abl. of **studiosus**], adv., eagerly, with care, with pains.

studiōsus, -a, -um, [studiō + osus], adj., zealous, fond of, devoted.

studium, -ī, [prob. †studō + ium, cf. **studeo**], N., eagerness, zeal, interest, desire, devotion, fondness (for a thing), enthusiasm. — Hence, a pursuit (to which one is devoted), a profession, an occupation, a taste (for anything), a study. — Esp., a party, partisan zeal, party feeling, partisan favor: **in eo studio partium** (in favor of that party); **consilia studia** (measures and party spirit).

stultē [old abl. of **stultus**], adv., foolishly.

stultitia, -ae, [stultō + tia], F., *folly, stupidity*.

stultus, -a, -um [stul (in *stolidus*) + tus], adj., (stupefied?), *foolish, stupid, silly*. — Often rendered by a noun, *a fool, utter folly*, etc.

stuprum, -ī, [perh. akin to *stupro*], N., *rape, lewdness, debauchery*.

suādeō, suāsī, suāsus, suādere, [causative of √SVAD, cf. *suavis*, but perh. partly denom., cf. *suadus*], 2. v. n. and a., (*make agreeable to?*), *advise, persuade* (without effect, cf. *persuadeo*), *convince*. — Esp. of laws, *favor, support*.

suāvis, -e, [√SVAD + us, cf. *levis*], adj., *sweet, agreeable, pleasant*.

sub (in comp. *subs*), [unc. case, prob. abl. (cf. *subs*) akin to *super*], adv. (in comp.) and prep. *a*. With abl. (of rest in a place), *under*. — Also, *just by*. — *b*. With acc. (of motion towards a place), *under, close to*. — Of time, *just at, just before*. — *c*. In comp., *under, up* (from under), *away* (from beneath), *secretly* (underhand), *in succession, a little, slightly*.

subāctus, -a, -um, p.p. of *subigo*.

subc-, see *succ-*.

subeō, -īī, -itus, -īre, [sub-*eo*], irr.v.a., *go under, undergo, encounter*.

subf-, see *suff-*.

subhorridus, -a, -um, [sub-*horridus*], adj., *rather rough*.

subiciō (*subji-*), -jēcī, -jectus, -icere, [sub-*jacio*], 3. v. a., *throw under, place below, place under, subject, expose to*. — Esp. of fire, *set, use to light*. — Also, *palm off upon, forge* (of wills). — Also, *throw up, hand up*.

subigō, -ēgī, -āctus, -igere, [sub-*ago*], 3. v. a., *bring under, subject, subdue, crush*.

subitō, see *subitus*.

subitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of *subeo*], adj., (*coming up secretly from under*), *sudden, suddenly* (as if adv. taken with the verb), *quick, hasty*. — **subitō**, abl. as adv., *suddenly, of a sudden, all at once*.

subjector, -tōris, [as if sub-*tjactor*, cf. *subicio*], M., *a forger*.

subjiciō, see *subicio*.

sublātus, -a, -um, [sub-*(t)latus*], p.p. of *tollo*.

sublevō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [sub-*levo*], 1. v. a., *lighten up, lighten, relieve, raise, raise up, assist, render assistance*.

subolēs (*sob-*), -is, [sub-*toles* (√OL+*es*, cf. *olesco*)], F., *offspring*.

subp-, see *supp-*.

subsellium, -ī, [sub-*†sellium* (*sella + ium*)], N., *a bench, a seat* (esp. in the senate house or court).

subsidiū, -ī, [sub-*†sedium* (√SED + *ium*)], N., (*a sitting in reserve*), *a reserve, a reinforcement, help, relief, support, assistance, means, resources, a source of supplies* (of any kind): *patriae* (*stay*).

subsīdō, -sēdi, -sessūrus, -sidere, [sub-*sido*], 3. v. n., *sit down, remain behind, stop, stay*.

subsortior, -itus, -īri, [sub-*sortior*], 4. v. dep., *draw in place of some one, have a substitute* (drawn by lot).

substructiō, -ōnis, [sub-*structio*, cf. *substruo*], F., *a foundation, a substruction*.

subsum, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [sub-*sum*], irr. v. n., *be under, be underneath, be near, be close by* (a certain distance off), *be near at hand, approach*.

subterfugiō, -fūgī, no p.p., -fugere, [sub-*ter-fugio*], 3. v. n. and a.,

escape (from under something that impedes).

subtilis, -e, [akin to **sub** and **tela**], adj., *fine, subtle*.

subtiliter [subtili + ter], adv., *finely, acutely*: *judicare* (*be a shrewd judge*).

suburbānus, -a, -um, [sub-urbe + anus], adj., *suburban*. — Esp. N. as subst., *a suburban estate, a villa*.

succēdō, -cēssī, -cēssūrus, -cēdere, [sub-cedo], 3. v. n., *come up, advance, come in place of, succeed to, take the place of, come next*. — Also, *be successful, prosper*.

succēnsēō, see **suscenseo**.

succurrō, -curri, -cursūrus, -currere, [sub-curro], 3. v. n., *rush to support, rush to one's rescue, relieve, succor*.

suffragō, sustuli, sublātus (referred to **tollo**), sufferre, [sub-fero], irr. v. a., *bear, suffer*.

suffragātiō, -ōnis, [suffragā + tio], F., *a support* (for an office). — Less exactly, *a recommendation, a supporter*.

suffragātor, -tōris, [suffragā + tor], M., *a supporter* (for an office).

suffragium, -i, [sub-†fragium, i.e. prob. suffragō + ium (cf. **suffragor** and **suffringo**)], N., (*a pastern bone*, cf. **suffrago**; or *a potsherd*, cf. Gr. ὑστρακον; either used as a ballot), *a ballot, vote*.

suī (prop. gen. N. of **suus**), sibi, sē, [√SVA], pron. reflexive, *himself*, etc. — Often to be translated by the personal, *he, she, it*, etc., also *each other*. — Esp.: *inter se* (*from, with, by, etc., each other*); *per se* (*of himself, etc., without outside influence or excitement*); *ipse per se* (*in and of himself*).

Sulla, -ae, [?], M., a Roman fam-

ily name. — Esp., *Lucius Cornelius Sulla*, the great partisan of the nobility, and opponent of Marius, called the Dictator Sulla.

Sulpicius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *P. Sulpicius Galba*, prob. ædile, B.C. 69, one of the jury against Verres; 2. *C. Sulpicius Galba*, prætor, B.C. 63; 3. *P. Sulpicius Rufus*, tribune, B.C. 88, a partisan of Marius, killed by Sulla.

sum, fui, futūrus, esse, [√AS, cf. *am, is*], irr. v. n., *be* (exist). — Also, with weakened force, *be* (as a mere copula). — With many renderings according to the context: *est de proscriptione* (*relates to*); *est in lege* (*is prescribed*); *est alicui* (*one has*); *quid alicui cum aliquo est?* (*what has one to do with? etc.*); *quid de aliquo futurum est?* (*what will become of?*); *qui nunc sunt* (*now living*); *quae est civium* (*consists of*); *est alicujus* (*it is one's part, it is one's place, it belongs to one, and the like*); *meliore esse sensu* (*to have, etc.*); *esse veste mutata* (*to put on mourning*); *esse cum telo* (*to go armed*); *fuerat ille annus* (*had passed*); *esto* (*be it so, well*).

summa, -ae, [F. of **summus** as noun], F., (*the top*), *the highest place, the sum, the total, the main part*: *belli* (*the general management, the chief control*); *ad unam summam referri* (*be set down to one account*).

summus, see **superus**.

sūmō, sūmpsi, sūmptus, -sūmere, [sub-emo (*take*)], 3. v. a., *take away, take, get, assume*: *supplicium* (*inflict*, cf. **capere**); *laborem* (*spend*); *arma* (*take up*); *mihi* (*take upon*); *exempla* (*draw*); *sus-*

cepto bello (*when the war was begun*); saga (*put on*); nullis armis sumptis (*when there was no war*).

sūmptuōsē [old abl. of **sūmptuosus**], adv., *expensively, extravagantly*: **sūmptuosius** (*with too much magnificence*).

sūmptuōsus, -a, -um, [sumptu+osus], adj., *expensive, costly*.

sūmptus, -tūs, [sub+temptus, cf. **sumo**], M., (*a taking out of the stock on hand*), *expense*: **sumptibus** (*extravagant expenditure, extravagance*).

superbē [old abl. of **superbus**], adv., *haughtily, arrogantly, with arrogance, with insolence*.

superbus, -a, -um, [super+bus, cf. **morbus**], adj., *arrogant, haughty, proud, insolent*.

supercilium, -ī, [super+cilium, (*eyelid*)], N., *eyebrow, brow* (as expressing emotions).

superior, see **superus**.

superō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [superō-], I. v. a. and n., *overtop*. — Hence, *get the upper hand of, overcome, conquer, defeat, be superior to, prevail, overmatch, survive* (*vita*), *surpass*.

supersum, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [super-sum], irr. v. n., *be over and above, remain, survive*: **satietati** (*remain in excess of*).

superus, -a, -um, [†supe- (stem akin to **sub**, perh. same) + **rus** (cf. **inferus**)], adj., *higher, being above*. — Compar., **superior**, *higher, upper, preceding* (of time), *past, before, superior, earlier, former, elder*: **superiora illa** (*those former acts*); **superior esse** (*have the advantage*).

— Superl., **suprēmus** [**supra**-(?) + **imus**(?)], *highest, last*: **dies** (*last, of a funeral*). — Also, **summus** [sup

+ **mus**], *highest, the highest part of, the top of*. — Fig., *greatest, most important, very great, most perfect, perfect, supreme, most violent, pre-eminent, in the highest degree, most severe, of the utmost importance*: **summa omnia** (*all the highest qualities*); **summa hieme** (*the depth of winter*); **tempus** (*most critical*); **vir** (*very superior*); **quattuor aut summum quinque** (*at the most*); **summa respublica** (*the highest interests of the state, the general welfare of the state*).

suppeditō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [?, cf. **suppeto**], I. v. n. and a., *suffice*. — Also, *supply*.

suppetō, -petivī, -petitūrus, -petere, [sub-peto], 3. v. n., (? but cf. **sufficio** and **subvenio**), *be on hand, be supplied, be to be found*: **suppetit nobis** (*we have a store*).

supplex, -icis, [sub+†plex (√PLIC as stem, cf. **duplex**)], M. and F., *a suppliant*.

supplicātiō, -ōnis, [supplicā + tio], F., *a supplication*. — Esp., *a thanksgiving* (prayer to the gods upon any signal success, decreed by the senate).

supplicium, -ī, [supplic- (stem of **supplex**) + **ium**], N., (*a kneeling*). — Hence, *a supplication*. — Also, *a punishment* (usually of death).

supplicō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [supplic-], I. v. a. and n., *supplicate, entreat, pray for mercy*.

suppōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [sub-pono], 3. v. a., *put under, fraudulently introduce, introduce under cover of something*.

suprā [instr. (?) of **superus**], adv. and prep., *above, before*.

suprēmus, see **superus**.

surgō, **surrēxi**, **surrectus**, **surgere**,

[sub-rego], 3. v. a. and n., *raise*. — Also, *rise*.

surripio (subr-), -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [sub-rapio], 3. v. a. (and n.), *snatch privately, steal, take by treachery*.

suscenseō (succ-), -cēnsui, -cēnsūrus, -cēnsēre, [subs-(sub-)censeo], 2. v. n., *be incensed, be slightly angry, be offended*.

suscipio, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [subs-capio], 3. v. a., *take up, take upon one's self (voluntarily, cf. recipio, as a duty), engage in, adopt, take in hand, undertake*. — Also, *undergo, suffer, experience (of feelings), bring upon one's self*.

suspicio, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [sub-specio], 3. v. a. and n., *look up, look up at, look askance at*. — Hence, *suspect*: **suspectus** (*an object of suspicion*).

suspicio (-spitiō), -ōnis, [sub-†specio, cf. **suspicio**, -ere], F., *suspicion*.

suspiciōsē (suspit-), [old abl. of **suspiciosus**], adv., *in a way to excite suspicion*.

suspiciōsus (suspit-), -a, -um, [prob. †suspicio- (sub-†specium, cf. **extispicium**) + osus], adj., *suspicious*.

suspīcor, -ātus, -āri, [†suspicio- (cf. **auspex**)], 1. v. dep., *suspect, have a suspicion*.

sustentō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [sub-s-tento (cf. **sustineo**)], 1. v. a. and n., *maintain, sustain, hold out, endure, support*: **sustentando** (*by patience*).

sustineō, -tinui, -tentus, -tinēre, [subs-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., *hold up under, withstand, endure, hold out, sustain, support, bear, stop*.

suus, -a, -um, [√SVA (in **se**) + ius], poss. pron. (referring back to

subject), *his, hers, its, theirs*, etc. — Sometimes emphatic, *his own*, etc. — Often without subst., **suī**, M. plur., *his (their) men, countrymen, friends*, etc.; **sua**, N. plur., *his (their) possessions, property*, etc.: **omnia sua** (*all he had*).

symphōniacus, -a, -um, [Gr. συμφωνιακός], adj., *musical*: **pueri** (*musicians*).

Syracūsae, -ārum, [Gr. Συράκυσαι], F. plur., *Syracuse*, the famous city in Sicily.

Syracūsānus, -a, -um, [Syracusa + anus], adj., *of Syracuse, Syracusan*. — Plur. M., *the people of Syracuse, the Syracusans*.

Syria, -ae, [Gr. Συρία], F., the country lying at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

T.

T., abbrev. for **Titus**.

tabella, -ae, [tabula + la], F., (*a little board*), *a tablet, a ballot*. — In plur., *tablets (as two were used together), a document, a letter, a writing*.

taberna, -ae, [?, cf. **tabella**], F., *a hut (of boards), a booth, a shop*.

tābescō, -bui, no p.p., -bescere, [tabē (in **tabeo**) + sco], 3. v. n., *waste away, pine*.

tabula, -ae, [†tabō- (√TA + bus?, cf. **taberna**) + la], F., *a board*. — Hence, *a record (written on a board covered with wax), a list, a document*. — Also, *a panel (on which pictures were painted), a picture, a painting*: **novae tabulae** (*a reduction of debts, a settlement of debts by legislation*); **duodecim tabulae** (*the laws of the Twelve Tables, the earliest collection of Roman laws*).

tabulārius, -a, -um, [tabula + arius (-rius?)], adj., (*of records*, etc., see **tabula**). — Esp., N., a *record office*, a *registry*, *archives*.

taceō, tacui, tacitus, tacēre, [†taco- (√TAC + us)], 2. v. a. and n., *be silent*, *be silent about*, *keep secret*, *keep silence*, *conceal*, *say nothing* (*about*). — **tacitus**, p.p. as adj., *silent*, *silently*, *in silence*. — **illis tacentibus** (*with their connivance*).

tacitē [old abl. of **tacitus**], adv., *silently*, *in silence*.

taciturnitās, -tātis, [†taciturnō + tas], F., *silence*.

taciturnus, -a, -um, [†tacitō + urnus, cf. **diurnus**], adj., *silent* (as a personal quality), *taciturn*.

taedet, -uit (pertaesum est), -ēre, [†taedō- (cf. **taedium**, **taedulum**)], 2. v. imp., *it disgusts*: **aliquem** (*one is disgusted*).

taeter (**tēter**), -tra, -trum, [akin to **taedet**?], adj., *disgusting*, *horrible*, *loathsome*, *foul*, *abominable*, *shameful*.

tālāris, -e, [†talō + aris], adj., *of the ankles*. — Esp. with **tunica**, *reaching to the heels* (a sign of dandyism, cf. the modern "ulster").

tālis, -e, [√TA + alis], adj. pron., *such*, *so great*.

tam [unc. case √TA (cf. **quam**, **nam**)], adv., *so* (as indicated in the context), *so much*. — Often equal to *this*, *that*, etc.

tamen [unc. case-form of √TA (locat.?, cf. Sk. **tasmin**?)], adv., (introducing a thought opposed to some preceding concession expressed or implied), *yet*, *nevertheless*, *still*, *however*, *for all that*, *notwithstanding*, *after all*, *at least*.

tametsī [tam? (but cf. **tamenetsi**) -etsi], adv., (*still although*, anticipating the thought to which **tam**

properly belongs), *although*, *though*, *after all*.

tamquam, see **tanquam**.

tandem [tam-dem, cf. **idem**], adv., (*just so*, *even so?*), *at last*, *finally*. — In questions, to add emphasis, *pray*, *tell me*, or translated only by emphasis: **quo tandem?** (*where in the world?*).

tangō, tetigī, tactus, tangere, [√TAG], 3. v. a., *touch*, *border on*, *be close to*, *reach*, *find*. — Esp. of lightning. — **tactus** (**de caelo**), *struck* (*by lightning*).

tanquam (**tamquam**) [tamquam], adv., *as much as*, *as*, *just as*, *like*, *just like*. — Also, *just as if*, *as if*.

tantō, see **tantus**.

tantopere, see **opus**.

tantulus, -a, -um, [†tantō + lus], adj., *so small*, *so little*, *so trifling*: **tantulo** (*at so small a price*).

tantum, see **tantus**.

tantummodo [†tantum modo], adv., (*so much only*), *only*, *merely*, *only just*.

tantus, -a, -um, [prob. √TA + VANT + us], adj., *so much*, *so great*, *so important*, *so large*, *this great*, *that great*, *great*, *like this*, *like that*, *such* (of magnitude): **tanti est** (*is of so much importance*, *is of so much weight*, *it is worth the price*, *it is worth while*); **tanta gratulatio** (*so warm*); **tantum civium** (*so many citizens*); in **tantum aes alienum** (*so deeply in debt*); **pro tantis rebus** (*for such important*, etc.). — Also, *so much* (and no more), *only so much*. — **tantum**, N. as adv., *only*, *merely*. — **tantō**, abl., *so much*.

tardē [old abl. of **tardus**], adv., *slowly*, *tardily*, *with delay*, *late*.

tarditās, -tātis, [†tardō + tas], F., *slowness*, *delay*.

tardō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tardō-],
I. v. a., *retard, check, hinder, delay.*

tardus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *slow.*

Tarentinī, -ōrum, [Tarento + inus], M. plur., *the people of Tarentum* (an old Greek city on the Gulf of Tarentum), *the Tarentines.*

Tarracinēnsis, -e, [Tarracina + ensis], adj., *of Tarracina* (a city of the Volsci on the borders of Latium). — As subst., *a man of Tarracina.*

Tauromenitānus, -a, -um, [Tauromeniō + tanus (i.e., Gr. Ταυρομενίτης + anus)], adj., *of Tauromenium* (a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, now Taormina).

taurus, -i, [perh. √STAV- + rus, akin to *steer*], M., *a bull.*

tectum, -i, [p.p. of **tego**], N., *a roof, a house, a dwelling.*

tegō, tēxi, tectus, tegere, [√TEG],
3. v. a., *cover, thatch, hide, protect: nocte tectus (under cover of night).*

tēlum, -i, [?], N., *a weapon* (of offence), *a missile, a javelin.* — Also, *a weapon* (generally), *a deadly weapon: cum telo (armed).*

Temenitēs, -is, [Greek], M., an epithet of Apollo at Syracuse.

temerārius, -a, -um, [†temerō + arius], adj., *reckless, rash, hasty.*

temere [old abl. of †temerus], adv., *blindly, without reason, without cause.* — Hence, *recklessly, hastily.*

temeritās, -tātis, [†temerō- (perhaps akin to **temulentus**) + tas], F., *blindness, thoughtlessness, recklessness, heedlessness, hasty temper.*

temperantia, -ae, [temperant- + ia], F., *self-control, prudence.*

temperō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [temper- (stem of **tempus**)], I. v. a., *(divide), mix properly.* — Hence,

control, control one's self, refrain, moderate.

tempestās, -tātis, [tempes- (stem of **tempus**) + tas], F., *a season, weather.* — Esp., *bad weather, a storm, a tempest.* — Also fig., *a storm, a blast.*

tempestivus, -a, -um, [tempestō- (cf. **intempestus**) + ivus], adj., *early, timely, seasonable, suitable: convivium (a daylight banquet).*

templum, -i, [akin to **tempus**, prob. †temō- (√TEM + us) + lum, cf. Gr. τέμενος], N., (in augury), *a consecrated spot, a temple.*

temptō (**tentō**), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tentō-, p.p. of **teneo**], I. v. a., *handle.* — Hence, *try, make attempts upon, attack, assail, sound* (try a man's sentiments), *attempt.*

tempus, -oris, [√TEM (cut, with root determinative or accidental p) + us], N., *(a cutting).* — Esp., *a division of time, a time, the times, time* (in general), *a season, an occasion, an exigency, an emergency, a crisis, circumstances, a necessity* (of the time), *needs, the times, the circumstances of the time: omni tempore (at all times); ante tempus (before the time, prematurely); meum tempus (my appointed time); summo tempore reipublicae (the most important crisis); procella temporis (the storm of the times); O tempora! (what a time!); ex tempore (on the spur of the moment); cederem temporis (to the exigencies of the time); motus communium temporum (the general disturbance of the times); uno tempore (at one and the same time, at once).*

tēmulentus, -a, -um, [†temō- (?), cf. **abstemius**] + lentus], adj., *drunken, in a tipsy state.*

tendō, tetendī, tēnsus (tentus), tendere, [√TEN + do (of unc. origin)], 3. v. a., *stretch, stretch out*.

tenebrae, -ārum, [?, perh. akin to **temere**], F. plur., *darkness, obscurity*.

Tenedos (-us), -ī, [Gr. Τένηςος], F., an island in the Ægean, near Troy.

teneō, tenuī, tentus, tenēre, [†tenō-(√TEN + us)], 2. v. a., *hold, hold fast, hold on to, retain, keep, possess, occupy, hold bound, bind: circuitus milia* (*occupy, extend*). — Also, *restrain, detain, understand, get at: legibus* (*bind*). — Pass., *be caught, be in custody, be detected, be possessed* (by a feeling).

tener, -era, -erum, [√TEN + rus], adj., (*stretched, thin*), *delicate, tender, young, sensitive*.

tentō, see **temptō**.

tenuis, -e, [√TEN + us, with accidental i, cf. **gravis**], adj., *thin, delicate, feeble, meagre, poor, slight, humble* (in position), *insignificant*.

tenuiter [tenui + ter], adv., *thinly, slightly*.

ter [prob. mutilated case of **tres**], adv., *three times*.

tergiversātiō, -ōnis, [tergiversā + tio], F., *shuffling, a subterfuge, a false pretence*.

tergum, -ī, [?], N., *the back: a tergo* (*in the rear, behind one*).

terminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [terminō-], 1. v. a., *bound, limit, end, finish, set* (limits).

terminus, -ī, [√TER (?), cf. **trans**] + minus (cf. Gr. -μενος], M., *a boundary, a limit*.

terra, -ae, [√TERS (?) + a, cf. **torreo**], F., (*the dry land*), *the earth, the land*. — Also, *a land, a region*. — Also, *the ground*. — Plur.,

the world: orbis terrarum (*the whole world*); *terra marique* (*on land and sea*).

terreo, terrui, territus, terrēre, [†terrō-(?)], 2.v.a., *frighten, alarm, terrify*.

terrestris, -e, [terra- (as if **terret**, cf. **equestris**) + tris], adj., *of the land, earthly* (as opposed to heavenly).

terribilis, -e, [terri- (as if stem of **terreo**) + bilis], adj., *dreadful, terrible*.

terror, -ōris, [terr (as if root of **terreo**) + or], M., *fright, alarm, terror, dread, panic*.

tertius, -a, -um, [prob. tri + tius], adj., *third* (in order).

testāmentum, -ī, [testā + mentum], N., *a will*.

testimōnium, -ī, [testi + monium], N., *proof, evidence, testimony, a testimonial*.

testis, -is, [?], C., *a witness*.

testor, -ātus, -ārī, [testi-], 1. v. dep., *call to witness, appeal to, assert* (solemnly). — **testātus**, p.p. in pass. sense, *proved, substantiated*.

tetrarchēs, -ae, [Gr. τετραρχης], M., *a tetrarch, a prince*.

Teutones, -um, (**Teutoni**, -ōrum), [Teutonic], M. plur., a great German people in Jutland who overran Gaul in B.C. 113 along with the Cimbri. They were defeated by Marius in B.C. 102 at Aquæ Sextiæ (*Aix*).

theātrum, -ī, [Gr. θέατρον], N., *a theatre*.

Themistoclēs, -ī (-is), [Greek], M., a famous Athenian commander in the time of the Persian war, the founder of the Athenian naval power.

Theophanēs, -is, [Greek], M., a Greek historian of Mytilene, who wrote the exploits of Pompey.

Thespiæ, -ārum, [Gr. Θέσπιαί], F. plur., a city of Bœotia.

Thespiēnsis, -e, [Thespia + ensis], adj., of *Thespiæ*. — Plur., the people of *Thespiæ*.

Thraex (**Thrēx**, **Thrāx**), -cis, [Gr. Θρᾶξ], adj., *Thracian*. — As subst., a *Thracian*.

Ti., abbrev. for **Tiberius**.

Tiberīnus, -a, -um, [Tiberi + inus], adj., of the *Tiber*.

Tiberis, -is, [?], M., the *Tiber*.

Tigrānēs, -is, [Persian, through Greek], M., king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.

timō, -uī, no p.p., -ēre, [†timō- (cf. **timidus**)], 2. v. a. and n., *be afraid, fear, be alarmed*. — With dat., *be anxious for, be anxious about*: nihil (*have nothing to fear, be in no danger*); non timere (*be free from fear, be without fear*).

timidē [old abl. of **timidus**], adv., with timidity: non timide (*fearlessly*).

timiditās, -tātis, [timidō + tas], F., timidity, faint-heartedness. — Plur. same (of several cases).

timidus, -a, -um, [†timō- (cf. **timeo**)], adj., cowardly, timid.

timor, -ōris, [tim- (as root of **timeo**) + or], M., alarm, fear, apprehension.

tirō, -ōnis, [?], M., a raw recruit, a beginner, a tiro.

Titus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman praenomen.

toga, -ac, [√TEG + a], F., a toga (the voluminous wrap worn by the Romans in their civil life): ad togas redire (*resume the toga, as in peace*); virilis (*the virile toga, the garb of manhood*); praetexta (*the toga praetexta, the garb of childhood, the robe of office, see praetextus*). —

Hence, *civil life* (as opposed to war).

togātus, -a, -um, [toga + tus], adj., clad in the toga (as an emblem of citizenship or of peace). — Hence, *unarmed, in the garb of peace, in peace*: mihi togato contigit (a civil magistrate); togati (*peaceable citizens*).

tolerābilis, -e, [tolerā + bilis], adj., *endurable, tolerable*.

tolerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†toler- (√TOL + us)], 1. v. a. and n., (*raise up*), bear, endure, hold out. — **tolerandus**, -a, -um, as adj., *endurable, tolerable*.

tollō, sustuli, sublātus, tollere, [√TOL (with YA)], 3. v. a., raise, carry, elevate, extol: in crucem (*hang, nail*). — Hence, carry off, remove, take away, destroy, put an end to, abolish, banish, get out of the way, put to death.

Tongilius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Only an obscure friend of Catiline.

tormentum, -ī, [√TORQU + mentum], N., (*means of twisting*), torture, the rack. — Also, an engine (for throwing missiles by twisted ropes). — Hence, a shot from an engine, a missile.

Torquātus, -ī, [torqui + atus], M., (*wearing a collar*), a Roman family name. — Esp., -L. Manlius Torquatus, cons. B.C. 70.

tortor, -tōris, [√TORQ (in **torqueo**) + tor], M., a torturer.

tot [√TA (in **tam**, etc.) + ti], indecl. adj., so many.

totiēns (**totiēs**) [tot + iens], adv., so many times, so often.

tōtus, -a, -um, [√TA + tus], adj., the whole, the whole of, all (as entire), entire. — Often translated

by an adverb, *entirely, throughout, wholly.*

tractō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [tractō-], 1. v. a., *handle, treat, conduct, manage*: in *periculis tractatus* (*engaged in, exercised in, drawn into*).

trādō, -didī, -ditus, -dere, [trans-do], 3. v. a., *hand over, give up, give over, deliver up, surrender*. — Also, *pass along, hand down, teach, communicate*.

trādūcō, see *transduco*.

trāductiō (trans-), -ōnis, [trans-ductio, cf. *transduco*], F., a *transfer*.

tragoedia, -ae, [Gr. τραγῳδία], F., *tragedy*. — Fig. (in plur.), a *commotion, a "to-do"*.

trahō, trāxī, tractus, trahere, [√TRAH (for †TRAGH)], 3. v. a., *drag, drag along, drag in, draw*. — Fig., *captivate, drag out, protract*.

tranquillitās, -tātis, [tranquillō + tas], F., *stillness, calm, fair weather, a quiet state, a peaceable condition, tranquillity, peace*.

tranquillus, -a, -um, [prob. akin to *trans* and connected with *navigation*], adj., *calm, quiet, peaceable, undisturbed*.

trāns [?, akin to *terminus, te-rebra*], adv. (in comp.) and prep., *across, over*. — Hence, *on the other side of*: *ripam* (*on the bank opposite*). — In comp., *over, across, through*.

Trānsalpinus, -a, -um, [trans-Alpes + inus], adj., *Transalpine* (beyond the Alps from Rome).

trāscendō, -scendi, -scēnsūrus, -scendere [trans-scando], 3. v. a., *climb across, cross* (mountains).

trāsdūcō (trādūcō), -dūxī, -ductus, -ducere, [trans-duco], 3. v. a., *lead over* (with two accusatives), *lead across, bring over, lead through,*

transport, draw over, win over, transfer.

trānseō, -ii, -itus, -ire, [trans-eo], irr. v. a. and n., *go across, cross, pass over, go over, pass through, pass, migrate, pass by*.

trānsferō, -tulī, -lātus, -ferre, [trans-fero], irr. v. a., *carry over, transfer, change the place of, take* (and put somewhere else): *sese in proximum annum* (*transfer his canvass, etc.*).

trānsigō, -ēgī, -āctus, -igere, [trans-ago], 3. v. a., *carry through, accomplish, manage, do, finish, carry out*.

trānsmarinus, -a, -um, [trans-mare + inus], adj., *across the sea, foreign*.

trāsmittō, -mīsī, -missus, -mittere, [trans-mitto], 3. v. a., *send over, send across*. — Fig., *transfer, devolve, give over, hand over, entrust*.

trānsversus (-vorsus), -a, -um, [p.p. of *transverto*], as adj., *across, athwart, transverse, cross*.

Tremellius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Cn. Tremellius*, one of the jury against Verres.

tremō, -uī, no p.p., -ere, [√TREM?], cf. Gr. τρέμω, 3. v. n., *tremble, waver*.

trēs, tria, [stem tri-], plur. num. adj., *three*.

tribūnal, -ālis, [tribunō + alis], N., (*place of a tribune*, in some early sense of the word), a *tribunal* (a raised platform where magistrates sat or generals addressed their troops).

tribūnātus, -tūs, [tribunō + atus, cf. *consulatus*], M., a *tribuneship, the office of tribune*.

tribūnicus (-itius), -a, -um, [tribunō + cius (-tius)], adj., *of a*

tribune, of the tribunes (esp. of the people), *tribunical*.

tribūnus, -ī, [tribu-nus], M., (*a chief of a tribe*). — With or without **plebis**, *a tribune* (one of several magistrates elected in the assembly of the plebs voting by tribes, to watch over the interests of the commons). — With **militum** or **militaris**, *a tribune of the soldiers*, *a military tribune* (one of six officers of each legion who had charge of the internal administration of the legion, and were also employed in various staff duties by the commander). — With **aerarius**, *a dean of a tribe* (?), one of certain officers of the treasury, orig. no doubt presiding officers of the tribes at Rome), *a treasury warden* (?), *a tribunus aerarius*.

tribuō, -uī, -ūtus, -uere, [tribu-], 3. v. a., (*distribute by tribes*), *distribute*. — Hence, *grant, render, pay, assign, attribute, pay a tribute* (of respect, etc.), *confer, give, bestow*.

tribus, -ūs, [tri (cf. tres) + unc. term. (perh. akin to fui?)], F., (*a third part*?), *a tribe* (*a division, originally local, of the Roman people*), *a ward* (?).

tribūtum, -ī, [N. p.p. of tribuo], N., *a tribute* (*a stated sum, cf. vectigal*).

triciēns (-iēs) [triginta+iens], num. adj., *thirty times*: H. S. *triciens* (sc. *centena millia*, *three million sesterces*).

triduum, -ī, [tri + stem akin to dies, cf. biduum], N., *three days' time, three days*.

triennium, -ī, [trienni (triannus) + ium], N., *three years' time, three years*.

tripudiō, -āvī, no p.p., -āre, [tri-

pudiō], 1. v. n., *dance* (in a solemn rite). — Less exactly, *dance for joy*.

tristis, -e, [unc. root + tis], adj., *sad, gloomy, dejected, stern*. — Also as bringing sadness, *melancholy, unfortunate, sad* (as in Eng.): *litera* (*dismal, cruel, of the vote for conviction*).

triumphō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [triumphō-], 1. v. n. and a., *have a triumph, enjoy a triumph, triumph* (also fig.): *triumphans* (*in a triumphal procession, in triumph*).

triumphus, -ī, [prob. Gr. θπλαυβος, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, perh. a name of the god], M., *a triumph* (*the entry of a general returning after a victory, celebrated with sacred rites*). — Also, less exactly, almost as in Eng. even, but with a livelier figure.

tropaeum (troph-), -ī, [Gr. τροπαεον], N., *a trophy*.

trucidō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [?, akin to trux], 1. v. a., *butcher, slaughter in cold blood, massacre, cut down without mercy, slay without mercy*.

truculentus, -a, -um, [truc- (as if trucu-) + lentus], adj., *grim, savage, morose, churlish*.

tū, tui, [√TVA], plur. **vōs** [√VA], pron. 2d person, *you* (sing.), *you* (plur.), *yourself*. — Esp., **tibī**, in a loose connection with the sentence, *for you* (as in Eng.), often untranslatable. — **tūte**, *you yourself, you*.

tuba, -ae, [?], F., *a trumpet* (*a straight instrument for infantry*).

Tūberō, -ōnis, [tuber + o], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. L. *Ælius Tubero*, a distinguished jurist, a legatus of Q. Cicero in Asia; 2. Q. *Ælius Tubero*, son of 1, complainant against Ligarius.

tueor, tūtus (tuitus), tuērī, [?],

2. v. dep., *watch, guard, protect, defend*. — Also, *preserve, maintain, keep, care for*.

Tullius, -ī, [Tullō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Tullius Cicero*, see *Cicero*.

Tullus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Volcatius Tullus*, cons. B.C. 66.

tum [prob. acc. of √TA], adv., *then* (at a time indicated by the context), *at that time, in that case*: **cum** . . . **tum**, see **cum**; **tum vero** (*then, with emphasis, of the decisive point of a narrative or of an important condition*); **tum maxime** (*just then, but especially*); **tum . . . cum** (*at a time when, when*): **quid tum?** (*what then?*).

tumultus, -tūs, [tumulō- (perh. reduced) + tus], M., (*a swelling, an uprising?*), *an uproar, confusion, a commotion*. — Esp., *an uprising, a commotion* (of a revolt, or a war not regularly declared): **servilis** (*the servile war*, see **servilis**).

tumulus, -ī, [†tumō- (wh. **tumēo**) + lus], M., (*a swelling?*), *a hill, a mound*. — Hence, *a tomb*.

tunc [tum-ce, cf. **hic**], adj., *just then, then, by and by* (with **cum**), *in that case*.

tunica, -ae, [?], F., *a tunic* (the Roman undergarment, like a loose shirt, but usually of wool).

turba, -ae, [√TUR (cf. **turma** and Gr. *θόρυβος*) + ba (cf. **morbus** and Gr. *νόσος*)], F., *a throng* (as in confused motion, cf. **turbo**, -inis), *a crowd, a mob, a riot*.

turbulentus, -a, -um, [turba (as if **turbō**, perh. really) + **lentus**], adj., *disorderly, disorganized, boisterous, stormy*.

turma, -ae, [√TUR (cf. **turba**,

turbo) + **ma**], F., (*a throng?*), *a squadron* (of horse, consisting of thirty men), *a troop of cavalry*.

turpis, -e, [?], adj., *ugly* (in appearance). — Hence, *unbecoming, disgraceful, base, scandalous, vile*.

turpiter [turpi + ter], adv., *dishonorably, with dishonor*.

turpitūdō, -inis, [turpi + tudo], F., *baseness, base conduct, turpitude*. — Hence, *disgrace, dishonor, infamy*.

Tusculānus, -a, -um, [Tusculō + anus], adj., *of Tusculum* (a town of Latium). — Esp. N., *a villa at Tusculum, a Tusculum villa*.

tūte, see **tu**.

tūtō, see **tutus**.

tūtor, -ātus, -ārī, [tutō-], I. v. dep., *guard, defend, protect*.

tūtus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **tueor**], as adj., *protected, safe, secure, well fortified*: **victis nihil tutum** (*no safety for the conquered*). — **tūtō**, abl. as adv., *in safety, safely*.

tuus, -a, -um, [√TVA + ius], adj. pron., *your, yours, of yours*: **omnes tui** (*all your friends*).

Tycha, -ae, [Gr. *Τύχη*], F., a part of the city of Syracuse, so called from a temple of Fortune in the neighborhood.

tyrannus, -ī, [Gr. *τύραννος*], M., *a tyrant* (a usurping king), *a tyrant* (generally, in the modern sense).

U.

ūber, -eris, [perh. orig. subst., cf. Gr. *οἶθα* and **vetus**], adj., *fertile, rich, productive*.

ūber, -eris, [?, cf. Gr. *οἶθα*], N., *a pap, a dug, a breast*.

ūbertās, -tātis, [uber + tas], F., *fertility, productiveness*.

ubī [supposed to be **quo** + **bi**,

dat. of quō-], adv., interrog., and rel., *where, in which, wherein*: *ibi ubi* (*in the place where*). — Also, of time, *when*: *ubi primum* (*as soon as*). — Without antecedent, *a place where*.

ubīnam [ubi-nam], interrog. adv., *where in the world? where?* (emphatic).

ubique [ubi-que, cf. **quisque**], adv., *everywhere*.

ulciscor, ultus, ulciscī, [?], 3. v. dep., *punish* (an injury, or the doer), *avenge* (an injury or the person wronged).

ullus, -a, -um; gen. -ūs, [unō+lus], adj., *a single* (with negatives), *any*. — As subst. (less common), *anybody*.

ulterior, -us, [comp. of **fulterō**, cf. **ultra**], adj., *farther*. — Superl., **ultimus**, -a, -um, [ul (cf. **uls**) + **timus** (cf. **intimus**)], *farthest, most remote, last*.

ultor, -tōris, [√ULC (in **ulciscor**) + **tor**], M., *an avenger*.

ultrā [unc. case, perh. instr. of **fulter**], adv. and prep., *beyond*.

ultrō [dat. of **fulter(us)**], adv., *to the farther side, beyond*: *ultra citroque* (*this way and that, back and forth*). — Esp. beyond what is expected or required, *voluntarily, without provocation*: *bellum inferre* (*make an offensive war, make war without provocation*).

Umbrenus, -ī, [?, akin to **Umbria**], M., a Roman family name. — Only *P. Umbrenus*, a freedman in the Catilinarian conspiracy.

umerus (**humerus**), -ī, [?, cf. Gr. ὤμος], M., *the shoulder*.

umquam, see **unquam**.

ūnā [instr. (or abl.?) of **unus**], adv., *together, along, along with one, with* (any one), *also*.

unde [supposed to be for **†cunde** (cum, cf. **unquam**, + de, cf. **inde**)], rel. and interrog. adv., *whence, from which, where*: *unde dare* (*through whom, as a banker from whom money is drawn*).

undecimus, -a, -um, [**unus-decimus**], adj., *eleventh*.

undēquingāgēsimus, -a, -um, [**undequingaginta**+**esimus**], num. adj., *the forty-ninth*.

undique [**unde-que**, cf. **quisque**], adv., *from every side, from all quarters*. — Also (cf. **ab**), *on every side*.

unguentum, -ī, [akin to **ungo**, exact form unc.], N., *an ointment, a perfume* (as the perfumes were used in oils instead of spirits).

ūnicē [old abl. of **unicus**], adv., *especially*.

ūnicus, -a, -um, [unō+cus], adj., *sole, only, unique*.

ūniversus, -a, -um, [unō-versus], adj., *all together, all* (in a mass), *entire, in a body, in general, united, taken together*.

unquam (**umquam**), [supposed to be for **cum-quam** (cf. **quisquam**)], adv., (with negatives, cf. **quando**, **aliquando**), *ever*: *neque . . . unquam* (*and never*).

ūnus, -a, -um; gen. -ūs, [?, old **oenus**], adj., *one, a single, the same, one only, only, alone*: *unus quisque* (*each one*).

urbānus, -a, -um, [**urbi-** (reduced) + **anus**], adj., *of a city*. — Esp., *of the city* (Rome), *in the city*: **praetor** (the officer who had jurisdiction of suits between citizens); **praetura** (*city praetorship*, the office of this magistrate); **praedo juris urbani** (*the plunderer of the rights of citizens*, of malfeasance in the above office); **quaestor** (*city, as*

opposed to those who were on the staff of some commander); **opes** (*domestic, in the city, as opposed to provinces*); **lites** (*quarrels between citizens, settled in courts of law*).

urbs, **urbis**, [?], F., *a city*. — Esp., *the city (Rome)*: **ad urbem** (*near the city*).

urgeō (**urgueō**), **ursi**, no p.p., **urgēre**, [√VARG, cf. **vulgus**], 2. v. a. and n., *press, press hard, urge, press closely, beset, burden, be urgent, be pressing*.

ūsitor, -ātus, -ārī, [†**usitō**- (as if p.p. of †**uso**), freq. of **utor**, cf. **dic-tito**], 1. v. dep., *practise*. — **ūsītātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in passive sense, *used, practised, customary, much practised, usual*.

usquam [unc. case of **quō**- (cf. **usque**)-**quam**], adv., *anywhere* (with negatives).

usque [unc. case of **quō** (cf. **ubi** and **usquam**)-**que** (cf. **quisque**)], adv., (*everywhere*), *all the way, even to, all the time, till, even till, even to that degree, to that degree*: **usque ad eum finem** (*even up to, etc.*); **quo usque?** (*to what point? how far?*).

ūstor, -tōris, [√US (of **uro**) + **tor**], M., (*a burner*). — Esp., *an attendant at a funeral pile*.

ūsūra, -ae, [usu + **ra**, cf. **placitura**], F., *use, enjoyment*. — Esp., *use (of money)*. — Hence, *interest, interest on a debt*.

ūsūrpātiō, -ōnis, [usurpā + **tio**], F., *a taking by use, a using*: **civitatīs** (*claim*).

ūsūrpō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†**usurpō**- (**usu**-†**rapus**, √RAP + **us**, cf. **bustirapus**)], 1. v. a., (*appropriate*), *make use of, employ, use, practise, speak of, talk of*.

ūsus, -ūs, [√UT (in **utor**) + **tus**], M., *use, experience, exercise, practice, intimacy*. — Hence, *advantage, service*. — Esp.: **usus est**, *it is necessary, there is need*.

ut (**utī**) [supposed to be for **quoti** (**quo** + **tī**?)], adv. and conj. **a**. Interrog., *how?* **videre ut** (*see how*). — **b**. Rel., *as, so as, when, whenever, inasmuch as*: **ut primum** (*when first, as soon as*). — Esp. with subj. (expressing purpose or result), *that, in order that, to, so that, so as to, as to*. — Often with object clause, compressed in Eng. into some other form of speech. — Esp.: **id facere ut**, *do this (to wit, without "that")*; **see to it that, take care that**; **faciam hoc ut utar** (*I will do this, use, etc.*); **committere ut mutetur** (*allow to be*); **ut non trahant** (*so but what they, etc., without dragging*); **vereri ut** (*fear that not*). — Also, *though, although*.

uter, -tra, -trum; gen. -trīus [quō (cf. **ubi**) + **terus** (reduced), cf. **alter**], adj. **a**. Interrog., *which (of two)*: **uter utri** (*which to the other*). — **b**. Relative, *whichever (of two), the one who (of two)*. — Neut., **utrum**, adv., (*which of the two*), *whether*.

uterque, **utra**, **utrum**, **utrīus**, [uter-que, cf. **quisque**], adj., *both, each (of two)*. — Plur. of sets: **utraque castra** (*both camps*); **utrique** (*both classes, both parties*).

utervīs, **utra**, **utrum**, [uter vis], adj., *which you please (of two), either of the two, either*.

utī, see **ut**.

Utica, -ae, [?], F., *a town in Africa near Carthage, capital of the Roman province*.

ūtilis, -e, [†**uti**- (stem akin to **utor**) + **lis**], adj., *useful, of use*,

advantageous, of advantage: utile est (it is a benefit).

ūtilitās, -tātis, [utili + tas], F., *advantage, profit, expediency, advantages* (things valuable, both in sing. and plur.).

utinam [uti-nam, cf. **quisnam**], adv., (how, pray?), *would that, Oh that, I wish.*

ūtor, ūsus, ūti, [?, old **oetor**, (akin to **aveo**?)], 3. v. dep., *avail one's self of, use, exercise, practise, enjoy, adopt, employ, have* (in sense of enjoy), *possess, show* (qualities which one exercises), *occupy* (a town), *navigate* (a sea), *be intimate with: testibus* (present); *proeliis* (fight); *studiis* (pursue). — Esp. with two nouns, or a noun and adj., *employ as, find in one, find one* (so or so).

utrum, see **uter**.

uxor, -ōris, [?], F., *a wife.*

V.

vacillō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [?], 1. v. n., *totter, waver, stagger* (also fig.).

vacō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [prob. †**vacō** (cf. **vacuus** and **Vacūna**)], 1. v. n., *be vacant, be free from, be unoccupied, lie waste.*

vacuēfaciō, -fēcī, -factus, -facere, [†**vacue** (stem akin to **vacuus**) -**facio**], 3. v. a., *make vacant, vacate.*

vacuus, -a, -um, [prob. √**VAC** (cf. **vaco**) + **vus**], adj., *free, unoccupied, vacant, destitute of* (**ab** or **abl.**), *free from: gladius vagina* (stripped of, out of).

vadimōnium, -ī, [**vad-** (as if **vadi**) + **monium**, cf. **testimonium**], N., *bail, security, a surety.*

vāgīna, -ae, [?], F., *a sheath, a scabbard.*

vagor, -ātus, -ārī, [**vagō**], 1. v. dep., *roam about, wander: nomen* (spread abroad).

vagus, -a, -um, [√**VAG**(?) + **us**], adj., *roving, fickle.*

valde [old **abl.** of **validus**], adv., *strongly, thoroughly, much.*

valeō, valui, valitūrus, valēre, [?, prob. denominative, cf. **validus**], 2. v. n., *be strong, have weight, have influence, be powerful, assail.* — Often with N. pron. or adj. as cogn. acc.: **plurimum valet** (be very strong, have great weight, have great influence); **valere ad** (be strong enough to, have power to, amount to); **mihi valet ad gloriam** (count to me for, etc.); **ad laudem doctrina valuit** (be sufficient for); **poēta natura valet** (has his power from nature); **auspicia** (be in force, have effect). — Esp. (in imp. or subj.) as a parting wish, *farewell, prosper.* — **valēns**, p. as adj., *strong, vigorous, stout.*

Valerius, -ī, [akin to **valeo**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. **L. Valerius Flaccus**, cons. B.C. 100; 2. Another of the same name, interrex, B.C. 82, by whom the law was brought forward, which made Sulla perpetual dictator.

Valerius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], adj., *of Valerius* (esp. No. 2), *Valerian.*

valētūdō, -inis, [**valetu-** (**vale** + **tus**) + **do**], F., *health* (good or bad). — Esp., *ill health.*

vallō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**vallō**], 1. v. a., *intrench, fortify.*

valva, -ae, [?], F., *a fold of a door.* — Usually plur., *folding-doors, doors.*

vānus, -a, -um, [$\sqrt{\text{VAC}}$ (in *vaco*) + *nus*], adj., *empty*.—Hence, *unfounded, false*.

varietās, -tātis, [$\text{variō} + \text{tas}$], F., *diversity, variety, variation*.

variō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [variō-], I. v. a. and n., *vary, change*.—**variātus**, -a, -um, p.p., *varied, varying, diverse*.

varius, -a, -um, [prob. akin to *vārus*], adj., *various, diverse*.

Vārus, -ī, [**varus**, *knock-kneed*], M., a Roman family name.—Esp., *P. Attius Varus*, proprætor in Africa, B.C. 50 (?).

vās, *vāsis*, plur. -a, -ōrum, [?], N., a *vessel*.—Hence, a *utensil* (of any kind, for household or camp use).

vās, *vadis*, [$\sqrt{\text{VADH}}$, cf. *wedding*], M., (a *pledge*), *security* (a person going bail), a *voucher, bail*.

vastātīō, -ōnis, [*vasta* + *tio*], F., *devastation* (the act), *laying waste*.

vastitās, -tātis, [*vastō* + *tas*] F., *desolation* (the state), *devastation*.

vastō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*vastō-*], I. v. a., *lay waste, devastate, ravage*.

vastus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *waste, desolate, vacant*.

vātēs, -is, [?], M. or F., a *sooth-sayer, a seer*.

vāticinor, -ātus, -āri, [*vaticinō-* (*vati* + *cinus*, cf. *rationor*)], I. v. dep., *prophecy*.—Hence, *rave* (from the wildness of prophecy).

-ve [?, cf. Sk. *va*], conj. enclitic, or (less exclusive than *aut*).

vectigal, -ālis, [N. of *vectigalis*], N., a *tax* (in kind, or depending on products, cf. *tributum*), a *revenue*.

vectigālis, -e, [\dagger *vectigō-* (*vecti* + *igus*, cf. *castigo*) + *alis*], adj., (of a *toll-gatherer*, \dagger *vectigus*, perh. orig. of *tolls* for transportation), of

the *revenue*.—Esp., *paying taxes, a tax-payer, tributary*.

vector, -tōris, [$\sqrt{\text{VAGH}} + \text{tor}$], M., a *carrier*.—Also (cf. *vehor*), a *passenger*.

vehemēns, -entis, [?, prob. akin to *veho*], adj., *violent, impetuous, forcible, active*.

vehementer [*vehement* + *ter*], adv., *violently, severely, strongly, hotly, exceedingly, very much, urgently, earnestly*.

vehiculum, -ī, [perh. *vehi* (as stem of *veho*) + *culum*, but as if \dagger *vehicō* + *lum*], N., a *vehicle, a carriage*.

vehō, *vēxī*, *vectus*, *vehere*, [$\sqrt{\text{VAGH}}$], 3. v. a., *carry*.—Pass., *ride*.

vel [prob. imperative of *volo*], conj., or (less exclusive than *aut*): *vel . . . vel* (*either . . . or*).—Also, *even* (*if you like?*), often emphasizing superlatives.

vēlōx, -ōcis, [stem akin to *volo* (cf. *colonus*) + *cus* (reduced?)], adj., *swift*.

vēlum, -ī, [?, cf. *vexillum*], N., a *curtain, a veil*.—Also, a *sail*.

velut (*velutī*) [*vel-ut*], adv., (*even as*), *just as*: *velut si* (*just as if*).

vēna, -ae, [?], F., a *vein, an artery* (also fig.).

venditīō, -ōnis, [*venum-datio*, cf. *vendo*], F., a *sale*.

venditō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*venditō-*], I. v. a., *try to sell, offer for sale, offer to sell, recommend*.

vendō, -didī, -ditus, -dere, [*venum do*], 3. v. a., *put to sale, sell*.

venēficus, -a, -um, [\dagger *vene-* (stem akin to *venenum*) -*ficus*], adj., *poisonous*.—Masc. as subst., a *poisoner*.

venēnum, -ī, [†venē- (of unc. origin) + num (cf. *egenus*)], N., a drug. — Esp., a poison.

vēneo, -ivī (-iī), -itūrus, -ire, [venum eo], 4. v. n., go to sale (cf. *pereo*), be sold.

veneror, -ātus, -ārī, [vener- (stem of *Venus*)], 1. v. dep., (sometimes *venero*, act.), (seek favor?), worship, reverence, supplicate.

venia, -ae, [?], F., indulgence, favor, pardon, a privilege (as accorded or asked).

venīō, venī, ventūrus, venīre, [for *gvenio*, √GAM], 4. v. n., come, go, fall (into the hands of); in discrimen venire (incur the danger); tibi legis in mentem veniat (call to mind, remember).

Ventidius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Ventidius Bassus*, an officer and partisan of Antony.

ventus, -ī, [?], M., the wind.

Venus, -eris, [√VAN(?) + us, cf. *venustas*, *veneror*], F., (perh. orig. N.), grace(?). — Esp., personified, *Venus*, as goddess of love, identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*.

venustās, -tātis, [venus + tas], F., grace.

vēr, vēris, [prob. √VAS, for †vasar, cf. Gr. *ēap*], N., the spring.

†**verber**, -eris, [?], N. (usually plur.), stripes, blows, lashes, flogging.

verberō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [verber-], 1. v. a., whip, scourge, beat, flog.

verbum, -ī, [?, cf. *morbus*], N., a word, an expression. — Esp.: *verbum*, *verba facere* (say much or little, say anything, speak); *his verbis* (in these words, in this form); *verbis amplissimis* (the strongest

terms); *verbo* (in words, in form); *verbi causa* (for example).

vērē [old abl. of *verus*], adv., with truth (cf. *verō*, in truth, etc.), truly, rightly, justly, honestly, really, with justice.

verēcundia, -ae, [verecundō + ia], F., modesty.

vereor, -itus, -ērī, [prob. †verō- (akin to *wary*)], 2. v. dep., fear, be afraid, respect. — **veritus**, p.p. in pres. sense, fearing.

vērissimilis (often separate), -e, [veri similis], adj., (like the truth), probable, likely.

vērītās, -tātis, [verō + tas], F., truth.

vērō [abl. of *vērūs*], adv., in truth, in fact. — With weakened force, but, however, on the other hand, now, and. — Often untranslatable, expressing an intensive (emphatic) opposition, or pointing to the main time, circumstance, fact, or agent in a narrative: *tum vero* (then); *nunc vero* (but now, and now, now); *quasi vero* (as if, forsooth); *an vero* (or is it possible that? or tell me); *jam vero* (now finally, but further); *immo vero* (nay in fact); *deum vero nullum violavit* (and as to divinities, etc.); *quid vero?* (and then finally, and further); *est vero* (it is you see, it is in fact); *ego vero* (why I in fact, for my part I); *at vero* (but then, but on the other hand, but); *minime vero* (no, not in the least); *si vero* (if however, if now).

Verrēs, -is, [verres, boar], M., a Roman family name. — Only *C. Cornelius Verres*, proprætor in Sicily in B.C. 73 and after, accused of extortion in the famous orations against Verres.

versiculus, -i, [versu + culus], M., *a short line, a verse*.

versō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [versō-], I. v. a., *turn* (this way and that), *deal with* (some one or some thing). — Esp. in pass. as dep., *turn one's self, engage in, be busy, be, live, exist, be employed, show itself, appear, conduct one's self, be found, find itself, be used, be engaged, be at work, be concerned: in severitate* (show, exhibit, act with); *versatus* (*experienced, practised*); *bellum in multa varietate versatum* (*carried on in a great variety of circumstances*).

versus, -a, -um, p.p. of **verto**.

versus (**versum**), [orig. p.p. of **verto**], adv. and prep., *towards, in the direction of*.

versus, -ūs, [√VERT + tus], M., *a turning*. — Esp., *a verse* (of poetry, where the rhythm turns and begins anew), *a line*. — Plur., *poetry, verse*.

vertō, vertī, versus, vertere, [√VERT], 3. v. a. and n., *turn*. — Pass. with reflex., *turn, revolve, depend*.

vērūm [N. of **verus**], adv., *but*.

vēruntamen [verum tamen], adv., *but still*.

vērus, -a, -um, [?, √VER (in **vereor**) + us], adj., (?, *seen, visible*), *true, real, well grounded*. — Neut. as subst., *the truth: repperit esse vera* (*found the truth to be*). — Also, *just, right*. — See also **vero** and **verum**: **verius** (*nearer the truth*); **re vera** (*in fact, in reality, in truth*); **sententia** (*sound*).

vesper, -erī (-eris), [?, cf. Gr. Ἑσπερος], M., *the evening: vesperi* (loc., *in the evening*).

vespera, -ae, [?, cf. **vesper**], F., *the evening: ad vesperam* (*at evening, by evening*).

Vesta, -ae, [√VAS (in **uro**) + ta, cf. Gr. Ἑστία], F., the goddess of the household fire, the same as Gr. Ἑστία.

Vestālis, -e, [Vesta + lis], adj., of *Vesta: virgines* (*the Vestal virgins, who preserved the sacred fire of Vesta, and were held in special reverence*).

vester, -tra, -trum, [ves + ter (us)], adj. pron., *your, yours: conspectus* (*of you*).

vestibulum, -ī, [?, prob. **vestigō** (cf. **vestigō**) + ium], N., *a vestibule* (an open space in front of a house-door). — Fig., *a gateway, a doorway, an entrance, the doors*.

vestigium, -ī, [†**vestigō** (cf. **vestigō**) + ium], N., *the footstep, the footprint, a track*. — Esp.: **e vestigio** (*forthwith, from one's tracks?*); **eodem vestigio** (*in the same spot*); **in illo vestigio temporis** (*at that instant of time*). — Hence, fig., *a trace, an indication*. — Plur., *ruins* (*traces where a thing once was*), *relics, remains*.

vestimentum, -ī, [vesti + mentum], N., *clothing*.

vestiō, -īvi (-īi), -itus, -īre, [vesti-], 4. v. a., *clothe, cover*. — Pass., *clothe one's self with* (with thing in abl.), *wear*.

vestis, -is, [√VAS (*clothe*) + tis], F., *clothing, garments, dress*.

vestitus, -tūs, [vestī + tus], M., *clothing, garments, dress: ad suum vestitum redire* (*ordinary clothing*).

veterānus, -a, -um, [veterā- (as if stem of **vetero**) + nus], adj., *veteran* (*long in service*).

vetō, vetuī, vetitus, vetāre, [stem akin to **vetus**, cf. **antiquo**], I. v. a., *forbid*.

vetus, -eris, [?, cf. Gr. ἔτος], adj., *old, former: milites (old soldiers, veterans); homines (of experience, also of antiquity).*

vetustās, -tātis, [vetus-tas], F., *age, antiquity, former ages, long continuance, future ages, time (long continued, either future or past).*

vexātiō, -ōnis, [vexā + tiō], F., *persecution, harassing, outrage.*

vexātor, -tōris, [vexā + tor], M., *a troubler, a persecutor, a pursuer, a disturber.*

vexō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†vexō- (as if p.p. of veho)], I. v. a., (*carry this way and that*), *vex, harass, annoy, commit depredations on, overrun (a country), ravage (lands), plunder, worry, persecute.*

via, -ae, [for veha? (veh + a)], F., *a road, a way, a route, a street.* — Fig., *a course, a way.*

viātor, -tōris, [†viā- (as stem of †vio) + tor], M., *a traveller.*

Vibiēnus, -ī, [Vibiō + enus], M., *a Roman family name.* — Esp., *C. Vibienus*, a Roman senator killed in a riot.

vibrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], I. v. a. and n., *to shake, to brandish.*

vicātim [vicō + atim], adv., *by wards, by districts.*

vicēsīmus (-ēnsīmus), -a, -um, [viginti + ensīmus], adj., *twentieth.*

vicinitās, -tātis, [vicino + tas], F., *neighborhood, vicinity.*

vicīnus, -a, -um, [vicō + inus], adj., (*belonging to the same vicus?*), *near.* — As subst., *a neighbor.*

vicissim [acc. adv. akin to vicis], adv., *in turn, by turns.*

vicissitūdō, -inis, [†vicissi- (in vicissim) + tudo], F., *a change, a vicissitude, a succession (of changing events).*

victima, -ae, [akin to vinco, perh. going back to the sacrifice of prisoners], F., *a victim (sacrificed).*

victor, -tōris, [√VIC (in vinco) + tor], M., *a victor.* — Often as adj., *victorious*, cf. **victrix**.

victōria, -ae, [victor + ia], F., *victory, success (in war), a triumph (in the modern sense, cf. triumphus, the honor): in ipsa victoria (at the moment of victory).* — Esp., *Victory*, worshipped as a divinity by the Romans: *ludi victoriae* (a festival established by Sulla in honor of his victory, held October 27 to November 1).

victrix, -icis, [√VIC (in vinco) + trix], F., *a victor (female, or conceived as such).* — As adj., *victorious.*

victus, -tūs, [√VIC(?) (cf. vixi) + tus], M., *living, life.* — Also, *means of living, food: necessitates victus (the necessities of life); in victu arido (a dry and meagre way of life or style of living).* — Esp.: *consuetudines victus (the intimacy of daily life).*

vicus, -ī, [√VIC (enter?) + us, cf. Gr. οἶκος], M., (*a dwelling*), *a village (a collection of dwellings).* — In cities, *a quarter (more than a block, cf. insula), a row (of houses), a street (the houses on both sides).*

vidēlicet [vide (imper. of video) licet], adv., (*see you may, one may see*), *of course, doubtless, no doubt.* — Often ironical, *forsooth, I suppose, no doubt, you see.*

videō, vidī, vīsus, vidēre, [√VID, perh. through a noun-stem (cf. invīdus)], 2. v. a., *see, examine (reconnoitre), observe, notice, take care (see that).* — In pass., *be seen, seem,*

seem best. — Esp.: *ea cernimus quae videmus* (*we distinguish what we see*).

vigeō, no perf., no p.p., *vigēre*, [?], prob. †*vigō*- (√*VIG*+*us*, cf. **vigil**), 2. v. n., *be strong, be active, have life, flourish*.

vigilia, -ae, [*vigil* + *ia*], F., *waking, wakefulness, watching*. — Esp. in plur., *vigils, sleepless nights*. — Also (in plur.), *watches, sentinels, watchmen*. — From military use, *a watch* (one of the four divisions into which the night was divided).

vigilō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*vigil*], 1. v. n. (and a.), *watch, lie awake, watch by night, keep awake, be up (not sleep)*. — Fig., *be on the watch, be watchful, be vigilant, watch, look out for*. — Esp., **vigilāns**, p. as adj., *wakeful, watchful, vigilant, on the watch, careful, active, wide awake*.

viginti [*dvi*- (stem of **duo**) + form akin to **centum** (perh. the same)], num. adj., indecl., *twenty*.

vilis, -e, [?], adj., *cheap, of little value, worthless*.

vilitās, -tātis, [*vili* + *tas*], F., *cheapness, low price*.

villa, -ae, [?], F., *a farm-house, a country house, a villa*.

vinciō, *vinxi*, *vinctus*, *vincire*, [perh. akin to **vinco**], 4. v. a., *bind, fetter, put in chains, restrain*.

vinculum, see **vinculum**.

vincō, *vici*, *victus*, *vincere*, [√*VIC*], 3. v. a. and n., *conquer, defeat, prevail, be victorious, prevail over, overcome, surpass, outdo*.

vinculum (**vinculum**), -i, [†*vincō*- (stem akin to **vincio**, perh. primitive of it) + *lum* (N. of *-lus*)], N., *a chain*. — Plur., *chains, imprisonment, prison, fetters*. — Fig., *a bond, a connection*.

vindex, -icis, [some forms of **vis** and **dico**, perh. wrongly formed like **judex**], M. and F., *a claimant*. — Hence, from technical use in law, *a protector, a defender, an avenger*.

vindiciae, -arum, [*vindic* + *ia*], F. plur., *a claim* (technical in law), *an action* (of a peculiar sort).

vindicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [*vindic*], 1. v. a., *claim, claim one's rights against, defend* (cf. **Galliam in libertatem**, *establish the liberty of*, a phrase derived from the formal defence of freedom in a Roman court), *rescue*. — Also, *punish, avenge, seek redress for, seek redress*.

vinum, -i, [?, cf. Gr. *oĩnos*], N., *wine*.

violō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], 1. v. a., *abuse, violate* (a sacred object), *profane, injure* (a thing held sacred), *outrage*: *si quid violatum est* (*any profanation done*).

vir, *virī*, [?], M., *a man, a husband*.

virēs, see **vis**.

virga, -ae, F., *a twig, a rod*. — Plur., *flogging, stripes*.

virgō, -inis, [?], F., *a maiden, a maid, a virgin, a girl*. — Esp., *a vestal virgin* (see **Vestalis**).

virilis, -e, [*virō* + *ilis*], adj., *manly, of a man*: *toga* (the garb of manhood, the pure white toga assumed by Romans as a sign of manhood and citizenship).

virtūs, -tūtis, [*virō*- (reduced) + *tus*], F., *manliness, valor, prowess, courage*. — Also, *merit* (generally), *noble conduct, virtue*. — Plur., *virtues, merits, good qualities*. — Also, *a sense of virtue, a love of virtue*.

vis, *vis* (?), [?], F., *force, might, power, violence, energy, vigor, severity, a quantity, a supply*: *vim et manus* (*violent hands*). — Also,

force, effect, validity. — Technically, *breach of the peace, violence* (for which a special remedy at law was established). — Plur., *strength, force, powers, bodily vigor.*

viscus, -eris, also plur. **viscera**, -um, [?], N., *the soft parts of the body, the flesh, the entrails.* — Fig., *the vitals, the bowels, the entrails.*

visō, visi, visus, visere, [prob. old desiderative of **video**], 3. v. a. and n., (*desire to see*), *go to see, visit, see* (in reference to a sight or spectacle).

vīta, -ae, [root of **vivo** + **ta**], F., *life, the course of life.*

vitium, -i, [?], N., *a flaw, a blemish, a defect, a fault, a vice.*

vitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, **vita**-?], I. v. a., (*escape with life, live through?*), *escape, avoid, dodge, shun.*

vituperātiō, -ōnis, [**vituperā** + **tio**], F., *abuse, fault-finding, an accusation, a charge.*

vituperō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†**vituperō** (**vitio** + †**parus**, cf. **opiparus**)], I. v. a., *censure, find fault with.*

vivō, vixi, victus, vivere, [√**VIG** (**vigor**?), cf. **victus**], 3. v. n., *live, pass one's life.*

vivus, -a, -um, [√**VIG**(?) + **us**], adj., *alive, living.*

vix [poss. √**VIC** (in **vinco**)], adv., *with difficulty, hardly, hardly ever.* — Also, of time, *hardly* (. . . *when*): **vixdum coetu dimisso** (*when . . . scarcely yet, almost before, etc.*).

vocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**voc**- (stem of **vox**)], I. v. a., *call by name, call, summon, invite.* — With **in**, *summon to, bring (into), attempt to bring (into): in integritatem spe* (*attribute virtue to one in hope*).

Volāterrae, -ārum, [?], F. plur., *a town of Etruria (Volterra).*

volgāris (**vulg**-), -e, [volgō + **aris**], adj., *common, ordinary.*

volgō, see **volgus**.

volgus (**vulgus**), -i, [√**VOLG** + **us**], N., *the crowd, the common people, the mass: in volgus emanare* (*get abroad, spread abroad*). — **volgō**, abl. as adv., *commonly, generally, ordinarily, everywhere.*

volitō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [as if **volitō**, p.p. of **volo**, cf. **agito**], I. v. n., *flit about, hover about.*

volnerō (**vul**-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [**volner**-], I. v. a., *wound, inflict a wound.* — Also fig., *wound, harm, offend.*

volnus (**vulnus**), -eris, [prob. akin to **vello**], N., *a wound.*

volō, volui, velle, [√**VOL**], irr. v. a. and n., *wish, be willing, want, desire, choose to have, choose, would like, mean, signify.* — With perf. part., *desire to have, desire to.*

Volturcius (**Vult**-), -i, [?], M., *one of the conspirators with Catiline.*

voltus (**vul**-), -tūs, [√**VOL** + **tus**], M., *expression (of countenance), the countenance, the look, the face, the expression of countenance, the mien.*

volūbilis, -e, [prob. **volvi**- (a stem of **volvo**) + **bilis**], adj., *whirling.* — Fig., *changeable, inconstant.*

voluntārius, -a, -um, [**volent** + **arius**], adj., *voluntary.* — As subst., *a volunteer.*

voluntās, -tātis, [**volent** + **tas**], F., *willingness, will, good-will, desire, approval, consent, an inclination, a wish, a purpose, plans, desires, a disposition.*

voluptās, -tātis, [**volup**- (akin to **volo**) + **tas**], F., *sensual pleasure, pleasure, (a sensation of pleasure), enjoyment.*

†**Volusēnus**, -i, [?, cf. **Volusius**], M., a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's army in Gaul. In Phil. xiv. 7, the reading is uncertain, and the passage is obscure.

volūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [volutō], I. v. a. and n., *roll, grovel*.

vōsmet [vos-met (akin to me)], intensive of **vos**, *you yourselves, you* (emphatic).

vōtīvus, -a, -um, [votō + ivus (cf. **captīvus**)], adj., *votive*: **ludi** (a festival held in pursuance of some vow).

vōtum, -i, [N. p.p. of **voveo**], N., *a vow, a prayer*.

voveō, vōvī, vōtus, vovēre, [?], 2. v. a. and n., *vow, make a vow*.

vōx, vōcis, [√VOC as stem], F., *a voice, a word, an expression, a shout*.

—Collectively, *cries, words, talk*.

vulgāris, see **volgaris**.

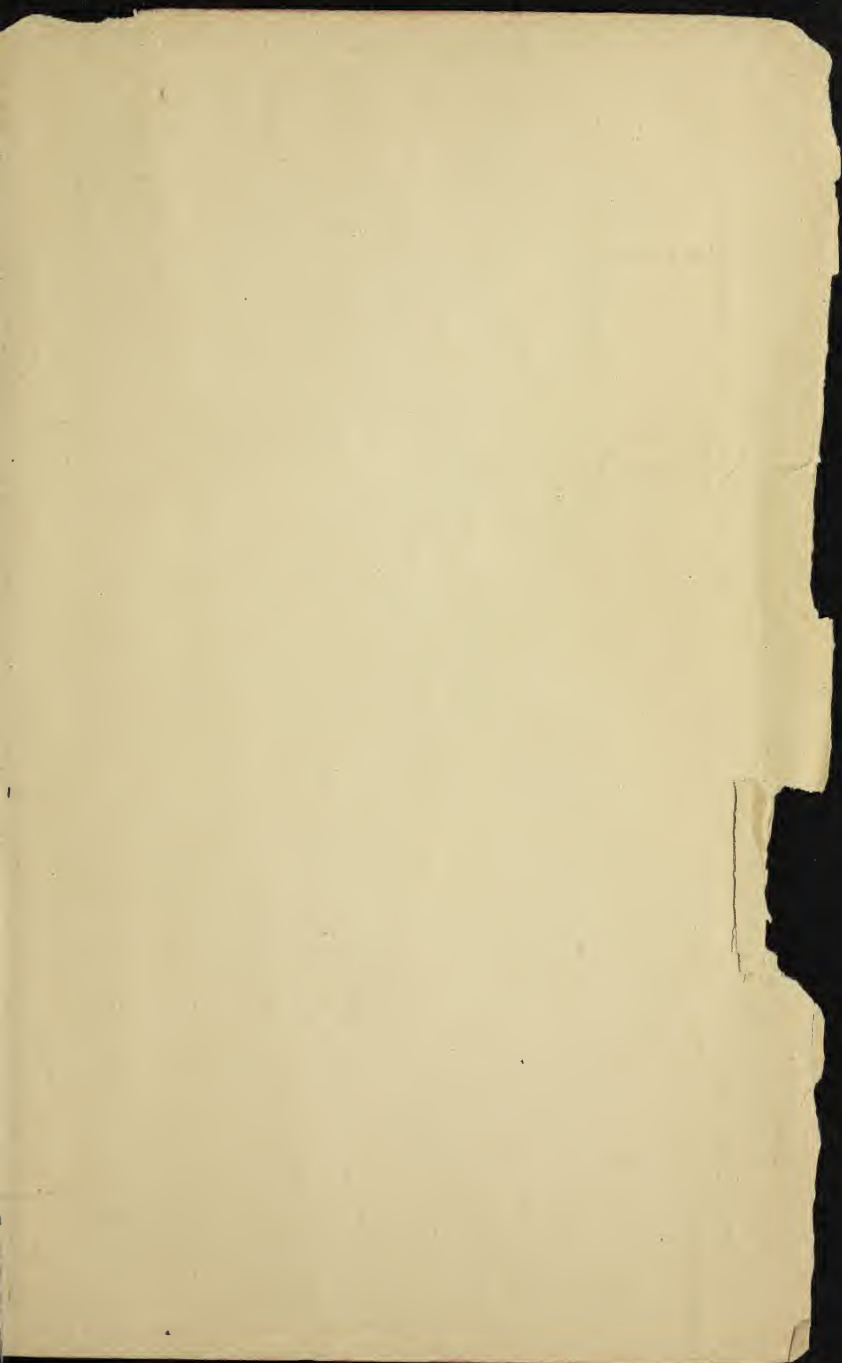
vulgō, see **volgo**.

vulgus, see **volgus**.

vulnerō, see **volnero**.

vulnus, see **volnus**.

vultus, see **voltus**.



Comptroller of the
Treasury

in changing a bond. It being
the period within
which the bond is
run for.

